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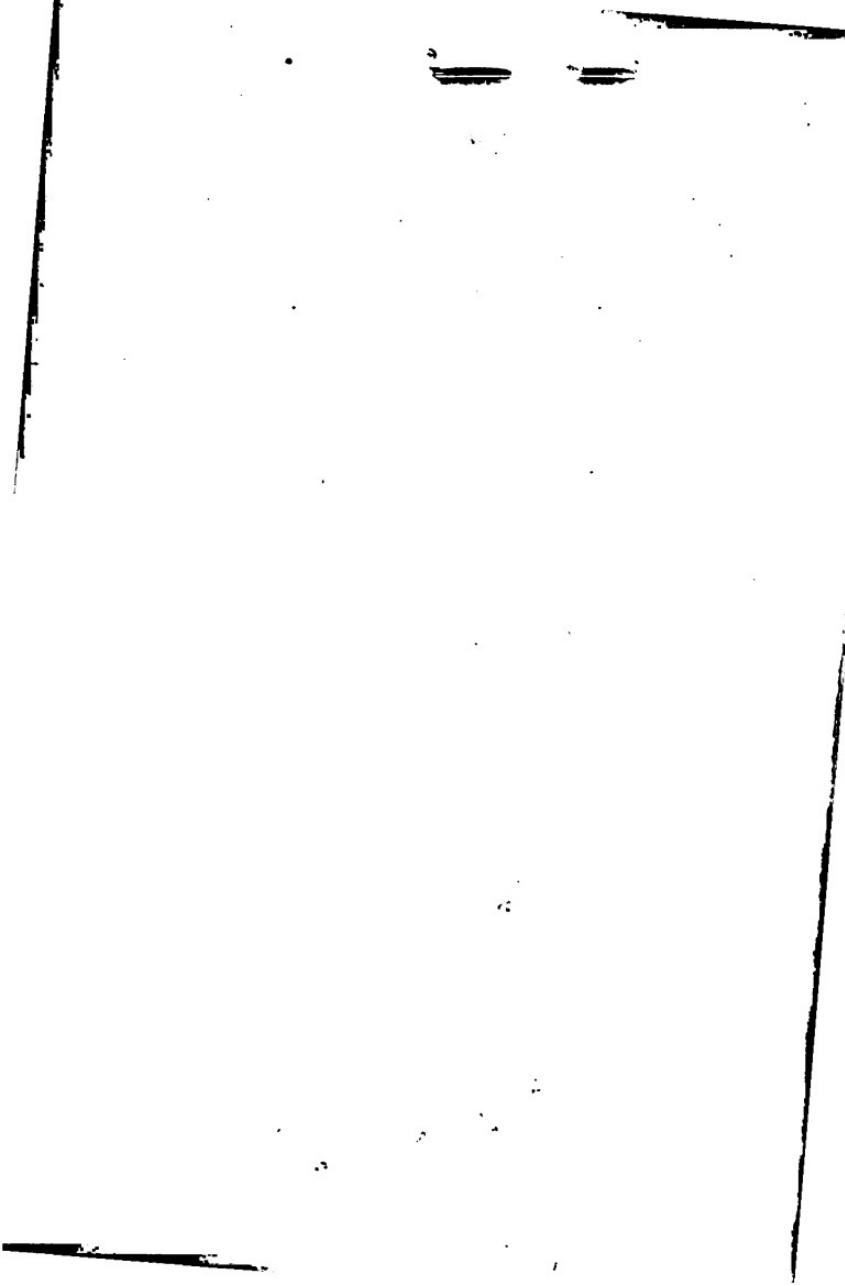
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—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—
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1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—
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2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—
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4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—
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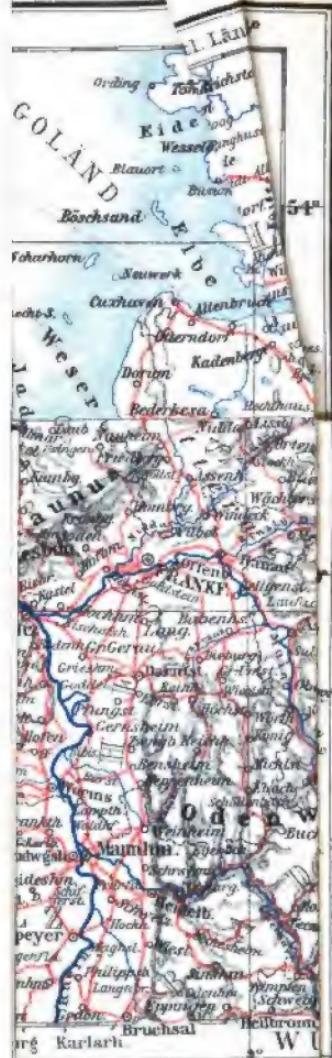
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2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—
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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 33 Maps and 56 Plans

TWELFTH REVISED EDITION

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR NORTHERN GERMANY, which is now issued for the twelfth time and corresponds with the twenty-fifth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour. The *Plan of Berlin* is divided into three sections, with a view to obviate the necessity of unfolding a large sheet of paper at every consultation, and is placed, along with a small clue-plan and two tramway-plans, in a separate cover at the end of the volume.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steam-boats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and

'*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilomètre is approximately $= \frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile; 8 kil. = 5 M. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. Those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe good of their class are distinguished by an asterisk, but he does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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33. RAILWAY MAP OF GERMANY: after the Appendix.

Plans.

1. BERLIN (*clue-plan*); 2. BERLIN (*large plan*); 3. BERLIN (*tramway-plan*); 4. BERLIN (*inner town*); 5. BRANDENBURG; 6. BREMEN; 7. BRESLAU; 8. BRUNSWICK; 9. CASSEL; 10. CHEMNITZ, with Environs; 11. COBURG, with Environs; 12. CUXHAVEN; 13. DANTSIC; 14. DORTMUND; 15. DRESDEN; 16. ERFURT; 17. FRANKFORT ON THE ODE; 18. FULDA; 19. GÖRLITZ; 20. GOTHA; 21. HALBERSTADT; 22. HALLE; 23. HAMBURG AND ALTONA; 24. HAMBURG (*inner town*); 25. HANOVER, with Environs; 26. HILDESHEIM; 27. KÖNIGSBERG, with Environs; 28. LEIPZIG; 29. LIEGNITZ; 30. LÜBECK, with Environs; 31. LÜNEBURG; 32. MAGDEBURG, with Environs; 33. MARIENBURG; 34. MÜNSTER; 35. OLDENBURG; 36. OSNABRÜCK; 37. POSEN; 38. ROSTOCK; 39. SCHWERIN; 40. STETTIN; 41. STRALSUND; 42. WARTBURG; 43. WEIMAR; 44. WILHELMSHÖHE.

Ground Plans of the Royal Palace, the Old (2) and New (3) Museums, the National Gallery (2), the Industrial Museum (2), and the Ethnographical Museum at Berlin; and of the Picture Gallery at Dresden.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

MONEY. The German mark (ℳ), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 ℳ are issued by the German Imperial Bank ('Deutsche Reichsbank'), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 ℳ by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 ('Krone') and of 20 marks ('Doppelkrone'), the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 ℳ 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ (50 pf.), and $\frac{1}{5}$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 20, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 16 ℳ 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes (issued by the chief British and American banks), rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as in most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Travellers entering Germany from France through Alsace should have their passports vise'd by the German ambassador in London or Paris (fee 10s.).

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 58 Fleet Street, or C. Smith & Son, 68 Charing Cross (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Railways.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are 13/5d., 11/5d., and 4/5d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government accidents are very rare. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations.

Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked 'D' in the *Reichs-Kursbuch*, are bound to take (in addition to the railway tickets) special seat-tickets (*Platzkarten*; 1st or 2nd cl. 2 M., 3rd cl. 1 M.) which secure for them numbered and reserved seats.

On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not enquire after his luggage until he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious and even lifelong injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time throughout Germany is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and 56 min. in advance of French railway time

IV. Excursions on Foot.

For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 44), the Thuringian Forest (R. 59), the Harz (R. 63), the Giant Mountains (R. 33), and the island of Rügen (R. 24). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden and Berlin; and the archaeologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, and Dantsic. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

V. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2½-3 M , plain breakfast 1 M , dinner 3 M , tea with meat 2 M , attendance 1 M , light 1 M , boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken that the sanitary arrangements are in good order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook to include board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunder-

standings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Conversation Dictionary* (in four languages; 3 M) will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 M for half a day, and 3½-5 M for a whole day.

VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 15 grammes ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) prepaid; for foreign countries 20 pf. *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10 pf., for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers* (*Drucksachen*), up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes.

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 100 M 20 pf., not exceeding 200 M 30 pf., not exceeding 400 M 40 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 M (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office.

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.).

Urgent telegrams, marked D (*i.e. dringend*), taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.
omn. = omnibus.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
M. = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
pens. = pension.

Objects of special interest, and hotels that are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

The letter d with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

North German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer*.

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (*e.g.* at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length

of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position. Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the LOWER SAXON ARCHITECTURE of the 11-12th centuries.

In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Goslar*

were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Goslar* also with Henry III., *Magdeburg* with Otho the Great, and *Königslutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones. In spite of this, however, we are able to assert with positiveness that art was cultivated in lower Saxony in the 11th cent. with energy and success, and that the 12th cent., with its strongly marked taste for rhythmic proportions and profusion of ornament, inherited the traditions of its predecessor. Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauenkirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt*; the ruined church of *Paulinzelle*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfort*, also at Goslar, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk*; the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter*; and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near Minden, and *Riddagshausen*, near Brunswick, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realising the every-day life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditional forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in *HILDESHEIM* was Bishop *Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and the *Magdalenenkirche*. The bishop's principal creation, the *Michaelskirche*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and

St. Godehard's, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early Romanesque style, those of Brunswick, dating from the time of Henry the Lion, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a reminiscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew, Martin, and Catharine*. The plastic ornamentation of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of PAINTING was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg*; but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerkerkirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the Westphalian Churches all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill. In the department of SCULPTURE, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopate of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the *Burg-Platz*, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for

example, in the *Michaeliskirche* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone is justly reckoned the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral*, executed in the beginning of the 13th cent., and other good examples are the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg* in the *Erzgebirge*. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion, with figures of the Virgin and St. John, above the altar at *Wechselburg*, may also be mentioned.

The German coast-districts, especially those Slavonic territories that were not won over to Christianity and Germany until the 12th cent., make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their **BRICK ARCHITECTURE**. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole. This brick architecture moved with the German colonists from the Weser to the Vistula, but it is not quite clear whether its original home was in the western coast-districts of Germany or in the Netherlands. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the **MARKE OF BRANDENBURG**, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolaikirche* at *Brandenburg*, we may instance the *Cistercian Church* at *Dobrilugk* and the *Premonstratensian Church* at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilisation. Part of the nave of *Lübeck Cathedral*, which was erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also dates from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the **Gothic Period**. But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany,

found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG. Of these the two conventional churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche' and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marienkirche* at *Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marienkirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme north, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in Mecklenburg) are evidently imitations of the proud Marienkirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marienkirche* at *Dantzig*, the *Jacobikirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marienkirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the BALTIC TOWNS do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the *Nicolaikirche* of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the TEUTONIC ORDER. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral of Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the aesthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventional establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influ-

ence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marienkirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers (*belfrois*) is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holstenthor* at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick (*Greifswald*, *Stralsund*, *Wismar*) and in the timbered style (*Brunswick*, *Wernigerode*, *Halberstadt*, *Hanover*), but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a *German Renaissance* have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of the fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great in-

fluence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance. The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gotthard Wigerinck* in the Marienkirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterised the private house; the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, moreover, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces* and *Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dethn-Rothfels*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (1553) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of *Wismar* are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the *Municipal Buildings* as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realised. The Renais-

sance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathhaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handiworks were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late Renaissance period to the *Rathhaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Dantsic*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Dantsic* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*. It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting *Private Houses*, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the aesthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes* of *Dantsic*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours,

whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (*e.g.* the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs. **TIMBER ARCHITECTURE** is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked difference being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consols, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathhaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Rathskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony. The prominent place assigned to **WOOD CARVING** in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum

to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in Kiel is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of Schleswig, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer. The art of WORKING IN METAL, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the GOLDSMITH'S ART North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important PAINTINGS were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to Dantsic, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the *Cathedral of Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. The Dutch school of the 17th century had also many points of contact with North Germany, though the story of the birth of Adriaen van Ostade in Lübeck is probably a fable. Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation; among others may be mentioned *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678), a pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig. We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *Evert Decker* and *Mathias Scheidt*, the latter a pupil of Wouverman. A more careful local investigation would doubtless bring to light many more similar instances of inter-relation and would confirm by numerous examples the tendency of North Germany to adopt the Netherlandish point of view. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters was mainly confined to purchasing their works and excited few attempts to

follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of Baroque art are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. It is comparatively easy after some attention to analyse the forms of the latter and to recognize their distinguishing features. The column, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasised by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the Baroque Style of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge in each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and over-loading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century, especially among the smaller objects of art. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful and energetic forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, while the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art. As a matter of fact it is to a wave of Italian influence, of which *Bernini* and *Borromini* may serve as types, that the introduction of the Baroque style in Germany is due.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens toward the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. BERLIN now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, Johann

Arnold Nehring (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schlüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealisations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was only an interval of a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at DRESDEN, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1687-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. *Schlüter's* ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, *Pöppelmann* aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In *Schlüter's* work we recognise solid, somewhat heavy magnificence, hinting at royal power and the might of government; in *Pöppelmann's* *Zwinger*, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings. The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of last century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of Rococo art and Porcelain. *Böttger's* discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German COLLECTIONS and GALLERIES were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke

a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collections of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Ludwig (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of last century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections* originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school, and he formed an admirable selection of pieces by *Watteau* and other French masters. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the present century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterised.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakeable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the ideas that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity, compared with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts and the fondness for 'Old German' interiors.

1. Berlin.

(Comp. Plans at the end of the Handbook.)

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a first-class ('erste Klasse'), second-class ('zweite Klasse'), or luggage cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter, as it is sometimes difficult, especially in the dark, to find the right cab. The ticket, however, should not be given up till seats are taken. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab* into the town: 1st class (recommended to those with little luggage) 1 M 25 to 1 M 75 pf., 2nd class 85 pf. to 1 M 25 pf. (comp. pp. 6, 7); luggage under $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. free, boxes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -55 lbs. 25 pf., of 55-110 lbs. 50 pf., of 110-220 lbs. 1 M (comp. the tariff, p. 7). '*Gepäckdroschken*' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class. If the train is crowded, it is advisable to telegraph for a cab from the last important station before Berlin (50 pf.), particularly if a 'Gepäckdroschke' is required. — Luggage may also be sent from the station to the town through the agency of the *Paketfahrtsgesellschaft*, or Parcel Delivery Co., an official of which meets the express trains; the tariff is posted up in a conspicuous part of the station. In this case it is usually delivered in 2-3 hrs., but not till the following morning if handed over after 7 p.m. — *Hotels near the Railway Stations*, see p. 3.

Departure. Railway-tickets for all the lines diverging from Berlin may be obtained at the *Internationale Reisebüro*, Unter den Linden 89 (sub-office in the Kaiserhof); also in the Central Hotel, the Hôtel Continental, the Grand Hôtel de Rome, and at the offices of *Carl Stangen* (Mohren-Str. 10) and *Hugo Stangen* (agent for Gaze & Sons, London; Unter den Linden 39). Luggage may be dispatched from the *Internationale Reisebüro*, the Kaiserhof, and the Central Hotel. — *Circular Tickets* may be obtained on previous notice ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1 day) at the above offices, and also at the Anhalt & Potsdam, the Alexander-Platz (E. side), and the Friedrich-Strasse Station (at the last in summer only). — The *Enquiry Office of the Prussian State Railways* (open 8-3) is on the E. side of the Alexander-Platz Station.

Railway Stations. There are five terminus railway-stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. ANHALT STATION (Pl. g; H, 1), Ascanischer-Platz, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipzig, Munich, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. POTSDAM STATION (Pl. r; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. STETTIN STATION (Pl. d; H, 3), Invaliden-Str., for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund, Stettin, and Dantsic (via Stargard). — 4. GÖRLITZ STATION (Pl. g; P, 2, 3), Wiener-Str., for the Spreewald, Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 5. LEHRE STATION (Pl. r; F, 1), near the Molksbrücke, for all trains to Hamburg and slow trains to Lehrte (Hanover, Bremen, etc.), Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

The 'STADTBAHN', or city railway (see p. 21), an engineering work of great interest, is 12 M. long, about 5 M. consisting of a viaduct of masonry. The railway crosses the Spree thrice, and there are in all 66 bridges over streets and water-courses. The general elevation of the line is about 20 ft. above that of the streets. The line crosses the city from E. to W., starting at *Stralau-Bummelsburg* (beyond Pl. g; R, 1) and ending at *Westend* (beyond Pl. g; A, 1). The Stadtbahn is primarily intended to relieve the street traffic within Berlin, but the following five stations are also used for general traffic: — 1. The *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, 3, 4); 2. *Alexander-Platz Station* (Pl. r; M, 1); 3. *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. r; H, I, 1, 2); 4. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. r; B, 4); 5. *Charlottenburg Station*. At present

all the trains of the E. Railway (Königsberg, St. Petersburg, Warsaw) and the Niederschlesisch-Märkische Railway (Posen, Breslau, and Vienna) run from these stations; also most of the trains of the Görlitz line and the Nordhausen - Frankfort Railway, and the express trains of the Lehrte Railway (Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, London, and Paris). The Anhalt and Stettin railways have no connection with the Stadtbahn.

The stations of the Stadtbahn for intramural and suburban traffic are (named from E. to W.; 'Lokalperron' = platform for local trains): *Straßau-Rummelsburg, Warschauer Strasse, Schlesischer Bahnhof, Jannowitz-Brücke, Alexander-Platz, Börse, Friedrich-Strasse, Lehrter Bahnhof, Bellevue, Tiergarten, Zoologischer Garten, Charlottenburg, Westend*. Trains run in both directions about every 5 min. from 5 a.m. till midnight. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. There is no first class. Tickets are checked on entering and leaving the platform. No time should be lost in taking seats, as the stoppages are extremely brief. Smoking is prohibited in the second-class compartments.

The suburban trains go on to *Lichtenberg, Erkner, Strausberg, Fürstenwalde, and Rüdersdorf* on the E., *Grünau* (p. 90) and *Königs-Wusterhausen* on the S.E., *Potsdam* (p. 91) on the S.W., and *Spandau* (p. 106) on the N.W.

The 'RINGBAHN' is a railway forming a complete circle round Berlin, and is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', on which trains run at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The stations on the Nord-Ring are: *Straßau-Rummelsburg, Friedrichsberg* (p. 75), *Central-Viehhof* (Cattle Market, p. 75), *Landesberger Allee, Weissensee, Prenzlauer Allee, Schönhauser Allee, Gesundbrunnen* (p. 76), *Wedding, Beussel-Strasse, Jungfernheide, Westend* (p. 89), and *Charlottenburg* (p. 87). The Süd-Ring, beginning at Charlottenburg and running for the most part beyond the precincts of the city, begins and ends at the *Potsdamer Ring-Bahnhof*; the other stations are *Schöneberg* (p. 65), *Tempelhof* (p. 68), *Rixdorf, Treptow* (p. 90), *Straßau-Rummelsburg, Charlottenburg, Halensee, Schmargendorf, and Wilmersdorf-Friedenau*. Owing to the distance of the Ringbahn stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient (see p. 8).

Hotels. The largest hotels in Berlin are the following: — "GRAND HÔTEL DE ROME, Unter den Linden 39, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str. (Pl. r; I, 2), with 120 rooms, elevator, café-restaurant, baths, railway ticket office, etc.; R., L., & A. 8-25, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 5 M. — "HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. r; H, 2), Neustädtische Kirch-Str., opposite the Friedrich-Strasse Station, with 200 rooms, elevator, and railway-ticket office. — "KAISERHOTEL (Pl. r; H, 3), an extensive detached edifice, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz, with 280 rooms, elevator, post, telegraph, and railway-booking offices, restaurant, and café; R., L., & A. 8-15, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. (The rooms looking into the covered court should be avoided.) — "CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. r; I, 2), in the Friedrich-Str., between the Georgen-Str. and the Dorotheen-Str., near the Friedrich-Strasse Station, with 600 rooms, café-restaurant, post and telegraph offices, baths, and elevators; R., L., & A. from 8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, luncheon (12-2 o'clock) $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. (5 o'clock) $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. — "PALAST HOTEL (Pl. r; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, with 120 rooms, lift, baths, and restaurant, R., L., & A. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, luncheon $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 6 M. — "GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE ET HÔTEL DE PARC (Pl. r; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, with elevator, café-restaurant, and railway-booking office; R., L., & A. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 M. — "MONOPOL HOTEL (Pl. r; I, 1), Friedrich-Str. 100, with 190 rooms, elevator, baths, etc.; R., L., & A. 3-8, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. (10.30-2 o'clock) $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. (from 2 o'clock) 5, S. (after 8 p.m.) 3 M; good cuisine. — "SAVOR HOTEL (Pl. r; I, 1), near the last, with 200 rooms, lift, garden, restaurant, etc.; R., L., & A. from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M. — "GRAND HÔTEL ALEXANDRE-PLATE (Pl. r; M, 1), at the corner of the Neue Königs-Str., a huge hôtel garni (200 rooms), mainly frequented by commercial men, with restaurant and café. — GRAND HÔTEL GERMANIA, An der Stadtbahn 26, near the Alexander-Platz Station, with 200 rooms, electric light, lift, etc.; R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 M.

The hotels in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the charges are more moderate than those of similar houses

in most European capitals. Enquiry as to charges, which is quite usual, had better be made beforehand.

Unter den Linden. — *S. Side:* No. 3, "HÔTEL ROYAL," corner of the Wilhelm-Str., not far from the Brandenburg Gate, patronised by the nobility and diplomats, R., L., & A. 3-10, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4½ M.; No. 5, BAUERSTOL, Linden 5, with lift, etc., R., L., & A. 4-25, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 5 M.; No. 9, BADISCHE HOF, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 1½-2½, D. 2-2½, pens. from 5 M.; No. 17, WESTMINSTER, with lift, restaurant, café, etc., R., L., & A. 9-8, B. 1½, déj. 2½, pens. 1 M.; No. 20, METROPOLE, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-8 M.; No. 26, "BERKESSE," corner of the Friedrich-Str., above the Café Bauer, with lift, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1 M.; No. 32, HÔTEL DU NORD, corner of the Charlotten-Str., R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, pens. from 8 M. — *N. Side:* No. 44, HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1 M.; No. 46, VICTORIA, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-12 M.; No. 58a, MINERVA, with restaurant.

The following are less expensive, in proportion to their distance from the Linden. To the *S. of the Linden*: HOHENZOLLEN, Behren-Str. 18, quiet; WINDSOR, Behren-Str. 64, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. from 3 M.; WILHELMSHOF, Behren-Str. 44, R., L., & A. 1½-3½, B. 1 M.; REICHSHOF, Wilhelm-Str. 70a, with restaurant, fashionable; SCHÜSSLER'S, Jäger-Str. 17, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., R., L., & A. 2½-10, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 1½ M.; NÜRNBERGER HOF, Tauben-Str. 11, R., L., & B. from 3 M.; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Tauben-Str. 16, R., L., & A. 1½-4, B. 1 M.; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Mohren-Str. 20, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 1½, D. 2 M.; WERNER'S HOTEL, Krausen-Str. 7, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. ¾ M.; SÄCHSISCHER HOF, Krausen-Str. 25; KÖLNISCHER HOF, same street, No. 48; HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Friedrich-Str. 191, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1, pens. 5-10 M.; BAYERISCHEN HOF, Friedrich-Str. 50, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1 M.; DRESDENER HOF, same street, No. 56; VIER JAHRZEITEN, Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 9, near the Wilhelm-Str., with restaurant, R., L., & A. 2-10, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 M., well spoken of; KISSKALT'S LONDON HOTEL, Jerusalemer-Str. 36, Dönhoff-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½-10, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Markgrafen-Str. 55, at the corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, D. from 2 M., well spoken of; HÔTEL BRANDENBURG, Charlotten-Str. 71, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. ¾ M.; NEGENDANCK'S HOTEL, same street, No. 56, R. 2-4 M.; HOSPIZ ST. MICHAEL, Wilhelm-Str. 34, R., L., & A. 2-7, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. from 4½ M.

To the *N. of the Linden*: HÔTEL FRIEDRICHSHOF, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½ M.; PRINZENHOF; SILESIA; NATIONAL, R., L., & A. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 3 M. with restaurant; TERMINUS, R., L., & A. from 2 M.; RHEINISCHER HOF, R., L., & A. 2½-5½, B. 1 M.; these six respectively 93, 94, 96, 97, 101, and 150 Friedrich-Str.; PRINZ WILHELM, Dorotheen-Str. 18, R., L., & A. 2-6, B. 1½ M.; PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL, same street, No. 81, R. from 2½, B. 1 M., well spoken of; GENFER HOF, PRINZ HEINRICH, same street, Nos. 89 and 28; BERLINER HOF, R., L., & A. 2½-8, B. 1 M. and HÔTEL ZUR STADTBahn, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 10 and 14; STADT RIGA, HÔTEL JANSON, FRANKVURTER HOF, STADT KÖLN, these four in the Mittel-Str. (12, 53, 6, 47); AACHENER HOF, Georgen-Str. 21; STADT MAGDEBURG, Georgen-Str. 24 (and Dorotheen-Str. 22), R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1 M.; LAUTER'S HOTEL, Schadow-Str. 1b; ZUM REICHTAG, Reichstagfuß 9; LAMPREUCHT'S HOTEL, HÔTEL HÖHENSTEIN, Neue Wilhelm-Str., Nos. 5 and 10; KRONPRINZ, Luisen-Str. 30; TÖPFER'S HOTEL, Karl-Str. 39, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-4, pens. 4-6½ M.; MOSKAU, Am Zirkus 11, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1 M.

In the Old Town (p. 71), the principal business-locality: DEUTSCHES HAUS, Kloster-Str. 88, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. ¾ M.; ALTSTÄDTER HOF, Neuer Markt 11; MÜNCHNER HOF, Spandauer-Str. 11-13; HÔTEL DE HAMBURG, Heiligegeist-Str. 17-18, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. ¾ M.; GROSSEFÜRST ALEXANDER, Neue Friedrich-Str. 67, well spoken of; BÖRSEN-HOTEL, Burg-Str. 27; KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN, Brüder-Str. 38a; HAFFOLDT'S HOTEL, Grün-Str. 1.

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations: FÜRSTENHOF, Leipziger-Platz 2,

E., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, B. 1, D. from 2, board from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; LEIPZIGER HOF, Leipziger-Platz 4, E., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1, D. 2 M.; *SANSOUCI, Link-Str. 37, E., L., & A. from 2, B. 3/4 M.; FREDERICK, Potsdamer-Str. 12, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, A. 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. In the Königgrätzer-Str.: SAXONIA, No. 10, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 M.; ASCANISCHER HOF, No. 21; *WESTEND, No. 23, R., L., & A. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4 M.; HOLLSTEIN, No. 38, R., L., & A. 3, B. 3/4 M.; DEUTSCHER KAISER, PREUSSISCHER HOF, Nos. 20 and 115. HABSBURGER HOF, Ascanischer-Platz 1.

Near the Lehrte Station: LEHRTER HOF, SCHWARZ, Invaliden-Str. 93 and 84. — Near the Stettin Station: POMMERSCHER HOF, Invaliden-Str. 120. — Near the Silesian Station: KÜSTRINER HOF, Küstriner-Platz 2.

Hôtels Garnis. LINDEN-HOTEL, Unter den Linden 65, with baths, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 3/4 M.; *VAHINGER, Dorotheen-Str. 84; BEYER (R., L., & A. 2-5 M.), WITT, QUON, Schadow-Str. 1a, 2, and 3; DUNKELBERG'S FAMILY HOTEL, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 16; *WIRLAND'S, Friedrich-Str. 51, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M., B. 60 pf.; *KLINTD, same street, No. 190, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 3/4 M.; FRUND, same street, No. 106; CHRISTLICHES HOSPIZ, PASSAGE (R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.), Fehren-Str. 29 and 62; EICHBERG, Jäger-Str. 62, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; HOSTIN DER BERLINER STADT-MISSION, Mohren-Str. 27, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3/4 M.; KRÜGER, Breite-Str. 27, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 3/4 M.; NETZLER, Burg-Str. 11, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.; ARTUSHOF, Krausen-Str. 9; ZUM GRÜNEN BAUM, APFEL, KLEINER KAISERHOF, all in the Krausen-Str. (66, 65, and 68), and moderate. — Furnished Apartments may also be procured on reasonable terms (30-45 M per month) in the best part of the town, between the Karl-Str. and Koch-Str.

Boarding Houses ("Pensionen"). The charges at these, which should be ascertained beforehand, vary from 75 to 200 M per month.

TO THE S. OF THE LINDEN: Mrs. Gerling (5-8 M per day), Wilhelm-Str. 49; Frau Kramer (4-8 M), Friedrich-Str. 16; Fräulein Porsch (5-8 M), Frau Düllen (5-6 M), Charlotten-Str. 50 (3rd floor) and 59; Frau Ludwig, Frau Schmidt-Heinritz, Markgrafen-Str. 40, 49, 4-8 M.; Frau Dr. Lüdde, Jäger-Str. 27 (4th floor; lift), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.; Frau Wirsch, Mohren-Str. 11, 12; Frau Kähn (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 M.), Zimmer-Str. 97; Herr Dr. Beulke, Schützen-Str. 64; Frau Mätzky, Anhalt-Str. 16, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: Frau von Langen, Pension Richter, Königgrätzer-Str. 19 and 124; Frl. Kirstein, Pens. Internationale (6-8 M), Frau Ohm-Heydtmann (5-8 M), Frl. Meier (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M), Frau Herzberg, all in the Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 18, 1a, 29, 114, 121b); Frl. Scheringer, Steglitzer-Str. 66; Frau Werner, Kurfürsten-Str. 48; Giercke, Lützow-Ufer 33, 4-8 M.; Frau Martin, Lützow-Str. 2; Frau Professor Eggert, Link-Str. 13.

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN: Frl. von Engelbrecht (5-6 M), Frl. Falkenberg (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 M), Frl. Jaenstein, Dorotheen-Str. 37, 70, and 90 (120-200 M per month); Frau Dr. Müller von der Werra, Albrecht-Str. 11, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.; Frl. von Kasperowicz, Schiffbauerdamm 23, 4-7 M.; Frau Rinkel, Schadow-Str. 5, 4-7 M.; Frl. Schultze (4-10 M), Frl. Nagel (4-10 M), Friedrich-Str. 104 and 138a.

Restaurants. The following, at which wine is drunk, are all of the first class, with corresponding charges, and may be visited by ladies. S. side of the Linden: *Grand Restaurant Royal, No. 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *Lange, No. 8 (in the Hôtel de Rome); Hôtel Victoria (p. 3), No. 46; *Dressel, No. 50; Hüller, No. 62. — Hôtel Reichshof, Wilhelm-Str. 70a. — *Ewest, Behren-Str. 26a. — *Borchardt, Französische-Str. 48. — *Wine Saloon in the Kaiserhof (p. 2), Maurer-Str. 56-58. At these restaurants one may dine either à la carte or à prix fixe (4 M and upwards). The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

BAVARIAN BEER (*Bairisch Bier*), at 25-30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted. A dinner is obtainable at most of them between 1 and 5 o'clock, usually à la carte; waiter's fee 10-20 pf.

UNTER DEN LINDEN (S. side): *Grand Restaurant Impérial*, No. 27, D. 2 M.; *Wilhelmshallen*, No. 21, with garden.

To the S. of the Linden: *Lanzsch*, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Theater Restaurant*, Charlotten-Str. 68, D. from 2 M.; *Brandenburger Haus*, Mohren-Str. 47; *Leipziger Garten*, Leipziger-Str. 132; *Architektenhaus*, Wilhelm-Str. 92; *Zum Alten Askanier*, Anhalt-Str. 14; *Pfeifer*, Friedrich-Str. 231; *Wahlstatt*, Belle-Alliance-Str. 89; *Kurgarten*, Kommandanten-Str. 7.

Outside the Potsdam Gate: *Leipziger Hof*, Königgrätzer-Str. 127, D. from 1 M.; *Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3; *Grosser Kurfürst*, Potsdamer-Str. 124; *Schulte*, Königin-Augusta-Str. 19; *Moritzhof*, Von-der-Heydt-Str. 1, D. 1½ M.; *Burggrafenhof*, Kurfürsten-Str. 91; *Rathskeller*, in Schöneberg. — Restaurant in the *Zoological Garden*, D. 2 M.

To the N. of the Linden: *Friedrichstadt*, Mittel-Str. 57, corner of Friedrich-Str. (1st floor); *Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 81; *Zum Franziskaner*, Georgen-Str. 13, near the Friedrich-Str. Station of the Stadtbahn; *Terminus*, Friedrich-Str. 101; *Zur Goldenen Kugel*, by the Oranienburger Thor.

In the Old Town: *Rathskeller*, in the Rathhaus, with wine-room; *Altstädtter Hof*, Neuer Markt 11; *Sedan Panorama*, see p. 74; *Königshallen*, König-Str. 33; *Zum Prälaten*, in one of the arches of the Stadtbahn, Alexander-Platz; *Belsedere*, in an arch of the Stadtbahn, by the Jannowitz-Brücke; *Alhambra*, in an arch of the Stadtbahn, Andreas-Str.

In the Thiergarten: The *Zelle* (comp. p. 85); *Café Gärtnerei*, on the Spree, at the Bellevue station of the Stadtbahn, cool and shady; *Charlottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussee; *Thiergartenhof*, near the Thiergarten Station; these three have gardens (D. 1 M.).

RESTAURANT FOR LADIES: *Leitkau*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate.

VEGETARIAN EATING-HOUSES: Mittel-Str. 4, Karl-Str. 81, etc.

Wine Houses, with dining-rooms (dinner generally at 1.30 p.m.): *Habel*, Linden 30, much frequented for déjeuner; *Central Hotel* (p. 2); *Monschr*, *Rüdesheimer*, *Rheingau* (cheap Rhenish wines), *Friedrichshof* (D. 1½ M.), all in the Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 84, 80, 56, and 41); *Wittkop*, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6, near the Linden; *Wendeborn* (D. 1½ M.), *Mitscher* (oysters, Moselle), *Flissa*, Französische-Str. (Nos. 52, 56, 58); *Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49; *Rühmel* (red wines), *Trarbach* (good Rhenish and Moselle wines), both Markgrafen-Str. (Nos. 45, 48); *Hausmann*, Jäger-Str. 5, D. 1 M.; *Hohn's Oyster Saloon*, *Müller & Salomon* (oysters), both in the Kronen-Str. (Nos. 21 and 32); *Kempinski* (oysters), *Wassmann* (oysters), *Alte Rheinische Weinstube* (D. 1½ M.), *Knoop Söhne*, *Deutsches Sekthaus*, all in the Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 25, 33, 91, 91, 114); *Becker's Söhne*, Krausen-Str. 41, D. 1½ M.; *Huth, Frederick*, *Wittkop* (branch), *Adam* (D. 1½ M.), Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 139, 12, 134, and 136); *Steinert & Hansen*, Bülow-Str. 20; *Kuhn*, Werderscher Markt 4, D. 1½ M., with ladies' room; *Schütt*, Burg-Str. 10; *Becker*, Heiligegeist-Str. 17, D. 1½ M.; *Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; *Förstemann*, Alexander-Platz; *Eggabrecht*, Friedrich-Str. 109; *Groth*, Alt-Moabit 131; *Süddeutsche Weinhause*, Alt-Moabit 113, Rhenish wines from the cask, D. 1½ M.; *Steinert & Hansen*, Albrecht-Str. 19, D. 1½ M.; *Aux Caves de France* (French wines), Leipziger-Str. 119, Belle-Alliance-Platz 5, Alexander-Str. 50, etc.; *Società Enologica Italiana*, Linden 65; *Gazzolo*, Linden-Str. 21; *Ristorante Roma Monti*, Dorotheen-Str. 22 (at these Italian wines); *Continental Bodega Company*, Friedrich-Str. 29, Alexander-Platz, Jerusalemer-Str. 14, and Prinzen-Str. 81; *Bodega*, Leipziger-Str. 95; *Central Bodega*, Werderscher Markt 10 (at the bodegas port and sherry; cold viands only); *Zur Stadt Athen*, Leipziger-Str. 31, Greek wines; *Café-Keller*, Linden 47, Cape wines; *Kempinski*, *Traplowitz*, Leipziger-Str. 25 and 126 (Hungarian wines). — *English Bar*, Linden 22; *Bar Italia*, Friedrich-Str. 177; *International Bar*, Leipziger-Str. 50 and Friedrich-Str. 93. — Dutch liqueurs: *Bols*, Friedrich-Str. 169; *Fockink*, Friedrich-Str. 77 and Tauben-Str. 38.

Beer. Genuine Bavarian beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants. — To the S. of the Linden: *Siechen*, Behren-Str. 24, frequented by literary men, artists, and actors; *Printz*, *Sedlmayr*; *Weihenstephan*, *Tucher's Brewery*, *Bürgerbräu*, all in the Friedrich-Str.

(Nos. 165, 172, 176, 180, 59); *Hofbräu*, Löwenbräu, Französische-Str. (Nos. 21, 25); *Schützenklesi*, Jäger-Str. 63; *Mönchhof*, Charlotten-Str. 65a, D. 1 M.; **Franziskaner Leisibräu*, Hofbräu, Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 128, 85); *Spittelhallen*, Niederwall-Str. 26; *Kuibmacher Bierhaus*, Scharrn-Str. 7; *Hackerbräu*, Belle-Alliance-Platz 16, corner of Wilhelm-Str.; *Weihenstephan*, Schöneberger Ufer 26; **Printz*, **Spatenbräu*, Augustiner, Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 27a, 30, 123).

To the N. of THE LINDEN: **Weihenstephan*, *Leisibräu*, Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 150, 156); **Keller*, Karl-Str. 29; *Schänemann*, Luisen-Str. 46; *Wirtshaus Pfuhl*, Invaliden-Str. 38; **Printz*, Alt-Moabit 158.

Lager beer (15 pf. per glass): **Zum Schultheiss*, Behren-Str. 49; *Königsgarten*, Leipziger-Str. 136; *Paizenhofer Ausschank*, Friedrich-Str. 71; *Buggenhagen*, Mosolf, Oranien-Str. (Nos. 148, 150), *Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41; *Café Suisse*, Dorotheen-Str. 84; *Bötzow's*, Friedrich-Str. 100; *Hôtel Monopol* (p. 2), etc. **English Porter & Oyster Room*, Mittel-Str. 42, English beer. — **Zum Klausner*, Krausen-Str. 84; *Zur Stadt Pilsen*, Linden 18; also Französische-Str. 54; at these Pilsen (Bohemian) beer.

Breweries. Many of these, situated on the outskirts of the town, have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as among the specialties of Berlin. To the S.: *Tivoli*, on the Kreuzberg (p. 68); *Bock*, Tempelhofer Berg. To the S.E.: *Happoldi*, *Union*, *Bergschlöß*, all in the Hasenheide (Nos. 6, 8-5, 108-114). To the N.E.: **Friedrichshein*, Friedrichshain 5; **Friedrichshöhe*, *Böhmisches Brauhaus*, Landsberger Allee (Nos. 24, 11). To the N.: *Brauerei Königstadt*, *Schultheiss*, Schönhauser Allee (11, 36); *Gregory*, Gesundbrunnen; *Norddeutsche Brauerei*, Chaussee-Str. 58. To the N.W.: *Moabit Brauerei*. To the W.: *Schöneberger Brauerei*. — The somewhat insipid '*Weissbier*', once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is sold by **Clausing*, Zimmer-Str. 80; *Kortwich*, Friedrich-Str. 94; *Stüdemann*, Schützen-Str. 5; **Haase*, Französische-Str. 10.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 26, tastefully fitted up (see p. 25) and much frequented both by day and by night; *Kaiserhof*, see p. 2; *Café Kuck*, in the Kaisergallerie (p. 26); *Lindenhof* (Hôt. Westminster), Linden 17 (see p. 25); in the *Monopol Hotel* (p. 2); *Reichshallen Café*, Leipziger-Str. 77; *Ronacher*, Königgrätzer-Str. 10 (Hôt. Saxonia); **Krose*, Leipziger-Str. 19; *Kaiser-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 177 (also confectioner); *Friedrichshof*, Friedrich-Str. 41, corner of Koch-Str.; *Central*, Jerusalemer-Str. 20; **Schiller*, Mohren-Str. 81, billiards; in the *Grand Hôtel*, in the Alexander-Platz (p. 2); *Residenz-Café*, Alexander-Str. 16; *Continental*, König-Str. 33, billiards; *Bören-Café*, Burg-Str. 27. Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés. Cup of coffee 25, 'mélange' (glass of milk, coffee, and whipped cream) 40 pf., baskets with cakes, etc., stand on the tables. The waiter expects 5-10 pf. per person.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 22, at the Potsdamer-Platz; **Hülbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24; **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of Koch-Str.; *Degodrotz*, Zimmer-Str. 84; *Ziesang*, Charlotten-Str. 58, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Schauspielhaus; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 94, opposite the Central Hotel; *Wenghäuser*, Königin-Augusta-Str. 29; *d'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30 (chocolate 30 pf.); *Leutke*, Gertraudten-Str. 15; *Gumpert*, König-Str. 24; *Lagergren*, Schloss-Platz 3 (frequented by Scandinavians); *Buchholz*, Friedrich-Str. 162; *Edelweiss*, Mohren-Str. 17 (these two almost exclusively patronised by ladies).

Cabs (*Droschken*). Those of the *first class*, fitted up in a superior style, have drivers with blue coats and white collars. The drivers of the *1 or 2 or 3 or 4 persons* *1 or 2 or 3 or 4 persons* *1st class* *2nd class* *second class* cabs have yellow collars.

A. Drivers within the precincts of the city:		<i>M</i> pf.	<i>M</i> pf.	<i>M</i> pf.	<i>M</i> pf.
for 1/4 hr.	:	1 —	1.50	— 60	1 —
for the next 1/4 hr., or fraction thereof	:	— 50	— 50	— 40	— 50
for each 1/4 hr. more, or fraction	:	— 50	— 50	— 50	— 50

(Each driver is bound to have in his possession a plan of the city with

the lengths of the streets clearly marked on it and must drive at the rate of at least $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. an hour.) — B. *Drives beyond the precincts of the city* are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. For waiting, 50 pf. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is charged. — C. *At Night*: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled (drive in second-class cab 1 M.). — D. For a drive between 7 and 8 a.m. for which the cab has been ordered the previous night, 50 pf. is added to the fares under A and B. — E. For drives from a railway-station 25 pf. is charged in addition to the fares given under A, B, and C (comp. p. 1). — F. For driving home from the theatres, if the cab be ordered in the last entr'acte, 25 pf. extra is charged. In driving to the theatres, balls, etc., the fare must be paid in advance. — *Luggage*. Small articles under $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. are free. Luggage from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 lbs. 25 pf., from 55 to 110 lbs. 50 pf., from 110 to 220 lbs. 1 M.; luggage over 220 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 110 lbs.). — If a cab of the 2nd class is opened or shot at the hirer's request, 25 pf. extra is charged (except when rain or snow falls). — Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. In all cases of attempted imposition the hirer should demand check-tickets ('Marken') showing the fare charged, whereupon the driver will generally abate his demands. If not, the complaint and tickets should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abtheilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen', Alexander-Platz, from which the hirer will receive in a few days the amount paid in excess of the proper fare, and an intimation that the driver has been punished. Articles left in cabs should be reclaimed at the 'Bureau für gesundene Sachen', Polizei-Präsidium, Eingang II and V (see p. 12).

The so-called Taxameter Cabs (drivers with white hats), fitted up with 'taxameters' to show the distance traversed and the fare due, have three tariffs: 1. *Day Tariff for 1-2 pers.*, with 55 lbs. of luggage, 500 mètres 50 pf., each 400 mètres additional 10 pf.; 2. *Day Tariff for 3-5 pers.*, 600 mètres 50 pf., each 300 mètres more 10 pf.; 3. *Double Tariff* drives at night (12-6 in summer, 12-7 in winter) for 1-5 pers., or with luggage over 55 lbs., or from the rail. stations (by metal ticket, p. 1), or outside the municipal limits, 400 mètres 50 pf., each 200 mètres more 10 pf. For waiting 10 pf. per $\frac{1}{4}$ min. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. per hr.; for waiting up to 8 min. before starting 50 pf.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES 15-20 M. per day, 8-12 M. per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 M. — *Schulze*, Kanonier-Str. 8, etc.

Tramways. In the *Tramway Plan of Berlin* in the Appendix the tram-way-lines are coloured to correspond with the lamps and name-boards. 'White' is represented in the plan by 'blue'; dotted lines signify 'red and white', 'green and red', and so on. — The tramways pass each other to the right and are entered or quitted on the outer side only. The front platform does not communicate with the interior. The minimum-fare in all cases is 10 pf., rising by 5 pf. at a time according to the distance traversed. The numbers on the accompanying plan correspond to those of the text.

1. 'RINGBAHN' (circular line): From the Rosenthal Gate (Pl. b; K, 3) by the Elsässer-Str., past the Oranienburg Gate (Pl. b; I, 4), through the Friedrich-Str., Karl-Str., and Königs-Platz to the Brandenburg Gate (Pl. r; G, 2) and the Potsdamer Platz (Pl. r; G, 4); then through the Königgrätzer-Str. to the Halle Gate (Pl. g; I, 2), and through the Gitschner-Str. and Prinzen-Str. to the Köpenicker-Str. (Pl. r; M, 3), at the corner of the Brücken-Str., and thence by the Andreas-Platz, Landberg Gate (Pl. r; P, 1), Friedens-Str., Prenzlau Gate (Pl. b; M, N, 4), Lothringer-Str., and past the Schönhausen Gate back to the Rosenthal Gate. The whole round of $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. is accomplished in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fare 10-20 pf. The cars run every 6 min. (in the afternoon every 5 min.) from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., after which there are 7 cars at intervals of 10 min., and finally (after 11.45 p.m.) 3 night-cars. Name-boards and lamps white.

FROM N. TO S. THROUGH THE CITY. — 2. From the corner of the

Weissenburger-Str. and Dansiger-Str. (Pl. b; N, 1), by the Schönhauser-Allee, the Exchange Station (Pl. r; K, L, 1), the Opern-Platz (Pl. r; K, 2), Charlotten-Str., and Blücher-Str. to the *Hermann-Plate* (Pl. g; N, O, 4); every 6 min.; fares 10-25 pf. Name-boards and lamps green and red. — 3. From the corner of the *Schönhauser Allee and Pappel-Allee* (Pl. b; M, 1) by the Moltke-Markt, Spittel-Markt (Pl. r; L, 3), Kommandanten-Str., Oranien-Str., and Kottbuser Damm (Pl. g; N, 3, 4) to *Rixdorf* (p. 69); every 6 min.; 10-30 pf.; colours white with a red stripe. — 4. From the *Schönhausen Gate* (Pl. b; L, 4) to the Charlotten-Str. as in No. 2 and then by the Leipziger-Str., Potsdamer-Str., Lützow-Str., and Augsburger-Str. to the *Uhland-Str.* (Pl. g; A, 2); every 8 min.; fares 10-25 pf.; red and white. — 5. From the corner of the *Schönhauser Allee and the Kastanien-Allee* (Pl. b; M, 1) by the Kastanien-Allee, Invaliden-Str. (Stettin Station; Pl. b, H 3), Dorotheen-Str., Brandenburg Gate, Königgrätzer-Str., and Bülow-Str. to the *Nollendorf-Plate* (Pl. g; D, 2); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; white and green. — 6. From the *Vineta-Plate* (Pl. b; K, 1) by the Swinemunder-Str., Rosenthaler-Str., Exchange Station (Pl. r; K, L, 1), Opern-Platz (Pl. r; K, 2), Französische-Str., and Potsdamer-Str. to *Manstein-Str.* (*Grossgörschen-Str. Station*; Pl. g, F 4); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; green with white stripe. — 7. From the *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. b; I, 1) by the Brunnens-Str., Rosenthaler-Str., Exchange Station, Opern-Platz, Oberwall-Str., Jerusalem-Str., Linden-Str., and Blücher-Str. to the *Märkneke-Plate* (Pl. g; K, 4); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; white with a yellow stripe. — 8. From the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 76) by the Molken-Markt (Pl. r; L, 2), Spittel-Markt (Pl. r; L, 3), and Belle-Alliance-Plate (Pl. g; I, 2) to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, I, 4); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; red. — 9. From the corner of the *Demminer-Str. and Brunnen-Str.* (Pl. b; I, 1) by the Alexander-Str., Neander-Str., Moritz-Plate (Pl. g; M, 1), and Belle-Alliance-Plate (Pl. g; I, 2) to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, I, 4); every 4 min. 10-25 pf.; colours, green and white. — 10. From the *Gesundbrunnen* by the Wedding-Platz (Pl. b; F, 1), Chaussee-Str., Dorotheen-Str., Opern-Platz (Pl. r; K, 2), Charlotten-Str., and Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Kreuzberg*; every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; red with white stripe. — 11. From the corner of *Müller-Str. and Schul-Str.* (Pl. b; F 1) by the Wedding-Platz, Oranienburg Gate (Pl. b; I, 4), Hackesche-Markt (Pl. r; K, 1), Molken-Markt (Pl. r; L, 2), Jannowitz Bridge (Pl. r; N, 3), and Dresdener-Str. to the *Cottbus Gate* (Pl. g; N, O, 4); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; green with a white stripe. — 12. From the corner of *Müller-Str. and Gerichts-Str.* (Pl. b; G, 1) by the Acker-Str., Weinmeister-Str., Alexander-Platz (Pl. r; M, 1), Kaiser-Str., and Grosse Frankfurter-Str. to the *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, S, 4); every 10 min.; 10-25 pf.; yellow with a red stripe. — 13. From the corner of the *Acker-Str. and Garten-Plate* (Pl. b; H, 2) to the *Silesian Station* as in No. 12, and thence by the Schillings-Brücke and the Kopenicker-Str. to *Hasenheide* (cor. of Fichte-Str.; Pl. g, M 4); every 10 min.; 10-25 pf.; yellow. — 14. From *Moabit* (*Strom-Str.*; Pl. b, C 4) by the Moltke Bridge (Pl. r; F, 1), Königs-Plate (Pl. r; G, 2), Potsdam Gate (Pl. r; G, 4), Belle-Alliance-Plate (Pl. g; I, 2) to the *Gneisenau-Str.* (Pl. g; I, 3); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; white with a red stripe. — 15. From *Moabit* (*Werft-Str.*; Pl. r, E 4), by Alt-Moabit (Pl. r; E, D, C, 1), the Lessing Bridge (Pl. r; C, 1), Hansa-Platz (Pl. r; C, 2), Grosse Stern (Pl. r; D, 3), and Lützow-Plate (Pl. g; D, 1) to the *Gross-Görschen-Str.* (Pl. g; E, 4); every 10 min.; 10-20 pf.; white.

FROM THE CENTRE OF THE CITY TO THE S. — 16. From the *Friedrich-Str.* (corner of *Behren-Str.*; Pl. r, I 2) by the Charlotten-Str., Halle Gate (Pl. g; I, 2), and Belle-Alliance-Plate (Pl. g; I, 2) to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, I, 4); every 12 min.; 10 pf.; white with a green stripe. — 17. From the *Friedrich-Str.* (corner of *Behren-Str.*; Pl. r, I 2) to Belle-Alliance-Str. as above; then by the Mariendorf road to *Mariendorf* (10-25 pf.; white with yellow stripe) every 24 min.; to *Tempelhof* (10-20 pf.; green with a white stripe) every 12 min. — 18. From the *Rathhaus* (Pl. r; L, 2) by the Alexander-Platz (Pl. r; M, 1), Alexander-Str., Jannowitz Bridge (Pl. r; N, 3), Kopenicker-Str., and the Cottbus Gate (Pl. g; N, 2) to the *Hasenheide* (Pl. g; M, 4); every 8 min.; 10-15 pf.; red. — 19. From the *Moritz-Plate* (Pl. g; M, 1), Oranien-Platz (Pl. g; M, 1), and Hermann-Plate (Pl. g; N, O, 4) to *Rixdorf* and *Britz*; every 12 min.; 10-25 pf.; white with a yellow stripe.

FROM THE CENTRE OF THE CITY TO THE N. — 20. From the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3) by the *Opern-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 2), *Friedrich-Str.*, *Karl-Str.*, *Kronprinzen-Brücke*, and *Moltke-Brücke* (Pl. r; F, 1) and *Alt-Moabit* to the *Wilhelmshavener-Str.* (Pl. b; C, 4); every 8 min.; 10-20 pf.; white with a green stripe. — 21. From the *Leipziger-Platz* (Pl. r; G, H, 4) by the *König-grafer-Str.*, *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), *Königs-Platz*, *Alt-Moabit*, and *Rathenower-Str.* to *Birken-Str.* (corner of *Bremer-Str.*; Pl. g; B 3); every 6 min.; 10-15 pf.; green with a white stripe. — 22. From the *Charlotten-Str.* (*Unter den Linden*; Pl. r; I, 2) by the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. b; F, 1) and the *Tegel Chaussee* to *Tegel* (p. 90); every hour (in the afternoon every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); 10-35 pf.; red. Also to the *Tegel Chaussee* every 10 min.; 10-20 pf.; green. — 23. From the *Charlotten-Str.* (Pl. r; I, 2) by the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. b; F, 1) and *Reinickendorfer-Str.* to *Reinickendorf*; every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; 10-20 pf.; white with a red stripe. — 24. From the *Rathaus* (Pl. r; L, 2) by the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1), *Münz-Str.*, *Schönhauser-Allee* to *Pankow* and to *Nieder-Schönhausen* (p. 76); every 12 min.; 10-25 pf.; green. — 25. From the *Moltke-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2) by the *Spandauer-Str.*, *König-Str.*, and *Prenzlauer Allee* to *Weissensee (Anton-Platz)*; every 12 min.; 10-20 pf.; white with a green stripe. — 26. From the *Moltke-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2) by the *König-Str.* and *Greifswalder-Str.* to *Weissensee* (p. 2); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; white.

FROM E. TO W. THROUGH THE CITY. — 27. From the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 76) by the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. b; F, 1), *Perleberger-Str.*, and *Kaisser-Augusta Allee* (Pl. b; A, 4) to *Charlottenburg* (close to the palace; p. 89); every 12 min.; 10-25 pf.; white. — 28. From the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. g; E, 3) past the *Stettin Station* (Pl. g; H, 3) and through the *Invaliden-Str.* and *Thurm-Str.* to *Moabit (Wald-Str.)*; (Pl. g; A 4); every 8 min.; 10-20 pf.; white with a yellow stripe. — 29. From the *Küstriner-Platz* (Pl. r; F, 3) by the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. b; M, 1), *Rathaus* (Pl. r; L, 2), *Hackesche-Markt* (Pl. r; K, 1), *Oranienburger-Str.*, and *Invaliden-Str.* to the *Rathenower-Str.* (*Moabit*; Pl. b, D 3); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; white. — 30. From the *Silesische Brücke* (Pl. g; R, 2) by the *Köpenicker-Str.*, *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), *Leipziger-Str.*, and *Potsdamer-Str.* to the corner of the *Große-Görschen-Str.* (Pl. g; E, 4); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; green and red. — 31. From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. g; Q, 2) by the *Lausitzer-Platz* (Pl. g; O, 2), *Halle Gate* (Pl. g; I, 2), *Belle-Alliance-Str.*, *York-Str.*, *Bülow-Str.*, and *Lützow-Platz* to the *Zoological Garden* (S. entrance; Pl. g; C 1); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; yellow. — 32. From the *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, 3) by the *Jannowitz Bridge* (Pl. r; N, 3), *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), *Leipziger-Str.*, *Königgrätzer-Str.*, and *Moltke-Brücke* to *Moabit (Wald-Str.)*; (Pl. b; A 4); every 8 min.; 10-30 pf.; yellow. — 33. From the *Küstriner-Platz* (Pl. r; F, 3) by the *Andreas-Str.*, *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2), *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), *Leipziger-Str.*, *Potsdamer-Str.*, and *Kurfürsten-Str.* to the *Kurfürstendamm* (Pl. g; A, 1); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; green. — 34. From the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. g; P, 2) by the *Oranien-Platz*, *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. g; M, 1), *Askanischer-Platz* (Pl. g; H, 1), *Potsdam Gate* (Pl. r; G, 4), and *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1) to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. g; C, 1); every 6 min.; 15-25 pf.; red.

FROM THE CENTRE OF THE CITY TO THE W. — 35. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1) by the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2), *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. r; G, 4), and *Potsdamer-Str.* to *Schöneberg* (p. 66); every 6 min.; 10-25 pf.; white with a yellow stripe. — 36. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1) by the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 4), *Halle Gate* (Pl. g; I, 2), and *Bülow-Str.* to the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 2); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; green with a red stripe. — 37. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1) by the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2), *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. r; K, L, 2), *Kanoniier-Str.*, *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. r; G, 4), and *Potsdamer-Str.* to the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 2); every 6 min.; 10-20 pf.; red with a white stripe. — 38. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1) by the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. r; K, L, 1), *Oranienburger-Str.*, *Karl-Str.*, *Kron-prinzen-Brücke* (Pl. r; G, 1), past the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), and by the *Königgrätzer-Str.* and *Potsdamer-Str.* to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1); every 8 min.; 10-25 pf.; green with a red stripe. — 39. From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. r; K, L, 2) by the *Werdersche-Markt* (Pl. r; K, 2, 3), *Hausvogtei-*

Platz (Pl. r; K, 8), Charlotten-Str., Koch-Str., Askaniischer Platz (Pl. g; H, 1), and Hafen-Platz (Pl. g; G, 1) to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1); every 8 min.; 10-20 pf.; white. — 40. From the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. r; K, 2) by the Dorotheen-Str., Brandenburg Gate (Pl. r; G, 2), Charlottenburg-Chaussée, Grosse Stern (Pl. r; D, 3), and Lichtenstein-Allee (Pl. r, C 8; N. gate of Zoological Garden) to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1); every 10 min.; 10-15 pf.; yellow. — 41. From the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. r; K, 2) by the Dorotheen-Str. and Charlottenburg Chaussée to *Charlottenburg* (p. 87; W. end); every 8 min. till 11 p.m., then every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. till 1 a.m. (only 2 night-cars from Charlottenburg); 10-25 pf. (double-fare in the night-cars after 11.40); white. — 42. From *Moabit* (Criminal Court; Pl. r, E 1) by Alt-Moabit, March-Str. (Pl. r; B, 2, 3), etc. to *Charlottenburg* (*Stadtbahnhof*); every 10 min.; 10-20 pf.; red. Correspondance tickets issued from this line and Nos. 41 and 43; change cars at the Knie in Charlottenburg. — 43. From the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1), by the Hardenberg-Str. (Pl. r, A, B, 4; passing the Zoologischer Garten station) and Berliner-Str. to *Charlottenburg* (p. 87; W. end); every 10 min.; 10-20 pf.; green.

FROM THE CENTRE OF THE CITY TO THE E. — 44. From the *Friedrich-Strasse* Station (Pl. r; I, 2) by the Georgen-Str., Dorotheen-Str., Opern-Platz (Pl. r; K, 2), Französische-Str., Jerusalem-Str., and Oranien-Str. to the *Görlitz* Station (Pl. g; O, 2); every 6 min.; 10-15 pf.; yellow. — 45. From the corner of *Behren-Str.* and *Friedrich-Str.* (Pl. r; I, 2) by the Charlotten-Str., Oranien-Str., Moritz-Platz (Pl. g; M, 1), Dresdener-Str., and Grimm-Str. to *Hasenheide* (corner of *Fichte-Str.*; Pl. g, M 4); every 6 min.; 10 pf.; green. — 46. From the corner of the *Friedrich-Str.* and *Behren-Str.* (Pl. r; I, 2) by the Charlotten-Str., Leipziger-Str., Spittel-Markt (Pl. r; L, 3), Seydel-Str., and Köpenicker-Str. to the *Schlesische Thor* (Pl. g; Q, 2); every 8 min.; 10-15 pf.; green and white. — 47. From the Spittel-Markt (Pl. r; L, 3) by the Seydel-Str. and Köpenicker-Str. to *Treptow* (p. 80); every hour (in summer every 40, after 1 p.m. every 20 min.); 10-20 pf.; white with a red stripe. — 48. From the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. g; M, 1) by the Kommandanten-Str., Spittel-Markt (Pl. r; L, 3), Alexander-Platz (Pl. r; M, 1), and Landsberger Allee to the *Central-Viehhof* (Pl. r; R, 1); every 40 min. (Wed. every 10-20 min.); 10-25 pf.; yellow. To the corner of the *Petersburger-Str.* only (Pl. b; Q, 4), every 5 min.; 10-25 pf.; white and green. — 49. From the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 4) by the Spittel-Markt, Molken-Markt (Pl. r; L, 2), Alexander-Platz (Pl. r; M, 1), Grosse Frankfurter-Str., and Thaer-Str. (Viehhof) to *Lichtenberg* (p. 75); every 10 min.; 10-25 pf.; red and white. — 50. From the *Dönhoff-Platz* to the Grosse Frankfurter-Str. as in No. 49, then by the Frankfurter-Allee to *Friedrichsberg* (*Friedrichsfelde*); every 10 min.; 10-25 pf.; green and red.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 2), via the Zool. Garden, Halensee, St. Hubertus, and Alter Zieten to *Hundekchiele*; hourly (on Sun. afternoon and to Alter Zieten every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Fares up to 30 pf. — 2. From the *Nollendorf-Platz* by Wilmersdorf and Schmargendorf to *Hundekchiele*; hourly (on Sun. afternoon every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Fares up to 30 pf. — 3. From the *Zoological Garden* Station (Pl. r; B, 4) by the *Nollendorf-Platz*, Schöneberg, and Friedenau to *Steglitz*, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (to Friedenau every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Schöneberg every 8 min.). Fares up to 25 pf.

[Horse Cars from the *Zool. Gardens* (Pl. g; D, 1) to *Wilmersdorf* every 20 min. (10 pf.) and via *Wilmersdorf* to *Friedenau* every hour (20 pf.).]

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction. The following lines, on which there are no tramways, may be of service to the visitor. 1. From the *Halle* Gate (Pl. g; I, 2) by the *Friedrich-Str.* to the corner of the *Liesen-Str.* and *Chaussée-Str.* (Pl. b; G, 2). — 2. From the *Stettin* Station (Pl. b; H, 3) to the *Kurfürsten-Str.* (Pl. g; F, 2). — 3. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1) by the *König-Str.*, *Schloss-Platz*, *Unter den Linden*, *Königs-Platz*, and the *Moltke-Brücke* to *Moabit* (corner of *Wilsnacker-Str.*; Pl. b, D 3). — 4. From the *Neue Thor* (Pl. b; G, H, 1) to *Reichenberger-Str.* (Pl. g; P, 8). Fares up to 20 pf. — A night-omnibus runs from the *Chaussée-Str.* (corner of *Kessel-Str.*; Pl. b, H 8) to *Belle-Alliance-Str.* (corner of *York-Str.*; Pl. g, I 8) every 15-20 min. from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. (10-30 pf.).

Steamboats on the Spree (in summer only; comp. time-tables and wall-bills). From the Jannowitz Bridge (N. end; Pl. r., N 3) to the Upper Spree (*Stralau, Treptow, Eierhaus, Waldschlösschen, Wilhelmshof, Haselwerder, Sedan, Ostend, Sadousa, Spindlersfeld, Köpenick*) every hour or two; often on Sundays and in fine weather (fares 20-60 pf.). Excursionists should not delay their return till the last boat. — From the Jannowitz-Brücke (S. end) every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the afternoon to the *Borussia Brewery, Kynhäuser, and Neptunshain* (fare 15, or Sun. 25 pf.), and twice weekly (at 2 p.m.) to *Grünau, Schmöckwitz, and Hankel's Abfahrt* (50, 80 pf.; return-fares 60 pf., 1 M.). — From the Stralau-Bridge (Pl. r.; M, 3) four times weekly (1 p.m.) to *Köpenick, Grünau, Schmöckwitz, Zehthen, Hankel's Abfahrt, and Neue Mühle*, and twice weekly (1 p.m.) to *Friedrichshagen, Neue Krug, and Wollersdorfer Schleuse* (80 pf., there and back 1 M.). — Excursion steamers also ply to *Schmöckwitz* on Sun. (8 a.m.) and Thurs. (2.15 p.m.) in connection with circular trips on the *Müggel-See* and *Seddin-See* (return-fares 50 pf., 1 M.). — From the Weidendamm Bridge (Pl. r.; L, 1), from the Café Gärtner, behind the Bellevue Station of the Stadtbahn (Pl. r.; D, 1), and from the Moabit Bridge (Pl. r.; D, 1) to the Lower Spree and Havel (*Spandau, Pichelswerder, Gatow, Pfeußeninsel, Moorlake, Sacrow, Glienicke, Potsdam*) several times daily (fares 40 pf.-1 M.). — From *Schlüterstræg* (Pl. r.; H, 2) on Wed. (12.30 p.m.) to *Pichelswerder, Schildhorn, Pfeußeninsel, Potsdam, Tegelort, and Heiligensee* (1 M., there and back $\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

Goods Agents: *Brasch & Rothenstein*, Lüneburger-Str. 22 and Hans-vogel-Platz 2, with railway, booking, and luggage offices for all parts of the world; *Wormuth*, Friedrich-Str. 94.

Commissionnaires (Dienstdiener), recognisable by their red caps and metal badges, are found in all the principal streets. Charge for conveying letters or small parcels from 20 pf. upwards.

Post Offices. The *General Post Office* (*Hauptpostgebäude*; Pl. r, L 2), for the public service, with a telegraph-station, is at König-Str. 60 and Span-dauer-Str. 19-23 (p. 60). Enquiries in case of doubt should be addressed to the porter (principal entrance from the König-Str.). The *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are both in the second court. Letters for Berlin (10 pf.), which should contain the district-initial (W., S.W., etc.) in their address, reach their destination in a few hours. The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt*; Pl. b, I 4, and r, I 1) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70, corner of the Artillerie-Str. Parcels from abroad are examined by custom-house officers either at Ritter-Str. 7, Kloster-Str. 70, Köthener-Str. 28, or Schiffbauerdamm 22, according to the district of the city in which the addresses lives. Letters are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 111 branch-offices (e.g. Dorotheen-Str. 22, near the Neustädtische Kirch-Str.; Linden 12; Tauben-Str. 28; Beuth-Str. 20; and at all the railway-stations); packets and books are not received at the smaller branch post-offices. The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (for parcels till 7 p.m.); closed on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 o'clock; the post-offices at the chief railway-stations remain open till the departure of the last mail trains. Postage-stamps (*Briefmarken*) may be purchased from the letter-carriers. — A system of *PNEUMATIC TRAM* also exists, for the rapid transmission of telegrams, letters, and post-cards from one part of Berlin to another (including Charlottenburg). Letters (30 pf.) or post-cards (25 pf., with prepaid answer 50 pf.) intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left-hand corner of the address. Letters must not exceed a certain size and weight. Pneumatic post offices (open from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.) are distinguished by a red lamp; among the most important are those at Unter den Linden 12; Behren-Str. 62; Oberwall-Str. 4a; Mauer-Str. 74; Leipziger-Platz 20; Potsdamer-Str. 26; Zimmer-Str. 26; Béle-Alliance-Platz 9; at the Exchange; Spandauer-Str. 19; Oranienburger-Str. 35; in Schöneberg at Herbert-Str. 77; and in Charlottenburg at Berliner-Str. 62, and Goethe-Str. 3.

In cases where haste is not an object, letters (3 pf.), post-cards (2 pf.), and parcels for the Berlin district may be entrusted to the Berliner *Packet-Fahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft* (Ritter-Str. 93), the agencies of which are denoted

by red signs and letter-boxes (cleared four times daily). Stamps may be procured at the agencies.

Telegraph Offices. Central Office, Jäger-Str. 42, and 76 branch-offices (e.g. at the Exchange, Dorotheen-Str. 22, Linden 12, Behren-Str. 52, at the Potsdam and Brandenburg gates, in the Industrie-Gebäude, Beuth-Str. 20, and at all the railway-stations). The Central Office and the offices at the six chief railway-stations are open day and night; the offices at the General Post Office, Exchange, and a few others from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.; the remainder, from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Telegrams within Berlin cost 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.), to other parts of Germany 5 pf. and 50 pf.

Telephone Offices (open 7 a.m. till 10 p.m.) at Oranienburger-Str. 70 (head-office) and at Leipziger-Platz 20, Belle-Alliance-Str. 9, Französische-Str. 33c, the Lehrte Station, Oranienburger-Str. 35, Potsdamer-Str. 36, the Silesian Station, Spandauer-Str. 19, Tauben-Str. 20, Unter den Linden 12, the Central Cattle Market, etc.; also in Charlottenburg, at Berliner-Str. 62; and in the other suburbs. At these offices anyone can be put in telephonic communication with every person connected with the system (fee 20 pf. for 3 min. in the city, 50 pf. in the environs, 1-3 M for long distances). Lists of those connected with the 'Telephonic Exchange' are provided.

Head Police Office (*Polizeipräsidium*), in the Alexander-Platz. The **Passport Office** is at Eingang IV, beside the Stadtbahn. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohnermeldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 25 pf. The **Office for Lost Articles** is at Eingang II and Eingang V. — All strangers arriving in Berlin must be announced at the police-office by their landlord within six days.

Baths. *Admiralsgarten-Bad, Friedrich-Str. 102, close to the Friedrich-Str. Station, with swimming basin (bath 5/-1½ M); *Wasserheilanstalt des Vereins der Wasserfreunde, Kommandanten-Str. 7, with swimming-baths, restaurant, café, etc.; Augusta-Bad, Köpenicker-Str. 60 (at these Turkish and vapour baths); Wilhelms-Bad, Schützen-Str. 19; Karls-Bad, Potsdamer-Str. 27b (these two Turkish baths); Belle-Alliance-Bad, Gneisenau-Str. 3; Victoria-Bad, Neuenburger-Str. 15; *Hôtel de Rome, see p. 2; Diana-Bad, Französische-Str. 18; City-Bad, Dresden-Str. 52; Ascanisches Bad, Königgrätzer-Str. 19, near the Potsdam Gate; Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad, Lützow-Str. 90; Municipal Baths, Thurm-Str. 85a and at the Schillings-Brücke. — RIVER BATHS in the Spree: Sachse'sches Wellenbad (Pl. 9; B, 2), outside the Schlesische Thor; Flussbad, An der Stralauer Brücke 2 (also for ladies); Hässler's Bad, Radibor-Str. 12; Pfuel'sche Schwimmanstalt (subscribers only), Köpenicker-Str. 11. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-, Jerusalemer-, Charlotten-, Markgrafen-, Jäger-Str. (E. end), etc. Special attention should be paid to the products of the artistic handicrafts, many of which are now practised at Berlin with marked success. Thus the gas-fittings, porcelain, earthenware, furniture, jewellery, etc., often display great taste both in design and execution. A good general survey of these Art Industries may be obtained by visiting the HOHENZOLLERN-KAUFHAUS, Leipziger-Str. 117, or the KUNSTGEWERBE-AUSSTELLUNG, Linden-Str. 18. A few of the most noted firms in the different branches are mentioned below.

ART, WORKS OF: *Wasmuth* (art-furniture, etc.), Markgrafen-Str. 95. — **BOOK-BINDINGS AND ALBUMS:** Collin, Leipziger-Str. 19; Küllerich, Lichterfelder-Str. 5; Vitell, Annen-Str. 15; Kubé, Leipziger-Str. 121. — **BRONZES:** R. Bellair & Co., Friedrich-Str. 182; Gladbeck, Charlotten-Str. 28; *Actionsgesellschaft für Bronzewaren*, Wasserthor-Str. 9 (chandeliers); Otto Schulz, Naunyn-Str. 69; Schäffer & Walcker, Linden-Str. 18; Néoir, Linden 14; Stubbe, Köpenicker-Str. 62; Rakennus & Co., Linden 62 (these two, enamelled bronzes). — **CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARES AND TEA:** Tass-Arr-Hes, Leipziger-Str. 119; L. Rez & Co., Leipziger-Str. 22; Schmitz & Co., Spittel-Markt 2; Wagner, Dessauer-Str. 2. — **CIGARS:** Gerold, Linden 24; Boenike & Eichner, Französische-Str. 21. — **DAMASK AND LINEN WARES** (artistic): Rudolf Herzog, Breite-Str. 14. — **ENGRAVINGS:** Amsler & Ruthardt, Behren-Str. 29a. — **FURS:** Herpich Söhne, König-Str. 20. — **GLASS:** Harsch & Co., Linden 66;

Raddatz & Co., Leipziger-Str. 11. — **GLASS MOSAICS AND VENETIAN GLASS:** **Salevati & Co.**, Linden 66 (Harsch & Co.). — **GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS:** **Sy & Wagner**, Kronen-Str. 28 and Werdersche-Str. 7; **Vollgold & Sohn**, Kommandanten-Str. 14; **Schaper**, Potzdamer-Str. 8; **Werner**, Friedrich-Str. 173; **Wagner & Sohn**, Linden 30; **Henniger**, Leipziger-Str. 107 (electro-plate). — **HOSIERS: Held & Herter**, Friedrich-Str. 174; **Lindner**, Post-Str. 2. — **IRON-WORK, ORNAMENTAL:** **Putz**, Tempelhofer-Ufer 10; **Benecke**, Mittel-Str. 16. — **LAMPS:** **Stobwasser**, Linden 33, Wilhelm-Str. 42a, and Potsdamer Str. 49; **Raketen**, Linden 62 and Zimmer-Str. 98. — **LEATHER WARES:** **Hilde**, Leipziger-Str. 121. — **MAJOLICA:** **Oest & Co.**, Schönhauser Allee 127-129; **Villeroy & Boch**, Kur-Str. 31. — **MARBLE WARES** (chimney-pieces): **Schleicher**, Lehrter-Str. 27. — **MULLINER:** **Mannheimer**, Oberwall-Str. 6; **Gerson**, Werderscher Markt 5. — **PERFUMERY:** **Treu & Nigglisch**, Jäger-Str. 33; **Lohse**, Jäger-Str. 48; **Schwarzlose**, Markgrafen-Str. 29. — **PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES:** **Micheli**, Linden 76a and Albrecht-Str. 14; **Eichler**, Linden 20. — **PORCELAIN:** Royal Porcelain Manufactory, Leipziger-Str. 2. — **SILK MERCHANTS:** **Heese**, Leipziger-Str. 87; **Michels & Co.**, Leipziger-Str. 43. — **TERRACOTTAS:** **March**, Sophien-Str. 1, Charlottenburg. — **UNDERCLOTHING:** **Jordan**, Markgrafen-Str. 100-107; **Goschenhofer & Röscke**, Leipziger-Str. 58. — **UPHOLSTERERS** (artistic): **Vogts & Co.**, Linden 71; **Spinn & Menke**, Leipziger-Str. 89; **Karl Müller**, Friedrich-Str. 77; **Hess & Rom**, Leipziger-Str. 106; **Schulz & Co.**, Alte Jacob-Str. 130 (work-shop); **Wenkel**, Bessel-Str. 14 (workshop); **Pingel**, Wilhelm-Str. 130 (work-shop); **Ehrenhaus**, Wilhelm-Str. 46; **Gerson**, Werdener-Str. 9-12 (these two for carpets, etc.).

AUCTIONS of WORKS OF ART are held at **Lepke's**, Koch-Str. 28, and **Heinrich's**, Mohren-Str. 63. — ART DEALERS AND SHOW ROOMS: **Schulte**, Linden 1 (adm. 1 M., annual subscription 8 M.); **Hornath & Van Baerle**, Linden 2 (adm. 50 pf.); **Gurlitt**, Leipziger-Str. 131.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY at **Nicola's** book-shop, Brüder-Str. 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS of paintings in the Berlin and other galleries, views of Berlin, etc., at the **Photographic Company**, Krausen-Str. 36 (Dönhoff-Platz) and Linden 4a; also, **Quadt**, An der Stiechbahn. — **Loescher & Petsch**, Potsdamer-Str. 13, are excellent photographers.

Concerts. ***Singacademie** (p. 28), rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, **Professor Blümner** (at the building itself). — The **"Symphony Soirées"** are a series of concerts given in winter by the orchestra of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house (adm. 4 M., tickets at Leipziger-Str. 37). — The admirably-trained **"Cathedral Choir"**, instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, gives concerts in the Marienkirche (p. 73). — The concerts of the **Royal Conservatorium of Music** (Director, Prof. Joachim) are held in the Conservatorium; those of the **"Joachim String Quartette** in the Singacademie; those of the **Philharmonic Orchestra** in the Philharmonie. The so-called **'Popular Concerts'** of the last-named society are given thrice weekly in winter at the Philharmonie; adm. 75 pf. — **Meyer's** (formerly **Bilse's**) admirable orchestra plays daily in winter in the Concerthaus, Leipziger-Str. 48 (75 pf.). — The **Wolff Concerts** are held at the **Saal Bechstein** (Link-Str. 42), the Singacademie, or the Philharmonie. — **Bands** play in several popular resorts, such as the **Zoological Garden** (p. 86), the **Friedrichshain Brewery** (p. 75), the **Exhibition Park** (p. 82), the garden of **Kroll's Theatre** (p. 14), the **Flora** (p. 89), the **Spanische Bock** (p. 89), etc. See notices on the advertisement columns.

Theatres. There are about twenty theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances begin at 7.30 or 8 p.m.). Seats may be procured in advance at the box-offices or at the 'Invalidendank', Unter den Linden 24 (9-4; on Sun. 9-10 and 12-2). In winter Sunday afternoon performances at reduced prices are given at most of the theatres. The following are the most important theatres: —

1. **ROYAL OPERA House** (Pl. r.; K. 2), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas (*Faust*, *Tell*, *Maid of Orleans*); 1600 seats. Average charges: best boxes 10 M., proscenium by the orchestra 9, 1st

balcony, front boxes, and parquet 6, proscenium, 2nd balcony, and upper boxes 4, 3rd balcony 3, amphitheatre $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are performed.

2. ROYAL THEATRE (*Schauspielhaus*; Pl. r, I 8), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas (Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe); 1120 seats. Best boxes 8 M; 1st balcony and 1st balcony-boxes 5, parquet or parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 5, 2nd balcony and 2nd balcony-boxes $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3rd balcony $1\frac{1}{2}$, amphitheatre 1 M.

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued in advance on week-days from 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 11 to 1.30 o'clock. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by a post-card, bearing their address on the one side, and the date of the performance with the number and situation of the places desired on the other. The card should be placed, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the day before the performance, in the letter-box of the Opera House (Door No. 7), opposite the Roman Catholic Church, or enclosed in an envelope ('An das Kaiserl. Stadtpostamt hier C. Theater Meldekarthe) and posted so as to reach the theatre before 9 a.m. (Sun. before 7 a.m.) on the day before the performance. It is returned the same day, either stamped 'bewilligt' (granted), or with a pencil-mark across it to indicate that the application has been unsuccessful. In the former case the tickets bespoken are obtained on the following morning between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, at the ticket-office of the opera-house (or theatre), 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. — The court-theatres are closed in July and August.

3. KROLL'S THEATRE (Pl. r; N, 2), Königs-Platz 7. Best boxes 10, first balcony 4-6, parquet 8-6, standing room $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Admission to the garden (concerts) 50 pf., sometimes 1 M.

4. DEUTSCHES THEATER or GERMAN THEATRE (Pl. b; H, 4, and r; H, 1), Schumann-Str. 13, for classical pieces; best boxes and orchestra-boxes $7\frac{1}{2}$ M, 1st balcony, 1st balcony-boxes, and parquet-boxes 6, parquet $4\frac{1}{2}$, 2nd balcony 8, gallery 1 M. Box-office open 10-1.30. Often crowded.

5. LESSING THEATRE (Pl. r; G, 1), Friedrich-Carl-Ufer 1; modern dramas and comedies. Adm. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ M downwards.

6. BERLINER THEATER (Pl. g; I, 1), Charlotten-Str. 90, for dramas and comedies; best boxes 7, 1st balcony-boxes 6, 1st balcony and parquet 3 M.

7. THEATER DES WESTENS. Kant-Str. 12 (Zoological Garden Station), for dramas and comedies; best boxes 9, 1st balcony and parquet 4 M 50.

8. SCHILLER THEATRE (Pl. r; N, 2, 3), Wallner-Theater-Str. 35; for comedies and popular dramas: prices 1-2 M.

9. NEUES THEATER (Pl. r; H, 1), Schiffbauerdamm 5; modern comedies and dramas; best seats 7, 1st balcony-box 6, parquet 3-4 M.

10. RESIDENZ-THEATER (Pl. r; N, 2), Blumen-Str. 9, for modern dramas and comedies; boxes 6-7, parquet 3-4, first balcony 3 M.

11. FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT THEATRE (Pl. b; H, 3), Chaussee-Str. 25, for operettas: best boxes 6-7, parquet-fauteuil 4, parquet 3 M.

12. THEATER UNTER DEN LINDEN (Pl. r; I, 2), Linden 17, spectacular pieces and operettas; best boxes 10, balcony-box 6, parquet $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

13. BELLE ALLIANCE THEATRE (Pl. g; I, 3), Belle-Alliance-Str. 7, spectacular pieces, operas, and dramas; best boxes 4, fauteuil 8, parquet $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

14. OSTEND-THEATER (Pl. r; P, 2), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 130, for dramas and comedies (1-2½ M). — 15. ALEXANDER-PLATZ THEATRE (Pl. r; M, 1), Alexander-Str. 40 (Alexander-Platz), for dramas and farces (1½-4 M). — 16. CENTRAL THEATRE (Pl. r, g; L, 4, 1), Alte Jacob-Str. 90, for popular pieces and farces (1-2½ M). — 17. THALIA THEATRE (Pl. r; M, 4), Dresdener-Str. 72, for farces and popular pieces in the Berlin dialect (1½-4 M). — 18. AMERICAN THEATRE (Pl. r; M, 4), Dresdener-Str. 85, for farces, burlesques, and performances in the café-chantant style (suitable for gentlemen only). — The REICHSHALLEN-THEATER, Leipziger-Str. 77, the AROLLE THEATRE, Fried-

rich-Str. 218, and the WINTERGÄRTEN, Dorotheen-Str. 18 (p. 2), are for vaudeville, gymnastics, etc.; and similar entertainments are given in summer at the BERLINER PRÄTER, Kastanien-Allee 7, and the SCHWEIZER-GÄRTEN, at the Königsthör.

Circus Rens (p. 80; Pl. r, H, I, 1), Karl-Str., prices 11/-4 M. — *Circus Busch*, Burg-Str., near the Exchange Station (Pl. r; K, 1); 11/-5 M. Both of these closed in summer.

Popular Resorts. — *Zoological Garden* (p. 86); concerts, see p. 13; adm., see p. 17. — *The Flora Garden* in Charlottenburg (p. 89); fireworks, balloon ascents, etc.). — *Exhibition Park (Ausstellungs-Park)*, near the Lehrte Station (p. 82). — *Neue Welt* (p. 69). — Summer concerts in the *Gardens* of the Friedrich-Wilhelmsstadt and Belle Alliance Theatres (see p. 14). — Performances in the café-chantant style (for gentlemen) take place at *Moore's Academy of Music*, *Concert de Nodless*, *Deutscher Reichsadler* (Friedrich-Str. 87, 171, and 178), and *Malepartus* (Alexandrinen-Str. 37a). — Balls take place in winter in the *Royal Opera House* (under court patronage; tickets, 15 M., obtained on written application to the 'General-intendant der königlichen Schauspiele'). Masked and other balls are also held in the *Concerthaus* (adm. 4 M.) and the *Philharmonie* (3 M).

Horse Races in spring, summer, and autumn at Hoppegarten (p. 220) and at Karlsborst, near Köpenick (see p. 90). — *Trotting Races* at Weissenau (p. 2) and Westend (p. 89). — *Cycling Races* on the track near the Charlottenburg Station of the Stadtbahn.

Rowing Boats at the Waisenbrücke (Upper Spree); at the Zelte (Lower Spree); and on the Neue See in the Thiergarten (p. 83; 60-80 pf. per hr.). *Regattas* are held on the Lange See at Grünau (p. 80; rowing) and on the Wansee (p. 90) and Müggel-See (p. 90; sailing).

Skating is practised near the Rousseau Island in the Thiergarten (p. 86), on the Neue See, on the 'West Eisbahn' near the Zoological Garden Station (p. 2), on the Berlin and Spandau Canal (near Plötzensee, p. 83), etc.

Military Reviews ('Paraden') are held by the Emperor at the end of May and the beginning of Sept. in the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 68). Pedestrians may freely enter the parade-ground, but carriages require a permission from the Polizeipräsidium (p. 12).

Collections and other Objects of Interest. As the hours of admission sometimes vary, the daily 'Berliner Fremdenblatt' should be consulted. Admission is gratis where not otherwise indicated.

Academie of Science and Art, see p. 27.

Academische Leesballe (p. 28), behind the University, daily 8-7.30 (winter 9-8), Sun. 9-1; adm. 25 pf.

Aquarium (p. 26), daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (6 p.m. in winter); adm. 1 M., Sun. 50 pf., last Sun. of each month (over-crowded) 25 pf.

Arsenal (p. 28), daily, except Sat., holidays, and the emperor's birthday (27th Jan.), 10-8 (winter 10-2), Sun. 12-3.

Börse, or *Exchange* (p. 75), daily, except Sun., 12-2. Entrance for visitors in the Neue Friedrich-Str., close to the corner; tickets of admission (30 pf.) obtained at the 'Börsen-Registratur'.

Borsig's Palm and Hot Houses at Moabit (p. 83), generally open to the public in Jan.-March (see notices in the papers), adm. 50 pf.; at other times on application to the head gardener.

**Botanical Garden* (p. 66), daily (except Sun. and holidays) 8-7, in winter till dusk.

Castan's Panopticum (wax-works) in the Behren-Str., corner of the Friedrich-Str., daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (50 pf.); 'Chamber of Horrors' 30 pf. extra.

Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses (p. 76), busiest on Wed. morning; apply at the superintendent's office.

Chamber of Deputies (p. 69): cards of admission to the meetings are issued on the previous evenings, 5-6 o'clock, or on the day of the meeting itself, in the office at the entrance.

Charité (p. 81), Wed. and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 12-4.

**Charlottenburg: Mausoleum and Palace* (p. 89), daily 10-6 (Sun. and holi-

days 11-8), in winter 10-4; cards of admission (25 pf.) obtained in the right wing of the palace.

Exhibition Park (Ausstellungs-Park) at Moabit, daily in summer, with concerts, adm. 30 pf.; during the Exhibition 50 pf. (Mon. 1 M); season ticket 8 M.

Fire Station, Chf, Linden-Str. 41, on application (closed 2-8.30); exercise-drills daily in summer, 7-12, gymnastics on Thurs., Frid., and Sat., 7-8.30.

**Flora* (p. 88), daily (60 pf.). Return-tickets between Berlin (Kupfergraben or Lützow-Platz) and Charlottenburg, including admission to the gardens, may be obtained for 76 pf. from the conductors on the tramway-cars of lines 41 and 43 (p. 10).

Guard Mounting, at the Königswache (p. 28), daily at 12.45 p.m. Guard-parade at the Königswache, Sat. & Sun. at noon; other days 11 a.m. *Gymnasium*, *Public (Turnhalle)*; p. 70), Prinzen-Str. 70, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 2-4, Tues. and Frid. 2-3 (on application to the porter).

Libraries. At the *Industrial Museum* (p. 65), daily 10-8 and 4-10 p.m. — *Royal* (p. 27), daily, except Sun. and Sat., 9-8, shown to strangers 1-2 p.m.; reading-room 9-9 p.m. (electric light). — *University* (p. 27), week-days 9-8, reading-room 9-7.

Markets, Municipal, for retail-trade from 6 a.m. (winter 7 a.m.) till 1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. (Sat. 5-9); for wholesale trade, before 6 a.m.

Monument of Victory (p. 88), ascent daily 7-7 (winter 9 till dusk); 50 pf.

Museums. Agricultural (p. 81), Invaliden-Str. 42, daily, except Wed. and Sun., 10-8. — *Architectural*, see Technical Academy. — *Beuth-Schinkel*, see Technical Academy. — *Botanical*, Grunewald-Str. 6 (p. 68), from May 1st till Sept. 30th, Mon. and Thurs. 8-6. — *Christian* (p. 26), during the session on Wed. and Sat. 12-1. — *Ethnographical* (p. 60), same hours and days as the Old and New Museums (see below). — *Geological* (p. 81), only accessible under the guidance of a custodian. —

German National Costumes and Domestic Industries* (p. 74), Kloster-Str. 36, daily except Wed. 11-2 (50 pf.). — **Hohenzollern* at Schloss Monbijou (p. 77), daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11.30-2 (28 pf.). — *Hygienic* (p. 73), Kloster-Str. 32, Sun. 12 to 8, 4, 5, or 6 (according to the season), Tues. and Frid. 10-2. — **Industrial* (p. 62), same hours and days as the Old and New Museums (see below). — *Märkisches Provinzial-Museum* (p. 72), Sun. 11-1.30, Mon. and Thurs. 11-2.30. — *Mining* (p. 81), Invaliden-Str. 44, daily, except Sat. 12-2, on Sun. as the Old and New Museums. — **Natural History* (p. 81), Sun. as Old and New Museums, Mon. and Sat. 11-3 (free). — *Old* and ***New* (p. 84), daily (except Mon. and the principal festivals) 9-8 (winter 10-3), Sun. (generally crowded) 12 to 3, 4, 5, or 6 (acc. to the season). Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the door. — *Post Office* (p. 60), Leipziger-Str. 15, daily, except Wed. & Sat. and the chief holidays, 11-1; Sun. and holidays 12-2. — *Rauch* (p. 74), daily, except Sun., 10-4. — *Städtisches Schul-Museum*, Stalschreiber-Str. 54, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 3-4, Sat. 3-6.

Musical Instruments, Royal Collection of, in the old Bau-Akademie (p. 30); Tues. and Frid., 12-2.

**Observatory of the Urania*, Invaliden-Str. 57 (p. 82), daily 5-10.30; demonstrations at 7.30 p.m.; adm. 60 pf., theatre 60 pf.-2 M extra; telephonic connection with the opera-house, 76 pf.; observatory on astronomical evenings 3 M.

Olympian Excavations, in a building at the back of the National Museum, same hours and days as the Old and New Museums.

Palaces. "Royal Palace, or Schloss (p. 31), daily 10-1, Sundays and holidays 11-1 (closed on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Good Friday); admission 50 pf., devoted to a charitable object. The castellan lives in the E. court, to the left, on the groundfloor. — *Palace of the Emperor William I.* (p. 26), daily 10-2 (60 pf.). — *Palace of the Empress Victoria* (p. 29), not shown at present.

Panorama of the Battle of Sedan (p. 74), Alexander-Platz, 9-8 (1 M; Sun. 50 pf.; first Sun. of each month 25 pf.). — *Marine Panorama* (New York Harbour), at the Moltke Bridge (Pl. r; F, 1); week-days 9-6 (1 M),

- Sun. 9-9 (50 pf.). — *Kaiser-Panorama* (stereoscopic views), in the Kaiser-Gallerie (p. 20), 9-10 (30 pf.).
Passage-Panopticum (wax-works, dioramas, etc.), in the Passage (p. 25), daily 8-10 (adm. 50 pf.; *Panorama of the Flood*).
Picture Galleries (public). *Exhibition of Art* in the *Exhibition Park*, June till Oct., see p. 82. — *Exhibition of the Verein der Berliner Künstler*, in the building of the Architekten-Verein (p. 67), daily 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (closed July to Oct.). Adm. 50 pf. — *Preussischer Kunstsverein*, Dorotheen-Str. 11, daily 11-3, Sun. 11-2. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 50), daily (except on high festivals), Sun. 12 to 3, 4, 5, or 6, Mon. 1-3, other days 10-3, gratis. — *Old Museum*, see Museums.
Police Court, in the Criminal-Justiz-Amt (p. 83), Alt-Moabit 11, public sittings almost every day (adm. by tickets).
Porcelain Manufactory, Royal (p. 88), Wegely-Str., Charlottenburg, daily, except Sun., Mon., and Sat., 9-12 (fee).
Printing Office, Government (p. 70), Oranien-Str. 91, daily (except Sun. and holidays) 9-5, on application; fee.
**Rathaus* (p. 72), daily (except Thurs. and Frid.) 10-3, ascent of the tower, daily in summer 10-3 gratis.
**Ravens' Picture Gallery* (p. 70), Tues. and Frid. 10-2; visitors ring; fee.
**Reichstag Building* (p. 88), or Hall of the Imperial Diet, daily 8.30-9.30, Sat. 2-4; 50 pf. Cards of admission to the strangers' gallery (60 places; free) are obtained on application the previous day, 8-9 a.m.
Sanssouci, see Potsdam, p. 94.
Stables, Royal (p. 71), Breite-Str. 37, near the palace, daily 12-2½, on application (office to the left; fee).
Stained Glass Institution, Royal, Berliner-Str. 9, Charlottenburg, week-days (fee).
**Synagogue, Chief* (p. 79), daily (except Saturdays and festivals) 8-5 (winter 9-4). Strangers are admitted to all the services, except those on New Year's Day and the Feast of Atonement, for which tickets must be procured from the custodian; service on Frid. evening after sunset.
Technical Academy (p. 88): *Plaster Casts*, Sat. 10-12; *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, Tues. and Thurs. 10-12, Wed. 12-3; *Architectural Museum*, Mon. and Frid. 10-3, Wed. 10-12, Tues. and Thurs. 12-3.
Waterworks, at Friedrichshagen (p. 90), at Tegel (p. 90), and at Westend (p. 89), daily except Sun. 12-6 (winter 12-4).
**Zoological Garden* (p. 88), daily, in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 M., Sun., holidays, and summer evenings 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (over-crowded).

Chief Sights, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburger Thor, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schlossbrücke to the Palace and the Museums; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 31) and the Great Elector (p. 72); Gendarmen-Markt, with the Theatre (p. 57); Leipziger-Strasse (p. 59); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 58); Tiergarten, Königs-Platz, with the Monument of Victory and the Reichstag Building (p. 88); the Old and New Museums (pp. 35, 45); National Gallery (p. 50); the Arsenal (p. 28); Industrial Museum (p. 62); Hohenzollern Museum (p. 77); Ethnographical Museum (p. 60); Natural History Museum (p. 81); Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 80).

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir Francis Lascelles*, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, *J. L. Schieubach*, Behren-Str. 63; Vice-Consul, *H. von Bleicheröder*, Behren-Str. 43. — American Minister, *Andrew Dickson White, Esq.*; Consul-General, *Charles de Kay, Esq.*, Friedrich-Str. 59, 60 (10-3); Vice and Deputy-Consul-General, *Frank C. Zimmerman, Esq.*.

English Church (St. George's) in the garden of Monbijou (p. 77); services at 11 a.m. (with H. C.) and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.*, Uhland-Str. 14.

Diary (fuller partic-

	Sundays and Holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Aquarium (p. 25)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)
Arsenal (p. 28)	12-3	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)
Botanical Garden (p. 66)	—	8-7	8-7	8-7
— Museum (p. 66)	—	8-6	—	—
Castan's Panopticum (p. 25)	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10
Exchange (p. 75)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2
Exhibition, Annual (p. 82)	10-8	10-8	10-8	10-8
Guard Mounting (p. 16)	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Kaiser Panorama (p. 25)	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10
Library, Royal (p. 27)	—	1-2	1-2	1-2
Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 89)	11-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)
Museum, Agricultural (p. 81)	—	10-3	10-3	—
—, Beuth-Schinkel (p. 88)	—	—	10-12	12-3
—, Ethnographical (p. 60)	12-6(3)	—	9(10)-3	9(10)-3
—, German Nat. Costumes (p. 74)	11-2	11-2	11-2	—
—, Hohenzollern (p. 77)	12-6(3)	10-3	10-3	10-3
—, Hygienic (p. 74)	12-6(3)	—	10-2	—
—, Industrial (p. 62)	12-6(3)	—	9(10)-3	9(10)-3
—, Märk. Provinzial (p. 72)	11-1.30	11-2.30	—	—
—, Natural History (p. 81)	12-6(3)	11-3	—	—
—, Old and New (p. 84)	12-6(3)	—	9(10)-3	9(10)-3
—, Post Office (p. 80)	12-2	11-1	11-1	—
—, Rauch (p. 74)	—	10-4	10-4	10-4
—, School (p. 18)	11-1	—	—	3-4
National Gallery (p. 50)	12-6 (8)	1-3	10-3	10-3
Olympian Excavations (p. 16)	12-6(3)	—	9(10)-3	9(10)-3
Palace, Royal (p. 81)	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1
— of Emp. William I. (p. 26)	10-2	10-2	10-2	10-2
Passage Panopticum (p. 25)	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10
Picture Gallery, Berlin. Künstler- Verein (p. 67)	11-2	10-4	10-4	10-4
—, Preuss. Kunstverein (p. 17)	11-2	11-3	11-3	11-3
—, Ravené's (p. 70)	—	—	10-2	—
Porcelain Factory, Royal (p. 88)	—	—	9-12	9-12
Rathhaus (p. 72)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3
— Tower (p. 73)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3
Reichstag Building (p. 88)	2-4	8.30-9.30	8.30-9.30	8.30-9.30
Stables, Royal (p. 71)	12-2.30	12-2.30	12-2.30	12-2.30
Synagogue, Chief (p. 79)	8(9)-5(4)	8(9)-5(4)	8(9)-5(4)	8(9)-5(4)
Urania (p. 82)	5-10.30	5-10.30	5-10.30	5-10.30

olars, see pp. 15-17).

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	REMARKS.
9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	Adm. 1 M; last Sun. of each month 25 pf.
10-3(2)	10-3(2)	—	Closed on chief holidays and emperor's In winter until dusk. [birthday, 27th Jan.
8-7	8-7	8-7	Closed from Oct. 1st to April 30th.
9-6	—	—	Adm. 50 pf.
9-10	9-10	9-10	Adm. 30 pf.
12-2	12-2	12-2	—
10-8	10-8	10-8	—
12.45	12.45	12.45	During the manœuvres in May, at 2.45.
9-10	9-10	9-10	Adm. 20 pf.
4-2	4-2	—	—
10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	Adm. 25 pf.
10-3	10-3	10-3	—
10-12	—	—	—
9(10)-3	9(10)-3	9(10)-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-2	11-2	11-2	Adm. 50 pf.
10-3	10-3	10-3	Adm. 25 pf.
—	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
9(10)-3	9(10)-3	9(10)-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
12-2.30	—	—	—
—	—	11-3	—
9(10)-3	9(10)-3	9(10)-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-1	11-1	—	—
10-4	10-4	10-4	—
—	—	8-6	—
10-3	10-3	10-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
9(10)-3	9(10)-3	9(10)-3	—
10-1	10-1	10-1	Adm. 50 pf.; closed on the chief holidays.
10-2	10-2	10-2	Adm. 50 pf.
9-10	9-10	9-10	Adm. 50 pf., on Mon. & Tues. 1 M.
10-4	10-4	10-4	Adm. 50 pf.; closed July-October.
11-3	11-3	11-3	—
—	10-2	—	Gratuity.
9-12	9-12	—	—
—	—	10-3	—
10-3	10-3	10-3	Closed Nov. 1st-March 31st.
8.30-9.30	8.30-9.30	8.30-9.30	Fee.
12-2.30	12-2.30	12-2.30	On New Year's Day and the Feast of Atonement by ticket only.
5-10.30	10-3.50	5-10.30	

Berlin (110 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the German Emperor, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains (1895) 1,676,352 inhab., including the garrison of 20,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Its situation, in the midst of an extensive sandy plain on the *Spree*, has often been spoken of disparagingly, but is in fact very favourable and one of the chief causes of the town's prosperity. Lying about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 405 M. from Memel), equidistant from the mid-German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable *Spree*, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are cattle, grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building, brewing, dyeing, the artistic handicrafts, and the manufacture of chemicals, woollen and silk goods, and fancy articles. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance. The traffic on the *Spree* and its canals is even busier than that on the Rhine.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of about 25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the *Spree* valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city consists of twenty different quarters, divided into 326 municipal and 96 police districts. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the *Spree*, bounded by the *Ringbahn*), *Alt-Kölln* (on an island in the river), and *Friedrichswerder* (on the left bank of the *Spree*). These form the heart of the city, and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, the external boundary of which is formed by the ring of streets occupying the site of the old town-walls of the 18th century. It embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt*, *Friedrichstadt*, and *Luisenstadt* on the left bank of the *Spree*, and *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, *Königstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter* on the right bank. The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, or suburbs, which include on the left bank the *Thiergarten Quarter*, the *Outer Friedrichstadt*, the *Schöneberg Quarter*, the *Tempelhof Quarter*, and the *Outer Luisenstadt*, and on the right bank *Moabit*, *Wedding*, the *Oranienburg Quarter*, and the *Rosenthal Quarter*.

In external appearance Berlin is somewhat deficient in interest; its situation is unpicturesque, and it lacks the charm of mediæval and historical edifices. There is, however, no want of architectural display, and the last 20 years have witnessed the erection of many handsome buildings in every part of the city. Those erected by

private enterprise often present considerable individuality of style and taste.

For many years back Berlin has been undergoing an extensive series of alterations and improvements, the favourable results of which are now evident. The removal of the town-walls in 1864-66 and the rapid extension of the tramway-system gave a great impulse to the city's prosperity, and diverted the current of traffic into many new channels; while the intramural railway (see p. 1), opened in 1882 and intersecting the city from E. to W., is at least of equal importance. The system of water-courses and drains has been improved and most of the principal thoroughfares have been laid with asphalt. Altogether Berlin is now little, if at all, inferior to the older capitals of Europe in the comfort and completeness of its public works, while in such matters as the cleaning and lighting of the streets it has few equals and no superiors.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some importance (Berlin and Köln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name of *Köln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1237, and that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent., under the Bavarian and Luxemburg princes, raised themselves to a position of great importance. About 1340 Berlin-Köln became a member of the Hanseatic League, as representative of a confederation of towns of the Mark. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of an imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to *Frederick with the Iron Tooth* (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. *John Cicero* (1488-99) made Berlin-Köln his permanent abode, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the Hohenzollern family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector *Joachim II.* (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) began the alteration and extension of the palace in the Renaissance style. Berlin suffered comparatively little from the troubles of the Thirty Years' War.

To *Frederick William*, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the Prussian monarchy, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He accorded municipal privileges to the *Friedrichswerder*, fortified the city according to the new Dutch system (1668-83), and founded the new town, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allee, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished to an extent hitherto unprecedented, while the court actively promoted artistic enterprise and strove to embellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became King *Frederick I.* in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united

the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 that of *Science*, the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz*; while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whose works were destined entirely to eclipse those of his predecessors. This was *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714). He was first employed as a sculptor in the embellishment of the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Schloss*, and in the *Arsenal* begun by *Nering* (d. 1695). He then erected the *Château of Charlottenburg*, and his successful completion of that edifice next led to his being engaged as the architect of the imposing new *Palace of Berlin*, which he began in 1699, but which was not completed until long after his death. He has also left a monument of his talent as a sculptor in the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector*, 1703. The other works of the reign of the first king of Prussia include the *Academy*, several churches, two town-halls, and numerous palatial private residences, but after the time of Schlüter the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off. In 1710 the town possessed ten printing-offices, and the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, was 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of *Frederick William I.* (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the *Friedrichstadt* and the *Dorotheenstadt*, devoted the space occupied by the fortifications to building purposes, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace, and erected the Supreme Court of Justice and several churches. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. During this reign the administration of justice was reformed, the municipal guilds re-organised, and the *Charité Hospital* founded. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86), who possessed more taste for building than any of the other Prussian sovereigns, was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (b. 1699, d. 1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *Palace of Prince Henry* (now the *University*), the old *Cathedral*, the *Hedwigskirche*, the *Königs-Colonnaden*, the *Library*, and the *Domed Towers* in the *Gendarmen-Markt* are the principal edifices of this period. In a spirit very different from that of his frugal father, Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred palatial dwelling-houses, which gave the town a handsome and imposing appearance. Commerce and industry were fostered; the academy of sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*, *Moses Mendelssohn*, and *Nicolai*, and the artist *Chodowiecki*. Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops, the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

Under *Frederick William II.* (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. A massive town-wall was constructed in place of the palisade of *Frederick William I.* (p. 20). Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. In 1793 *C. G. Langhans* (b. 1738, d. 1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's Quadriga* with which it was adorned formed a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz*, the builder of the Old Mint, and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style while

Carstens, a native of Schleswig, and a teacher at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated under *Iffland's* auspices.

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of *Frederick William III.* (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The battles of Jena and Auerstedt, and the occupation of Berlin by the French in 1806, produced a depressing effect, but this was in some degree compensated by the foundation of the University in 1809; and on the occasion of the general rising against the French in 1813 the citizens of Berlin, whose 'Landwehr' was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Grossbeeren, set a noble example of patriotic zeal. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The University now took the highest rank among the institutions of learning in Germany; *Wilhelm* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, and many other famous men now lived and worked at Berlin; and at the same time the drama attained its highest pitch of excellence. Of this period the most distinguished architect was *Schinkel* (b. 1781, d. 1841), who was equally capable as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify (see p. 34), and by this great master were erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswache*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schlossbrücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Palaces of Babelsberg*, *Glienicke*, *Charlottenhof*, and the *Nicolaikirche* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As *Schinkel* reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did *CHRISTIAN RAUCH* (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, *G. Schadow*, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Very inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach*, *E. Begas*, *Hensel*, *Klöber*, and *Kräger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Baust*, were greatly benefited by the construction of highroads, the foundation of the *Zollverein*, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1833 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of *Frederick William IV.* (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of *Schinkel's* creations. The leading architects of this period were *F. A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, *Knoblauch* (d. 1865), *Hitzig* (d. 1881), *Solter* (d. 1853; St. Michael's church), *C. F. Langhans* (d. 1869; Opera), and *Strack* (d. 1880; St. Peter's). — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of *Cornelius* (from 1841; d. 1867) and *Kaulbach* (d. 1874; p. 45) was never realised; while the originality of *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of *Rauch*, on the other hand, whose masterpiece, the statue of *Frederick the Great*, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake*, *Bläser*, *A. Wolff*, *Kiss*, etc.), the art of sculpture was

indebted for its high repute during this reign. — Since the introduction of railways Berlin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reigns of the Emperor William I. (1861-88) and of his successors Frederick III. (17th March-15th June, 1888) and William II. the prosperity of Berlin, now one of the great capitals of the world, made still more rapid strides. The population was trebled, rising to 702,000 in 1867, to 988,000 in 1875, to 1,122,350 in 1880, to 1,300,000 in 1885, and to 1,500,000 in 1888. Six new lines of railway were opened, and trade greatly extended. — Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathaus, the Exchange, and the Synagogue, all begun in 1889, were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms of Schinkel, to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. By far the most important of the new public edifices is the Building of the Reichstag. Many private buildings rival the public edifices, and indeed often surpass them internally. Among the chief architects of the period have been *Strack, Hitzig* (see p. 23), *Adler*, (d. 1877), *Orth, Ende & Böckmann, Gropius & Schmieden, Hude & Henicke, Lucae Kyllmann & Heyden*, and *Kayser & Grossheim*. Painting and sculpture have also made marked progress, the prevalent tendency being towards a realistic style. The most eminent painters are *Ad. Menzel, L. Knaus, A. von Werner, C. Becker, C. Gussow, F. Geselschap, and P. Meyerheim*, while *Reinhold Begas, Siemering, Schaper, Encke, Calandrelli, Eberlein, Lessing, Pfuhl, and Geyer* are the most successful sculptors.

a. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.*

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of **Unter den Linden* (Pl. r; H, I, 2), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Lustgarten*. The Linden, a street 196 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side-streets are visible at intervals. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $\frac{2}{3}$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M. At night the Linden is brilliantly illuminated by three rows of electric arc-lights.

The **Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, and has five different passages (that in the centre forbidden to private carriages), separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width) is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by *Schadow*, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. Adjoining the gate on the side next the town are two wings resembling Grecian temples,

of which that on the right or N. side contains a *Telegraph Office* and a *Pneumatic Post Office*, while that on the left (S.) is the *Guard House*. On the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is by *Schadow*.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the *PARISER PLATZ*, so named after the victories of 1814. On the S. side of the square are *Prince Blücher's Palace* (No. 2), now occupied by the president of the Reichstag, the *Officers' Casino* (No. 3), by *Stralendorff*, and the handsome *Palace of Count Arnim-Boitzenburg* (No. 4), by *Knoblauch*. No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the *Pariser Platz*, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected in 1736, but rebuilt by *Schinkel* in 1833 in the Florentine style. The effect of the building is marred by the execution of its façade in plaster instead of in stone. On the right, beyond it, is the handsome *Wilhelm-Strasse* (p. 58). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education*, with a sculptured frieze by *Eberlein*. No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by *Knoblauch* in 1840-41. No. 73 on the opposite side is that of the *Minister of the Interior*, completed by *Emmerich* in 1877, with an imposing sand-stone façade, in the Greek Renaissance style.

The building No. 68a, on the left, at the corner of the *Schadow-Str.*, contains the **Aquarium* (Pl. r; H, 2), well stocked with salt and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. The interior, with its grottoes and imitations of various natural objects, has been skilfully fitted up by *Lüer* (adm., see p. 15; catalogue 50 pf.).

In the *Schadow-Str.* (Nos. 6, 7) are the buildings of the *Union Club* and of the *Resource*, a society established in 1794.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden (Nos. 17, 18) is the imposing *Hôtel Westminster*, adjoining which, in the *Behren-Str.* (No. 55), is the *Theater Unter den Linden*. Then follows (Nos. 22, 23), near the *Friedrich-Str.*, the *Passage*, or **Kaisergallerie* (Pl. r; I, 2), which leads to the corner of the *Friedrich-* and *Behren-Strasse*. It was erected by *Kyllmann* and *Heyden* in 1869-79, and, though not one of the largest, is one of the handsomest and busiest arcades in Europe. The façades within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade contains shops, restaurants, a *café*, the *Kaiser-Panorama* (p. 17), and the *Passage-Panopticum* (p. 17).

At Linden 26, between the *Friedrich-Str.* and *Charlotten-Str.*, is the *Café Bauer* (p. 6), the handsomest in Berlin, tastefully adorned with mural paintings by *Werner*. Farther on, No. 35, is the handsome building of the *Discount Society*, designed, like the *Café Bauer*, by *Ende* and *Böckmann*.

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ***Statue of Frederick*

the Great (Pl. r; J, 2), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument of its kind in Europe (44 ft. in height).

The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation-robcs and his walking-stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures, scenes from Frederick's life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Ziethen and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince Augustus William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauenzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing, Kant, and Graun, all lifesize). The lower section contains the dedication and the names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick. The pedestal is of polished granite. The foundation-stone was laid on 31st May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

To the right of the monument is the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. r, I 2; adm., p. 16), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The building extends behind the Royal Library towards the Behren-Str., and is connected by a covered passage with the adjoining building, which was formerly the palace of the Dutch princes in Berlin. The decorations of the interior are by *Strack*.

"Interior. The FAHNENZIMMER, to the E. of the main entrance, contains pictures by *Camphausen* (William I. entering Berlin in 1871), *Hildebrandt*, *Schirmer*, *Graeb*, and others. — Beyond the Minister's Room is the Emperor's Study, from the corner-window of which he was wont to watch the passing guard. It is preserved unchanged and contains many reminiscences of the old Kaiser. — Behind the Library is the bedroom (not shown) in which he died on March 9th, 1888. — The STAIRCASE is adorned with three Victories by *Rauch* and other sculptures. On the upper floor are the apartments of the Empress Augusta, including her Study and the room (not shown) in which she died on Jan. 7th, 1890. — To the W. are the handsome RECEPTION ROOMS.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building**, erected about 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the **Academy of Art** and the **Academy of Science**, founded in 1694 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I., the latter in accordance with plans by Leibnitz. The Art School is attended by about 300 students.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. r; I, 2), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1748-66, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university, contain some of the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (5000 students). The garden in front is adorned with statues of *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas.

Besides the aula and the lecture-rooms, the university contains the **Christian Museum** (adm., see p. 16), on the second floor of the left wing, with original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day. — Behind the left wing is the **University Garden**, with a collection of medical and industrial plants. In the chestnut grove between the garden and the Singing Academy (p. 28) is a bronze statue, by Hartzer, of *Mitscherlich* (d. 1863), the chemist, erected in 1894, and the **Academische Lesehalle** (p. 15).

To the University belong also the following buildings: the *Library*, Dorotheen-Str. 9 (p. 79); the *Dissecting Room (Anatomie)*, in the garden of the *Veterinary College* (p. 81); two *Chemical Laboratories*, Georgen-Str. 34-36 (p. 80) and Bunsen-Str. 1; the *Physiological and Pharmacological Institutes*, Dorotheen-Str. 35; the *Physical Institute*, Neues Wilhelm-Str. 15 (p. 80); the *Pathological Institute* in the garden of the Charité (p. 81); the *Midwifery Institute*, Artillerie-Str. 13-16 (p. 80); the *Surgical Operating Room*, Ziegel-Str. 6 (p. 81); the *Zoological Institute*, Invaliden-Str. 43; the *Botanical Institute*, Dorotheen-Str. 5; the *Botanical Museum*, Grunewald-Str. 6; the *Hygienic Institute*, Kloster-Str. 38 (p. 74); the *Oriental Seminary*, by the *Arsenal*; and the *Geographical Seminary*, in the old Bau-Akademie (p. 30).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. r; I, 2), behind the Palace of Emp. William I., erected in 1775-80 and facing the Opern-Platz, is one of the most effective roccoco structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritus', was selected by Frederick the Great. The groundfloor is devoted to offices, while the library is upstairs. The reading-room is in the centre of the second floor; the newspapers, maps, and music in the annexe, Behren-Str. 42. Adm., see p. 16.

The Library, which was founded in 1669, now contains about 1,000,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, the air-pump and hemispheres with which Otto von Guericke (p. 114) made his first experiments, etc. Some of the older pieces of music are of great historical interest. — Part of the MSS. from the celebrated collection of the Duke of Hamilton has also been deposited in this library (comp. p. 49).

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. r; K, 2), with a portico of six Corinthian columns, erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, and after a fire in 1843 restored by *C. F. Langhans*. The interior was remodelled in 1895. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, by *Rietzschel*: in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. Performances, see p. 13. — In winter symphony-concerts are given in the concert-room; see p. 13.

Between the Library and the Opera House, close to the Linden, stands the *Kaiservase*, a huge vase with a frieze of allegorical figures doing homage to Peace, presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emp. William I. on his 90th birthday (Mar. 22nd, 1887). In the middle of the square is a marble monument, by Schaper, to the *Empress Augusta*, unveiled in 1895. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the nursing of the wounded in war and the education of children. — In the background is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Hedwig** (Pl. r; K, 2), a plain imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, and improved in 1886-87. The interior has recently been beautified with good stained glass and tasteful altar-decorations.

Five *Statues by *Rauch*, over lifesize, embellish the square before the Opera House. Between the latter and the palace of the Empress Victoria is *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), at his left *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house, *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15.

The Royal Guard House (*Königswache*; Pl. r, K 2) was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1816-18 in the form of a Roman fortified gate. Adjoining it are three large cannon; the central one ('*Valérie*') was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871. Military music here in summer daily at 11 a.m. (at noon on Sat. and Sun.).

At the back of the guard-house is the residence of the *Minister of Finance* (Pl. r; K, 2). To the left of this, and farther back, is the Singing Academy (Pl. r; K, 2), founded by *Fasch* in 1791, and now under the management of *Prof. Blumner* (adm., see p. 13).

To the E. of the guard-house, fronting to the S., is the *Arsenal (Pl. r; K, 2), one of the best buildings in Berlin, begun by *Nering* in 1695 and carried to completion by *Grünberg*, *Schlüter* (1698-99), and *De Bodt* (1706). It is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. Above the principal portal is a bust of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with fine sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the *Heads of Expiring Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig* (d. 1881), and it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and 'Hall of Fame' (adm., see p. 15; official handbook 50 pf.).

The main portal, in the middle of the S. façade, has a bronze bust of Frederick I. above it and allegorical figures to its right and left (all by *Hulot*).

The rooms of the GROUND FLOOR, unfortunately somewhat poorly lighted, are fitted up as a museum of artillery and engineering. They are separated by handsome iron railings and adorned with mural paintings in grisaille (siege operations) by *Burger*. The rooms to the right (E.) contain the Collection of Ordnance, which is more remarkable for its historical completeness than for specimens of fine workmanship. Many of the pieces are spoils of war. — The rooms to the W. (left) of the vestibule are devoted to the Collection of Engineering Apparatus and Models, which includes sapping, mining, and other engineering implements, models of old French fortresses brought from Paris in 1814, plans of the storming of Duppel and the battle of Königgrätz, the keys of several captured fortresses, and a few pictures of historical interest (portraits of the gigantic grenadiers of Fred. William I., etc.). Most of the flags on the pillars were also brought from Paris in 1814.

Opposite the vestibule is the entrance to the glass-roofed COURT, round which are ranged groups of French cannon, overhung by French flags, both captured in the war of 1870-71. The centre is occupied by a colossal marble figure of Borussia, by *R. Begus*. — From the back of the court two flights of steps, adorned with sculptures, ascend to the Hall of Fame, which occupies the N. wing of the UPPER STOREY and consists of

three sections — the 'Herrscherralle' in the middle and the two 'Feldherrnhallen' at the sides. The 'Hall of the Eulers' is 70 ft. square and about the same in height and is lighted by a cupola. The "Triumphal Procession on the dome, the large "Paintings on the walls (Resuscitation of the German Empire, War, Peace, and Valhalla), and the four Virtues of Eulers (Bravery, Justice, Wisdom, and Moderation) in the corners, are all by *Geselschap*. The following are the paintings in the side-niches: Homage of the Silesian Estates in 1741, by *Camphausen*; Assembling of the Volunteers at Breslau in 1813, by *Bleßtreu*; Coronation at Königsberg in 1701, by *A. von Werner*; and the Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, also by *Werner*. The sculptures include a marble Victory by *Schaper* (in the central recess, opposite the entrance) and eight bronze statues of Prussian rulers from the Great Elector to the Emperor William I., by *Ecke*, *Brusow*, *Hilgers*, *Hundrieser*, and *Schedler*, and busts of Scharnhorst, Stein, Bismarck, and Roon. The 'Halls of the Generals' are adorned with twelve mural paintings of battles. Those in the hall to the left are the Battle of Turin (1706), by *Knackfuss*; the Passage of the Kurische Haff by the Great Elector (1679), by *Simler*; the Battle of Fehrbellin (1675), by *Janssen*; Torgau (1760), by *Janssen*; Hohenfriedberg (1745), by *Janssen*; and Frederick the Great before the battle of Leuthen (1757), by *Röder*. Those in the hall to the right are the Capitulation at Sedan (1870), by *Stebeck*; the Storming of St. Privat (1870), by *Bleßtreu*; the Meeting of King William and the Crown Prince at Königgrätz (1866), by *Stebeck*; the Allied Monarchs at Leipzig (1813), by *Schuch*; Waterloo (Belle Alliance; 1815), by *Bleßtreu*; and Düppel (1864), by *Röder*. The plastic ornamentation includes colossal busts of 82 eminent leaders of the Prussian army and four allegorical figures in marble, two by *Begas* (to the left) and two by *Schaper* (to the right). The busts were executed under the superintendence of E. *Begas* by various sculptors.

The W., N., and E. wings of the upper floor contain the "Collection of Weapons and Armour", which is divided into three sections, the *Oriental*, the *Mediaeval*, and the *Modern*. The last two are arranged in historical order. The collection has recently been improved by the purchase of numerous valuable specimens from the armoury of Prince Charles (d. 1883). — A special section contains uniforms and orders of the emperors William I. and Frederick III.; column and gifts in honour of the jubilee of William I.; sword and orders of Field-Marshal Count Moltke.

On the S. side of the Zeughaus-Platz is the *Palace of the Empress Victoria* (*Palais der Kaiserin Friedrich*; Pl. r, K 2), which is connected with the so-called *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. It owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace, occupied from 1780 to 1840 by Frederick William III. From 1858 to 1888 it was the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William and his family. — To the E. of the palace is the *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. r; K, 2), which adjoins the Schinkel-Platz.

To the S.E. of the Commandant's Residence, along the Spree, extends the SCHINKEL-PLATZ (Pl. r; K, 2), which is adorned with three statues in bronze. In the centre that of **Schinkel* (d. 1841), by *Drake*; on the right that of *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, Rauch's last work, completed by *Hagen*; on the left that of *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by *Kiss*, with reliefs by *Drake*.

To the S. of the Schinkel-Platz stands the old *Bau-Akademie*, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. r; K, 2), a lofty square edifice

erected by *Schinkel* in 1832-35. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details in the brick and terracotta façades stamps this as one of *Schinkel's* most interesting creations. Most of the rooms are now occupied by the pupils of the *Academy of Art* (p. 26). In the E. wing is the *Geographical Institute* of the University (director, *Prof. von Richthofen*). In the S. part of the groundfloor is the *Royal Meteorological Institute*, founded by *Alex. von Humboldt* in 1848. On the second floor is the *Royal Collection of Musical Instruments* (adm., see p. 16).

In the Werder-Markt, to the W. of the Bau-Akademie, is the *Friedrich-Werder Church* (Pl. r; K, 2), a brick and terracotta structure erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. The altar-piece is a Resurrection by *K. Begas the Elder*; at the sides, Four Evangelists by *W. Schadow*. On the front of the organ-choir, Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach*. Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21.

At Unterwasser-Str. 2 is the *Royal Mint* (Pl. r, K, 2, 3; no admission). Its fine sandstone frieze, designed by *F. Gilly* and executed by *Schadow*, represents the processes of obtaining and treating the metals.

The *Schleusen-Brücke* or *Werder-Brücke* (Pl. r; K, 2) leads to the *Schloss-Platz* (see p. 34).

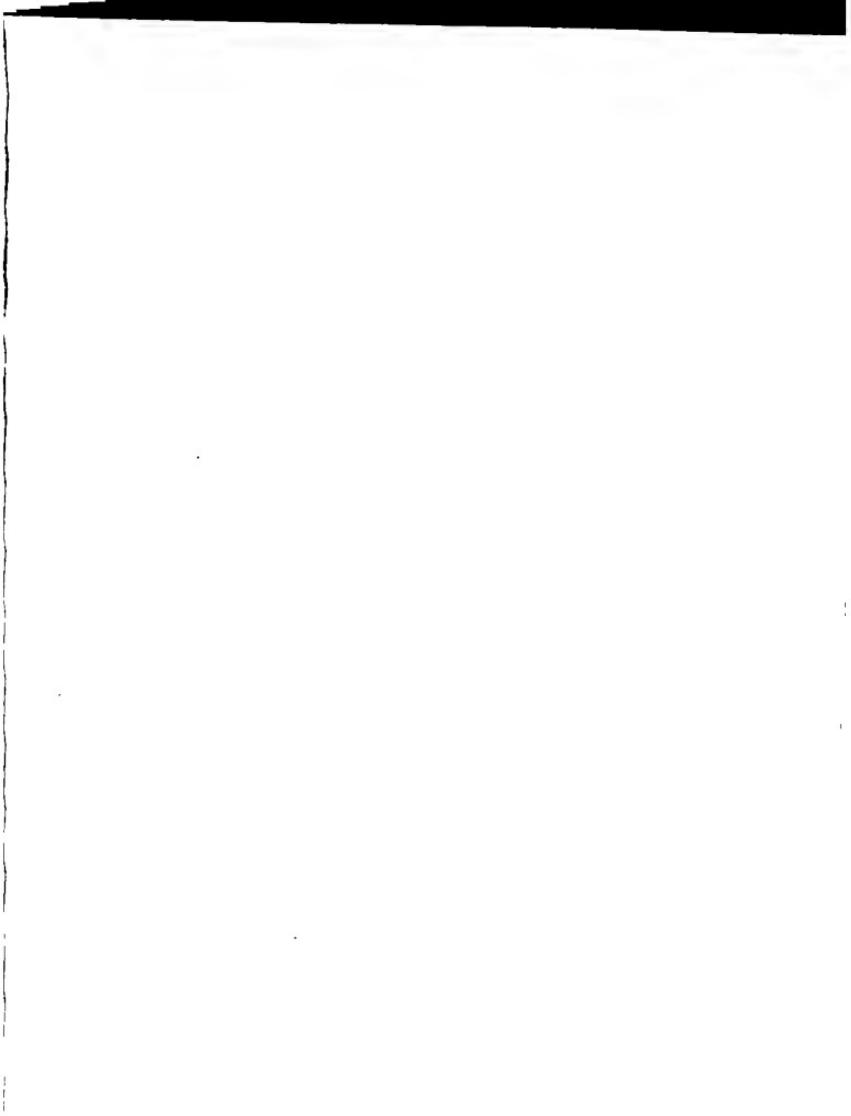
b. *The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss.*

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden is the **Schloss-Brücke* (palace-bridge), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*, and crossing the arm of the Spree which separates Alt-Kölln from the Friedrichs-Werder. It was adorned by *Frederick William IV.* with eight groups in marble, over lifesize, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

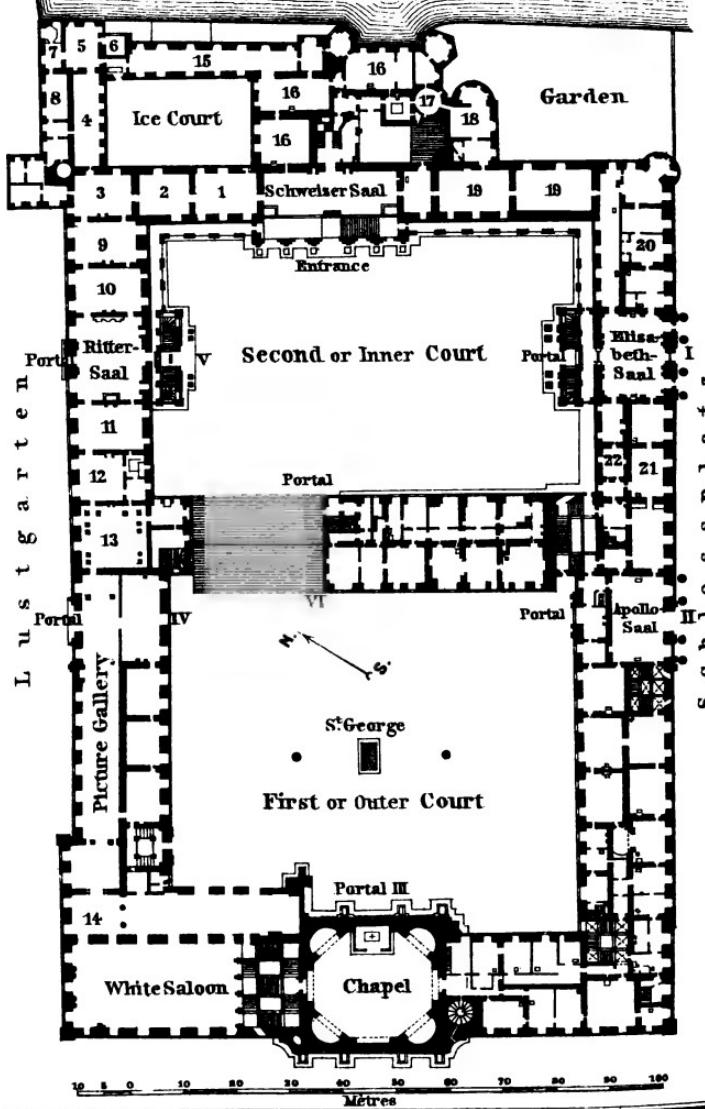
On the S.: 1. Victory teaches the boy the history of the heroes, by *E. Wolff*; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schievelbein*; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Müller*; "4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*; "6. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser*; 7. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by *A. Wolff*; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*. — The handsome parapet also merits attention.

To the right, beyond the bridge, on the site of the former *Schloss-freiheit*, stands the —

***National Monument to Emp. William I.**, an imposing work by *R. Begas*, unveiled on 22nd March, 1897. On a pedestal 36 ft. in height rises the colossal equestrian figure of the emperor (29 ft. high), in bronze, with an ideal female figure, bearing a palm-branch and leading the horse by the bridle. At the four corners of the base are Victories, standing upon globes, with flowers and wreaths; and on the two principal sides are reliefs of War and Peace respectively, beneath which are seated colossal figures of corresponding import. Projecting from the base are four pedestals, on



ROYAL PALACE.
Second Floor.



each of which rises a majestic lion amid trophies of weapons and banners. Behind extends a portico or colonnade, 260 ft. in length, with rich sculptured ornamentation, ending in corner-pavilions which bear colossal quadrigæ of wrought copper, representing N. and S. Germany.

To the left extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. r; K, 2), a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belonging to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drill-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is bounded by the Royal Palace (S.) and the Old Museum (N.; p. 34). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III., by A. Wolff, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in the front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion at the back. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge Granite Basin, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight.

On the site of the old cathedral, to the E. of the Lustgarten, a new edifice by Raschdorff is now in course of erection. This will consist of a church, a wedding and baptismal chapel, and a burial-chapel for the reigning family. The cost of the building is estimated at 10 million marks (500,000.), and its completion is looked for in 1900.

Passing between this building and the palace, we reach the imposing Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke, with artistic embellishments by Lürssen.

The *Royal Palace (Pl. r; K, L, 2) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two larger and two smaller courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 100 ft., while the dome above it is 230 ft. high.

The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1443-51. In 1598 Joachim II. added a wing by Caspar Theiss, facing the Schloss-Platz, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another one to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, Nering erected the Throne Room in 1681, and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to the architect Schlüter, who began his work in 1698. The gigantic scheme of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree still retaining its original form. Schlüter was succeeded by Eosander von Goethe, to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the W. façade towards the Schlossfreiheit. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by Bohme to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by Stüler and Schadow (1845-52), and greatly enhanced the effect of the exterior. A new period of building activity began under William II., who made the palace once more the actual residence of the reigning sovereign; and the W. wing has recently undergone a thorough reconstruc-

tion from the designs of *Jahn*. — The rooms occupied by the imperial family are on the first floor overlooking the Schloss-Platz. A purple banner, on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence.

The exterior of the palace is in general effect massive and imposing. It has, however, received but little of the intended plastic embellishment. The two principal façades, both by Schlüter, display a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N. is enlivened with light and elegant details. The portal in the W. façade, by Eosander, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The best example of Schlüter's work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. The block of buildings that separates this from the Outer Courts belongs to the edifice of 1580, but its ornamental details are modern. The S. portion of the water-front, next the Kurfürsten-Brücke, which is well seen from the Burg-Str., formed part of the castle of Joachim II.; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the turret, was built early in the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery, built by Nering in 1685, with High Renaissance details.

At the portal towards the Lustgarten are the *Horse Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by *Baron Clodt* of St.-Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865.

*Interior. Admission; see p. 16. Visitors receive their tickets in the inner court, on the groundfloor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. They enter the palace by the large portal on the E. side of the quadrangle, where umbrellas and sticks are left. The building contains about 700 apartments. The first room shown is the SCHWEIZER-SAAL (see Plan), or old guard-room. Next to it come two ANTR-CHAMBERS (Nos. 1 & 2 on Plan), one of which contains portraits of the mother, sister, brother, and wife of Frederick the Great, by *Pesne*; in the other are portraits of the Great Elector and his family, Frederick William I. as crown-prince, Peter the Great, and Catharine II. of Russia. The KÖNIGSZIMMER (3), which we next enter, lies in the N. wing of the palace, and contains the portraits of all the Prussian monarchs and their consorts down to Emp. Frederick.

To the W. of the Königszimmer is a series of RECEPTION ROOMS by *Schlüter*, all somewhat overladen with ornament. The *ROTHE DEAP d'OR KAMMER (9), which we first enter, contains a handsome silver memorial, presented by the City of Berlin on the marriage of Crown Prince William (1853), and also a large picture by *Camphausen* representing Emperor William I. at Gravelotte. The ROTHE ADLER KAMMER (10) is adorned with *Camphausen's* picture of the Great Elector and his generals and a silver shield presented by Berlin to Frederick William IV. In the *RITTER-SAAL, or OLD THRONE ROOM, the gorgeous roccoco decoration reaches its culmination. The well-designed allegorical *Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*. The beautiful carving of the large central door also deserves notice. The gallery above it was formerly of solid silver. Among the gold and silver plate on the handsome sideboard, mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, is a tankard by *Jannitzer*. The crystal chandelier was purchased from the city of Worms by Frederick William III.; beneath it Luther is said to have stood in the diet of 1521. The SCHWARZE ADLER KAMMER (11) contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. In the RED VELVET ROOM (12) are good portraits of the Great Elector, of Frederick I., and of Sophia

Charlotte, wife of the latter, all in handsome old frames. The old furniture and hangings are noticeable. The old CHARZL (13) has lately been restored in the original style and fitted up for the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The PICTURE GALLERY, 196 ft. in length, contains numerous portraits and scenes from recent Prussian history. Above the entrance-door, Peter the Great; adjacent, Sultan Solyman II., by Livers; above the other doors, Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Theresia. Among the portraits of other foreign monarchs the most interesting are: Charles I. of England and his queen, by Van Dyck; Catharine II., by Nef; Napoleon crossing the St. Bornhard, by David, brought from Paris by Blücher. The portraits of Prussian monarchs include the Emperor William and Empress Augusta by Winterhalter, a large equestrian portrait of Fred. William III. by Kräger, and a fine portrait of Fred. William I. Among the historical pictures are: "Mensel," Coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861; Stefeck, King William at the Battle of Sadowa, or Königgrätz, in 1866; Camphausen, Emp. William I. entering Berlin in 1871; A. von Werner, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, presented by the German princes. At the end of the gallery, to the right, is a sculptured "Group by Schadow of Queen Louise and her sister. — The KÖNIGIN-ZIMMER (14) contains portraits of all the Queens of Prussia.

We now reach the W. Wing and enter the new GALLERY OF THE WHITE SALOON, which is adorned with fine Gobelin tapestry (scenes from 'Don Quixote'; 1774-76) and with portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Alexander II., and other royal friends of the Emperor. It communicates by several doors with the "WHITE SALOON, a large hall 105 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 40 ft. high, completed by Stüler in 1844 and remodelled by Ihne in 1894-95. The ceiling has been raised and has received a rich plastic decoration. The reliefs on the vaulting between the walls and the ceiling are by O. Lessing and represent victorious war as the fosterer of art, science, trade, and industry. The niches in the side of the hall are occupied by models of statues of Prussian rulers at the age of their accession to the throne, to be carved in white marble. The opening of the Reichstag and of the Landtag (Prussian Diet) takes place in the White Saloon.

The adjoining STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues and reliefs. — The "PALACE CHAPEL, an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68-75 ft. in diameter, is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian marble, the pulpit and candelabra of Carrara marble. The acoustic properties of the chapel are very poor.

The chapel terminates the series of rooms shown to the general public, though the attractions of the palace are by no means exhausted by the foregoing inspection, but the other parts of the building are almost never accessible. The Königszimmer (Pl. 3; p. 32) is adjoined on the right or Spree side by the so-called OLD RECEPTION ROOMS (*Alte Paradekammern*), the handsome floors and other rich decorations of which date from the early part of the reign of Elector Frederick III. (1688-1713). The first of these is the WAINSCOTED GALLERY (*Boiserte Gallerie*; 4), with portraits of the Great Elector, his two wives, his parents, his children, and other relatives. The KURFÜRSTENZIMMER (5) contains portraits of all the Hohenzollern Electors, and is supplemented by an ante-room devoted to the old Counts of Zollern and Burggraves of Nuremberg. Next to these are the CHINESE CABINET (5a), the CROWN CABINET (6), in which the crown-jewels used to be kept, FREDERICK I.'s ORATORY (7), and the BRIDAL CHAMBER (8), still used for the royal marriages. Farther on, also on the water-side, are the NEUE GALLERIE (15), the "BRUNSWICK APARTMENTS (16), the THURM-ZIMMER (17) in the "Grüne Hut," adorned with views of the palace in the time of the Electors by C. and P. Grebe, the adjoining KAPPELENZIMMER, the KLEIST APARTMENTS (18), in the German Renaissance style, with ten paintings by L. Cranach, the ELISABETH-KAMMERN (18), and lastly the APARTMENTS OF PRINCESS MARIA (20), in a room adjoining which (21) Frederick the Great was born on 24th Jan., 1712. On the first floor are the

***KÖNIGSKAMMERN**, built for Frederick William II., now devoted to the use of foreign princes; and also the rooms once occupied by Frederick the Great, and at present forming part of the Emperor William II.'s suite. The rooms of Fred. William I. on the groundfloor of the N.W. wing, afterwards known as the 'Petits Appartements' of Fred. William II., are maintained in the taste of last century.

Distributed throughout these apartments and in different palaces at Potsdam are a number of paintings of the Netherlands School of the 17th cent. and the French School of the 18th cent., many of great excellence.

The *White Lady*, a spectre which traditionally haunts the palaces of Bayreuth and Berlin, and periodically appears to portend the death of a member of the royal house of Hohenzollern, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamünde, who murdered her two children in order that she might be enabled to marry the Burgrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg.

In the *Schloss-Platz*, to the S. of the Palace, is a ***Monumental Fountain** by *Begas*, presented to the Emperor William II. by the magistrates of Berlin, and unveiled in 1891; in the centre is Neptune, surrounded by the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Vistula. — In the N.E. angle of the square is a 'barometer column' in the shape of an obelisk crowned with the globe, by *Schmitz*.

c. *The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.*

The ****Old Museum** (Pl. r; K, 2), on the N. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28 (length 284 ft., depth 175 ft., height 62 ft.). The central part of the structure, rising above the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome, a copy by *Tieck*; at the back, Pegasus refreshed by the Hora, by *Schiavelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are flanked by two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horse-back, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss*; left, Fight with a lion, by *A. Wolff*.

The **VESTIBULE** contains marble statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841) by *Tieck*, *Ottfr. Müller* (d. 1840) by *Tondeur*, *Rauch* (d. 1857) by *Drake*, *Winckelmann* (d. 1768) by *Wichmann*, *G. Schadow* (d. 1850) by *Hagen*, *Cornelius* (d. 1867) by *A. Calandrelli*, *G. W. von Knobelsdorff* (d. 1753) by *Begas* the Younger, and *Chodowiecki* (d. 1801) by *Paul Otto*. — The frescoes, designed by *Schinkel*, and executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, represent (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (*Schinkel's* original designs, in the *Schinkel Museum*, p. 88, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction than the frescoes themselves.)

The **UPPER VESTIBULE**, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England. The frescoes, also designed by *Schinkel*, represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements.

— A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — A door here leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 45), while two others (open in summer only) admit direct to Saloons No. III (to the right) and No. IX (to the left) of the picture-gallery (pp. 43, 46).

At the back of the Old Museum, to the N.W., and connected with it by a short passage crossing the street (comp. Plan, p. 36), is situated the *New Museum (Pl. r; K, 1), erected by Stüler in the Renaissance style in 1843-55 (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the grand staircase, 102 ft.). The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. These perhaps are almost too elaborate, as their tendency is to throw the contents of the Museum into the shade. The rapid increase of the collections has led to the most undesirable over-crowding of certain departments.

The ENTRANCE (adm., p. 16) to both museums is in the vestibule of the Old Museum, which is reached by a broad flight of steps from the Lustgarten (comp. Plan). There is a SECOND ENTRANCE to the New Museum on the N.E. side, opposite the National Gallery, leading directly to the Egyptian and Assyrian Collections.

The Director General of the Museums is Dr. Richard Schoene. — Dr. Bode is Director of the Picture Gallery and of the Collection of Christian Sculptures, Prof. Kekulé of the Collection of Antiquities, Dr. Lippmann of the Cabinet of Engravings, Prof. Ernst Curtius of the Antiquarium, and Prof. von Sallet of the Collection of Coins, while Prof. Erman is at the head of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department.

The following pages contain a short notice of the principal treasures of the Museums. Details will be found in the excellent official catalogue (50 pf.). The catalogues offered for sale outside the Museums are dear and untrustworthy.

1. COLLECTIONS IN THE OLD MUSEUM.

The *Gallery of Antiquities is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, who purchased at Rome the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Most of its contents were formerly of mediocre merit, dating from the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but the acquisition of the Pergamenian sculptures in 1879 and the purchase of the Saburow collection of Attic sculptures in 1884 have placed the gallery upon quite a different footing. The different objects are labelled, and a catalogue (1 M) was issued in 1885. A large illustrated account of the collection may be obtained for 25 M (1891).

The arrangement begins with the *Rotunda, a large circular hall, covered with glass, and producing an impression of great spaciousness (entr. see above). Between the columns supporting the gallery (with the Raphael tapestry, p. 45) are several ancient statues and a lion in Pentelic marble (4th cent. B.C.).

This room also contains the two **Friezes of the Altar of Zeus on the Acropolis of Pergamus, discovered by the engineer Herr Humann, and excavated by him in 1879-80 under the direction of Dr. Conze. These exquisite reliefs formed the artistic decoration of a huge altar to Zeus, probably erected by Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his

decisive victory over the Gauls before the gates of Pergamus. The larger frieze, the figures in which are of colossal size, adorned the exterior of the altar, and represents the triumph of the Gods, led by Zeus and Athene, over the Giants. About two-thirds of it have been found. The smaller and more pleasing reliefs from the interior (not all shown at present) consist of scenes from the history of Telephus, the local hero of Pergamus. These sculptures are not conceived in the chaste and monumental style of the Parthenon reliefs, but are full of that strong dramatic feeling which was fostered by the protracted wars of Alexander and his generals. They also reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are possessed by no other antique remains on so large a scale. — The other fragments of the frieze are exhibited in the room adjoining the Hall of the Heroes on the E. (comp. Plan).

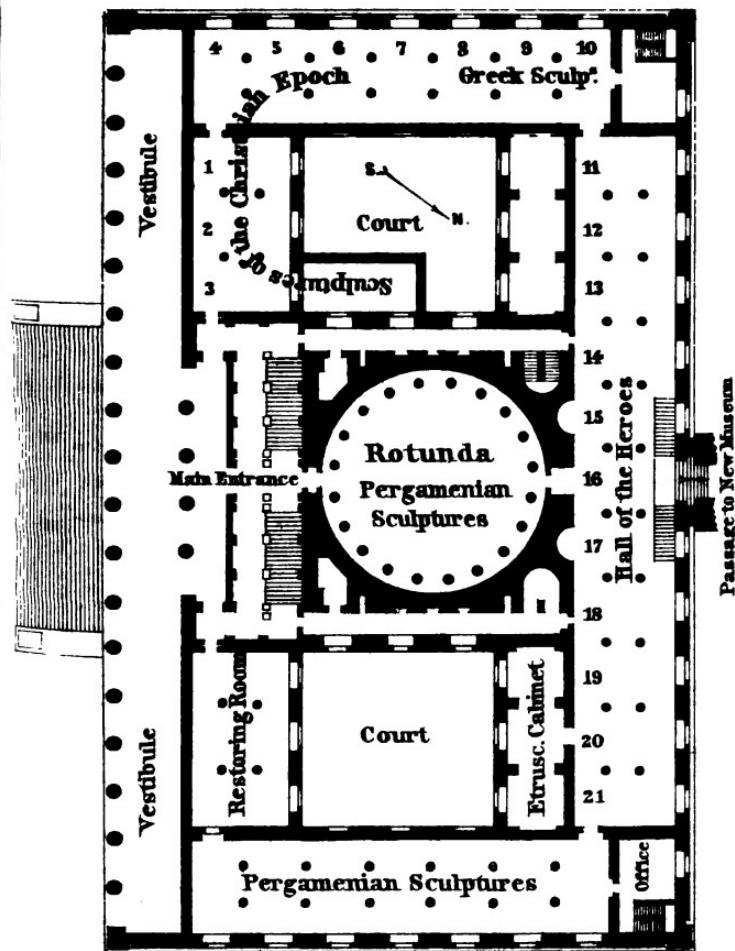
From the Rotunda we enter the —

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven 'compartments' divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. Comp. XXI (at the end, to the right): 50. Apollo Citharædus; 218. Euterpe; 208. Polyhymnia. — Comp. XX: 585. So-called Niobide. No number, Dancing Menad, a fine Greek decorative work of the time of the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander. — [The Etruscan Cabinet, adjoining this compartment on the S., contains a number of sarcophagi and urns (mostly dating from the 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.), with reliefs. The figures of the dead are usually represented in a recumbent position on the lid. To the right are ancient painted terracottas from Cære.] — Comp. XIX: 486. Thorn Extractor; *7. Amazon (after Polycletus). — Comp. XVIII: 494. Girl playing with astragali; 591. Calliope; 222. Urania. — Comp. XIV: 302. Demosthenes; 295. Herodotus. — Comp. XIII: 4. Statue of a boy, in bronze, found in the Rhine, near Xanten; *28. Torso of Venus, an admirable Greek work. — Comp. XII: Large Sarcophagus; at the window, 297. Euripides; by the wall-pillar, 342. Julius Cæsar, in basalt. — Comp. XI: 1061. Greek marble throne. Statues and busts of the late republican and early imperial epochs: 341. Julius Cæsar, draped statue; 399b. Portrait-head of a boy (early imperial epoch); 348. Emp. Augustus, a well-known staine from the Pourtales collection (freely restored); 363. Head of Antinous (found in the Nile); 332. Scipio Africanus the Elder, a colossal head in alabaster. — Greek Room. Comp. X: *3. Torso of a draped female figure in bronze, found at Cyzicus (4th cent.); **1. Bronze torso of an Ephebos, probably Apollo, found near Eleusis, an admirable work of the best Greek period (6th cent.); *2. Boy praying, a Greek bronze, possibly of the school of Lysippus, but perhaps of the 3rd or 2nd cent. B.C., purchased by Frederick the Great for 5000 thalers; it underwent restoration in France in the 17th cent. and it is therefore uncertain whether the present 'intention' is the same as the original. — Comp. IX: *788. *799. Two large Attic tomb-reliefs, in excellent preservation; *498, *499. Figures of two maid-servants, in a sitting posture, from an Attic tomb; 740. Fragment of the tomb of Nikarete (these all of the 4th cent. B.C.). — Comp. VIII: Draped Athena, Pergamenian copy of an ancient Attic work; 908. Bearded heads, one of the earliest Greek portraits extant; 796. Stele of Karytos; ancient copies of Attic works.

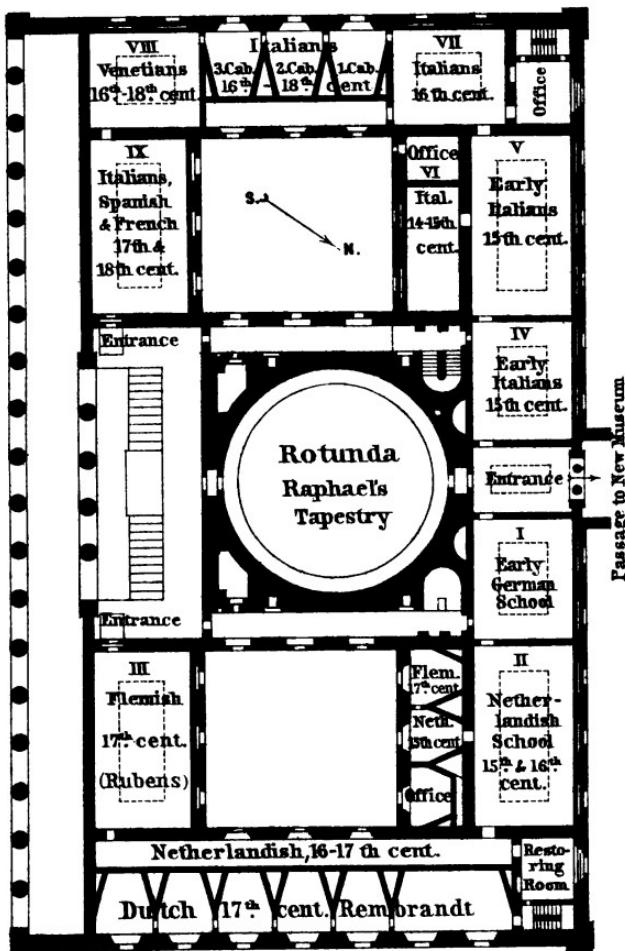
We now reach the **Sculptures of the Christian Epoch. This collection of works in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now perhaps unequalled out of Italy (illustrated catalogue, 2nd ed., 1898, 1 M 25 pf.).

Comp. VII. To the right: **Ant. Rosselino, Virgin and Child with two cherubim, in marble; opposite, *38a. Donatello, Young John the Baptist, coloured bust in stucco; to the left, 42. Donatello, Madonna with the Child, in marble; *39. Donatello, 'Madonna Parzi', in marble; *39a. Donatello, Scourging of Christ, in marble; 203. Maestro Andrea, Front of a ciborium; 205. Roman Master (about 1500), Colossal marble bust of Pope Alexander VI.

Comp. VI. To the right, by the pillar: *276. Spanish Master (ca. 1620; Montañez?), Painted wooden bust, of great realism, of the Mater Dolorosa; 80. Mino, Bust of a woman (in marble); opposite, Mino, *79. Niccolò Strossi



Old Museum, Lower Floor
Gallery of Original Sculptures.



Old Museum, Upper Floor
Picture Gallery.

(marble bust), "S. Madonna (marble relief). — To the left: "118. *Andrea della Robbia*, Madonna and saints, a masterpiece in his earlier manner; "Andrea della Robbia, Annunciation; *Luca della Robbia*, "Madonna and Child, "Bust, three reliefs of the Virgin.

Comp. V. To the right: "121a. *Dadderto*, Bust of a princess of Urbino, one of the most finished portraits in existence, executed in fine limestone from Urbino; to the left: 279. *Pigalle*, Mercury; 273. *Fr. Maratti*, Carlo Maratti.

Comp. IV. To the right are works by *Verrocchio*: Statuettes (96, "93) and Studies for terracotta reliefs ("97a. Entombment); 98, 99. Matthew Corvinus and his wife, marble reliefs. — 225. *Andrea Sansovino* (?), Marble bust of Theodora Cibo, daughter of Pope Innocent VIII. — 104a. *Florentine Master*, Bust of Giuliano de' Medici. On the principal wall: "247. *Aless. Vittoria*, Ott. Grimani, marble bust; opposite, "209. *Michael Angelo*, Youthful John the Baptist, an early masterpiece (1495); to the left: 167. *Venetian Master*, Portrait bust (end of 15th cent.).

Following Saloon. Comp. I and II. 165, 166. *Leopardi*, Marble shield-bearers from the Vendramin tomb at Venice; 122a. *Giov. della Robbia*, Pietà, a large group in painted terracotta; 181a. *Master of Bologna* (15th cent.), Madonna and cherubim (painted terracotta). In a cabinet is a rich "Collection of Early Christian and Byzantine Ivory Reliefs." — Comp. III contains the very interesting collection of *Early Christian and Early Romanesque Stone Reliefs*, and also several excellent works of later Romanesque and Gothic times. 21d. Large Madonna by the master *Martin*, dating from the year 1190, with faultlessly preserved painting; "23. *Giov. Pisano*, Madonna; 24. *Giov. Pisano*, Reading-desk in marble; 22. *Niccolò Pisano*, Reading-desk in marble; "25. *Andrea Pisano*, Crucifixion in wood; 23. Bust of a South Italian princess (from Scala, near Ravello; ca. 1270); Bust of a prince (Roman; 13th cent.). — At the entrance to the last room: 201. *Cristof. Solari*, Portrait of a young man; 226. *Andrea Sansovino*, Portrait of Cardinal Antonio del Monte.

End Saloon. To the left: unglazed works by *Luca della Robbia*, the best of which are "115 and "116. Farther on: 87. *Benedetto da Majano*, Vision of Innocent III.; 64. *A. Rossellino*, Adoration of the Shepherds, terracotta model for the marble relief in the Bargello at Florence; "85. *Ben. da Majano*, Painted terracotta bust of Fil. Strozzi. — On the back-wall: 87. *A. Rossellino*, Marble bust; "86. *Ben. da Majano*, Madonna, a large, painted terracotta figure, the finest work of its kind; "81. *Fr. Laurana*, Marble bust of a princess of Naples. — To the right: "89a. *Donatello*, Madonna; "141. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1510), Giov. Rucellai, painted stucco bust; 109b, etc. Madonna-reliefs in painted terracotta and stucco, of the school of Quercia; "Annunciation, in wood. — This room also contains in glass-cases and on shelves numerous statuettes and models by *Verrocchio*, *Ben. da Majano*, *Bernini*, *Giov. da Bologna*, etc.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase (on which is a model of a Greek quinquereme) descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the groundfloor of the Old Museum, containing the Library for the use of the officials, and the Cabinet of Coins.

The Cabinet of Coins contains 200,000 specimens, of which about 90,000 are ancient (55,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). The collection of Greek coins has been much enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Protech-Osten* cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*fl.*) and other additions. The collection of oriental, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The Collection of Italian Medals of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Baciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and also the collection of German Medals are remarkably complete. A selection of the finest medals and coins, and a collection of box-wood and soap-stone matrices for the German medals, are exhibited in glass-cases. Catalogue for sale (50*pfl.*). Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Heroes ascends to the PASSAGE connecting the old and new Museums (p. 45), whence we proceed direct to the Roman Cupola Saloon of the New Museum (p. 47); or we may turn in the opposite direction and ascend a few more steps to the Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery. — Direct approach to the picture-gallery (in summer only) from the vestibule of the Old Museum, see p. 35.

The nucleus of the **Picture Gallery** consists of the collections of *Mr. Solly*, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 thalers (110,000*l.*) and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools, and numerous examples of later Dutch and Flemish painters. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a few French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian 'academics' and 'naturalists' now in the Gallery once formed part of the *Giustiniani Collection*, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museums the work of extension progressed steadily under *Dr. Waagen* (d. 1867), the first director, who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were works of the first order. After 1850 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a stand-still, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices. The collection of early Italian and Flemish works of the 15th cent. is particularly rich, and the growing appreciation for these schools has also enhanced the reputation of the Berlin gallery.

Among works of the **EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL** the Gallery possesses the large winged altar-piece from Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils. *Roger van der Weyden*, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by three admirable altar-pieces. *Petrus Cristus*, *Dierick Bouts*, and the *Master of the Merode Altar* are also well represented; by *Hans Memling* are

a Madonna and an excellent portrait. The museum contains the only known work by *Albert Ouwater*. The Virgin and Child of *Quinten Massys*, who forms a link between the early Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts. — The contemporary OLD FRENCH SCHOOL is represented by an admirable portrait by *Fouquet*.

The EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. Among the painters of the 14th century we meet *Duccio*, *Giotto*, the *Gaddi*, *Simone Memmi*, and *Lorenzetti*. The Last Judgment of *Fra Angelico*, the Madonnas with saints of *Sandro Botticelli* and *Cosimo Tura*, the Woman's Portrait by *Piero della Francesca*, the Pan and Portrait of *Luca Signorelli*, the large altar-piece by *Vivarini*, the Pieta of *Giov. Bellini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Madonna of *Andr. Verrocchio*, the Annunciation and St. Sebastian of *Piero Pollajuolo*, the allegorical pieces by *Melozzo da Forlì*, three small panels by *Masaccio*, and the Adoration of the Magi by *Vittore Pisano* are among the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The GOLDEN PERIOD OF ITALIAN ART is neither so fully nor so well represented. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and one, the Madonna di Casa Colonna, is unfinished. The rare *Sebastiano del Piombo* is illustrated by several works, one of which is the so-called 'Fornarina' from the Blenheim collection. The admirable altar-piece by *Andrea del Sarto* is a masterpiece. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolommeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with *Albertinelli*. His rare contemporary *Françia bigio* is represented by two portraits. *Bronzino*, the best-known portrait painter of Florence, is illustrated by a masterly portrait of *Ugolino Martelli*. — Among the MASTERS OF CHIAROSCURO *Leonardo da Vinci* is illustrated by a highly interesting altar-piece of the Resurrection, and *Correggio* is represented by one of his most attractive works, the *Leda*. The *Io* is merely a well-executed copy by a contemporary. — *Titian*, the chief of the VENETIAN SCHOOL, is illustrated by a few portraits only; *Giorgione* by one attractive portrait. The Gallery also contains altar-pieces and ceiling-paintings by *Bordone*, *Francesco Vecellio*, *Tintoretto*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Lor. Lotto*, all of which, however, are excelled by several admirable portraits by *Lotto*. — The BRESCIAN SCHOOL is unusually well represented by works of *Romanino*, *Savoldo*, *Moroni*, and *Moretto*.

ITALIAN ART IN THE 17TH CENTURY is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. *Caravaggio*, in particular, is represented by works of every size and description, while *Guido Reni* is seen to advantage in a fine altar-piece of his early period. *Carlo Maratti* contributes an admirable portrait. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by *Tiepolo* and *Bellotto*.

The gem of the **EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL** is *Holbein's* portrait of the merchant Gisze, which formed part of the Solly collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by Holbein belonged to the Suermondt Cabinet. The gallery has recently been enriched by six genuine specimens of *Albrecht Dürer*: a portrait of Elector Frederick the Wise (of his early period), the admirable portrait of Muffel (1526), the celebrated *Holzschuh* portrait, considered the finest he ever painted (1526; bought in 1884 for 17,500*l.*), the Madonna with the siskin, the portrait of a lady (these two painted in Venice), and lastly a Mater Dolorosa. The collection also contains master-pieces of two of his best pupils, *Hans von Kulmbach* and *Albrecht Alt dorfer*. Of the examples of *Lucas Cranach*, the 'Jungbrunnen' and a few of the small portraits only are in his best style. *Pencz*, *Amberger*, and *Bruyn*, and also the early Cologne and Westphalian masters, are represented by characteristic examples.

The **NETHERLANDISH ART OF THE 16-17TH CENTURIES**, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the Flemings and the Dutch, may be studied here to great advantage in all its various departments. Of the works of *Peter Paul Rubens*, the versatile chief of the **FLEMISH SCHOOL**, the Gallery possesses a small but choice collection, nearly all executed without the aid of pupils. The Raising of Lazarus is one of his best altar-pieces, the Rescue of Andromeda and Diana at the Chase are charming examples of his mythological style, the St. Cecilia and the larger Andromeda are delightful in their bloom of colour. The unfinished Capture of Tunis affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The St. Sebastian and the Neptune and Amphitrite are characteristic specimens of his early period. The school of Rubens is also well represented. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a Pieta, one of his masterpieces, and in three altar-pieces of his first period, showing an exaggerated imitation of Rubens. The collection also contains good examples of *Diepenbeeck*, *Van Thulden*, *Van Mol*, *Snyders*, and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the Backgammon Players, the Temptation of St. Antony, and a Rural Feast. A large landscape by *Adrian Brouwer* is remarkable for its idealised fidelity to nature.

The **DUTCH SCHOOL** is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The collection of paintings by *Rembrandt* is one of the finest of its kinds and includes characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two portraits of himself and that of the so-called Duke of Guelders are early works; the two small Biblical scenes, the large painting of *Anslo* and the Widow (acquired in 1894), the portrait of his wife *Saskia*, the portrait of his second wife Hen-

drikje Jaghers, the Vision of Daniel, the Joseph and Potiphar, and the Susanna are in his most mature style. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruysdael* are four masterpieces. The Violoncello Player of Terburg is perhaps his most finished work. *P. de Hooch*, *Van der Meer* of Delft, *Ph. de Koninck*, *A. van de Velde*, *Du Jardin*, and *Wouverman* are admirably represented; and the gallery also contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huyssen*, *Hondecoeter*, *Weenix*, *Kalf*, and other depitctors of still-life.

The pictures are hung in strict historical order, the Germanic schools occupying the E. half of the building (to the left), the Romanesque schools the W. half (to the right). In point of lighting, attractive arrangement, and equipment the gallery yields to few or none. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with the small Vestibule, entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 38). — Descriptive catalogue (3rd ed., 1891), 1 M.; the same, with 50 photogravures, 2 M. Photographs 80 pf. each. Each picture is inscribed with the name of the painter and the date of his birth and death.

The Vestibule contains "Choir Stalls, with intarsia work by *Pantaleone de Marchi* (ca. 1480) and a few decorative paintings by *Paolo Veronese* and *Fogolino*. — We then turn to the left and enter —

Salon I (lighted from the roof). Early German Schools of the 15-16th centuries. To the left: *598a. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi; 618, 667a. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Portraits; *583. *Amberger*, The geographer Sebastian Münster. *Holbein the Younger*, **596. *Jörg Gisze*, a Bâle merchant in the Steelyard at London, one of the greatest triumphs of portrait painting (1532); *588b, 586c. Portraits. 586. *Amberger*, Emp. Charles V., a work of the most uncompromising realism, painted at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. — A. *Dürer*, *557. Madonna and angels (painted at Venice in 1508); 557c. Elector Frederick the Wise (an early work, ca. 1495); *557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, dated 1526; *557e. Hieronymus Holzschuher, patrician and senator of Nuremberg, the finest of Dürer's portraits, painted in 1526 (bought from Holzschuher's descendants in 1884 for 17,500fl.); no number, "Dürer's wife Agnes (?), a picturesque little work, with a blue sky. Among the Dürers hang a number of good little paintings by A. *Altдорfer*. — 638a. *Bildung*, Winged altar-piece with the Adoration of the Magi; to the right, 1222, *School of Soest*, Crucifixion; 1207-1210. *Meister Berthold of Nuremberg*, Altar-piece in four sections.

Salon II (lighted from the roof). Netherlandish Schools of the 15-16th centuries. To the left: *534ab. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist (small replica at Frankfurt on the Main); *532a. A. *Ousewater*, Raising of Lazarus (the only authenticated work by this founder of the Dutch School); 584a. *Roger van der Weyden*, Travelling altar of Charles V., with scenes from the Life of Christ. — The main wall is occupied by six **Panels (Nos. 512-517) of the famous Altar-piece of the Lamb, by *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the first picture ever painted in oils, the masterpiece of the early-Netherlandish school. It was begun by Hubert for a Ghent patrician named Jodocus Vydt, and was finished by Jan after his brother's death (1426-32). The central portion of the altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in the Chapel of St. Bavon at Ghent; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brussels. The remaining six panels were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000fl. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict knights, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession to the Fountain of Life (central panel, see copy by Coxie, above,

No. 524); the two upper (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels, and St. Cecilia attended by angels with musical instruments. The back of the panels (in Cabinet 2) bears the Annunciation, portraits of Jodocus Vydt and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. 'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The visitor is charmed both by the naive and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring. — *535. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece, with the Adoration of the Holy Child, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Star in the East; a masterpiece, 'remarkable for the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'. — *Dierick Bouts*, *533. Elijah in the desert; *539. Feast of the Passover, companion picture to No. 533. — To the right: *561. *Quinter Matsys*, Madonna enthroned (a masterpiece of colouring); *565a. *Sir A. More*, Two clerics (1544; a youthful work); *586a. *Mabuse*, Portrait; 573. *Gherardt David*, Crucifixion; 529a, 529b. *P. Cristus*, Winged pictures.

Saloon II is adjointed by two small cabinets.

Cabinet 1, containing works of the early-Flemish school. To the right: 528. *Jan van Eyck*, Half-length of Christ (1438); no number, **Master of the Merode Altar*, Crucifixion, a masterpiece of this eminent forerunner of Roger van der Weyden. — *Jan van Eyck*, *529b. Madonna with an abbot and St. Barbara; *525a. Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altar-piece; *529c. Virgin at church; *529a. *Johan Arnolfini*. — To the left: 1202. *Schoreel*, Anna van Schonhove, the painter's mistress; 545. *Roger van der Weyden*, Charles the Bold; *633a. *Joos van Cleve*, Portrait; no number, **Memling*, Portrait of an old man.

Cabinet 2, with small pictures of the Flemish school (17th cent.) and a small collection of miniatures. To the right: *866. *Teniers the Younger*, Backgammon; 798f. *Rubens*, Head of an Apostle; 688a. *Jan Brueghel*, Flowers; 857. *Teniers*, The painter's family. — Collection of miniatures by *Elsheimer*, *Petitot*, *Huet*, *Chodowiecki*, and others. — No. 864b. *Gonzales Coques*, C. de Bie, the historian of art. — To the left: *Rubens*, 798g. Capture of Tunis (unfinished); *769. Child of the painter playing with a bird; *798k. Pieta. — 859. *Teniers*, Temptation of St. Antony.

From Room II we enter a Corridor containing the Flemish and Dutch Masters of the 17th cent. (see p. 43), on the other side of which is a row of cabinets, with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

Cabinet 1 (*Rembrandt Room*) contains the whole of the twenty works of Rembrandt owned by the museum. To the left: *Rembrandt*, *828b. *Hendrikje Jaghers*, his second wife, at a window, a brilliant work of his latest period; no number, *Preaching of John the Baptist, a vigorous sketch with numerous figures; *812. *Saskia*, his first wife (painted in 1643, after her death); *828f. Vision of Daniel (ca. 1660). — *821a. *Ph. de Koninck*, Large landscape, painted under the influence of Rembrandt. — *Rembrandt*, *823h. Joseph and Potiphar (1655); **828e. Susanna at the bath, one of the great master's finest and most mature productions (1647); 808, 810. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of himself; no number, **Pastor Anslo* consoling a widow, a large and vigorous work of the same period as the Night Watch (1641), acquired from Lord Ashburnham in 1894. Also several youthful, smaller, and decorative works by Rembrandt.

Cabinet 2. To the right: **820b. *Pieter de Hooch*, Dutch interior, an early masterpiece; *948a. *W. Kalf*, Still-life; *872a. *Paul Potter*, The 'Bosch' near the Hague, with Prince Frederick Henry's hounds. To the left: 792. *Meissu*, A merchant's family; *820a. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *795. *Jan Steen*, Inn-garden; 838. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady before her mirror; *840. *Aart van der Neer*, Conflagration in Amsterdam.

Cabinet 3. Right: *76c. *Jan Stoen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly, a masterpiece of humour and clever handling; 884a. *J. van Ruysdael*, Stormy sea; 876a. *M. d' Hondecoeter*, Foreign water-fowl; *806b. *Herr Seghers*, Landscape; *805b. *A. van Ostade*, Boors in a tavern. To the left: *912b. *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Girl at her toilette; **850g. *J. van Ruysdael*, Oak-forest; *918b. *Weenix*, Game; *791g. *Terburg*, Violoncello-player, a masterpiece.

Cabinet 4. Right: *768, 768, 801f. *Franz Hals the Elder*, Small portraits; 832h. *A. Brouwer*, Landscape; *983d. *A. van Beyeren*, Fish; *801a. *F. Hals*, Tyman Oosdorp (1656); *886. *Hobbema*, Landscape; *906a. *F. Hals the Younger*, Silver ware; *801c. *F. Hals*, Hille Bobbe, the sailors' Venus. Left: *800, *801. *Hals*, Portraits of a wedded pair; **801g. *Hals*, Nurse and child; 791. *Terburg*, Paternal Admonition (described by Goethe in his 'Elective Affinities'); *785. *Terberg*, Knife-grinder.

Cabinet 5. Right: *837. *Schalcken*, Fisher-boy; *881b. *Cuy*, Cows at the river; *922b. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; *810d. *Jan van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape. Left: *870a. *Jan van de Capella*, Sunny beach; 967a. *Martin Sorgh*, Strife; *880c. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; no number, *P. van Bos*, Lace-maker; *906. *Jan de Heem*, Flowers.

Cabinet 6. Right: *886c. *J. van Ruysdael*, View of Haarlem; *750b, *750c. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; *885d. *J. van Ruysdael*, The cathedral square in Amsterdam; 972a, 972b. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; *809. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait. Left: 750. *Th. de Keyser*, Family portraits; 901b. *S. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape.

Corridor (mentioned at p. 42). 741a. *A. van de Venne*, Summer and winter; 900c. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Blacksmith; 758c. *Palamedes*, Portrait; 970. *Lamassack*, Dead pig; *901a. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; *830b. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian scene; 865c. *Van Goyen*, Winter; 800a. *P. Codde*, Masquerade; *758a. *Palamedes*, Company; 717. *Isaacks*, Christian IV. of Denmark.

Saloon III (lighted from the roof), containing the large works of the Flemish School. Right: *882c. *Cornelia de Vos*, Daughters of the painter; 732. *A. van Dyck*, Prince of Carignano; *776c. *Rubens*, Andromeda (from Blenheim); *770. *Van Dyck*, Mocking of Christ, an excellent early work showing the influence of Rubens; 763a, 758b. *Nic. Elias*, Burgomaster De Graef of Amsterdam and his wife; *781. *Rubens*, St. Cecilia, a masterpiece of his latest period; *774. *Rubens* and *Snyders*, Stag-hunt. *Rubens*; *783. Raising of Lazarus; 798h. St. Sebastian; 779. Infant Christ with John the Baptist and two angels (an attractive school-piece); 917. *Madonna* (painted along with *Snyders*, *J. Brueghel*, and *D. Seghers*); *785. *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. 790. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I. Left: *776b. *Rubens* (with the aid of *Van Dyck*), Bacchanal; *883a. *Jan Fyt*, Dogs and game; 881. *C. de Vos*, Man and wife. 779. *Van Dyck*, John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; *778. *Pietà*, a masterpiece of the period after the painter's visit to Italy (about 1628). 844. *Pieter Meert* (?), Man and wife; *776a. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite, a characteristic and well-composed work of his early period.

To maintain the historical sequence, we now return through the rotunda to the entrance (p. 41).

Saloon IV (lighted from the roof). Florentine and Umbrian Schools of the 15th century. Right: 98. *Raffaelino del Garbo*, Madonna and saints; *106. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna with the two SS. John, a masterpiece of his middle period; 96. *Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and Francis; 103. *Lorenzo di Credi*, St. Mary of Egypt; 204. *Piero di Cosimo*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *102. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; 73. *P. Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with a charming view of Florence and the valley of the Arno; *129. *Flor. di Lorenzo*, Madonna; *69. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna worshipping the Child; *100. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna worshipping the Child. — Left: *88. *Dom. Ghirlandajo* and *Franc. Granacci*, Madonnas and Child in glory, with saints; *112a. *Botticelli*, Venus.

Saloon V (lighted from the roof). North Italian Schools of the 15th century. Right: **Piero della Francesca*, Portrait; *Fr. Cossa*, Autumn; *1156a. *Carlo Crivelli*, Madonna with saints; *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child

enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrara school; 1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonnas enthroned, with saints; no number; **Luca Signorelli*, Portrait; *29. *Mantegna*, Presentation in the Temple; 9. *Mantegna*, Card. Luigi Scarampi; 112. *Lorenzo Costa*, Presentation; *38. *Lutgi Vivarini*, Madonnas enthroned, with saints; 'cleverly arranged, and very earnest in the dignified air and natural action of the figures'; 28. *Vitt. Carpaccio*, St. Peter blessing St. Stephen and other believers; *54, 54a. *Melozzo da Forli*, Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor. — *79. *Luca Signorelli*, Two wings of an altar, with saints; *79a. *Signorelli*, Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici).

Saloon VI (lighted from the roof). Early Italian Masters (14th and 15th centuries). Right: 58c. *Masaccio*, Confinement of a Florentine lady; *106a. *Bernardo da Firenze*, Coronation of the Virgin, Adoration of the Child, Crucifixion (triptych); 1079 et seq. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Small altarpieces; *1062a. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, Part of a celebrated altar-piece from Siena; 1072, 1081a. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonnas; *2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (a masterpiece of colouring); *20. *Basaiti*, Altar-piece (in several sections); *15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing Anianus. Left: 1130. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Madonna and saints; *18a. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait; 5. *Ant. Vivarini*, Adoration of the Kings.

Saloon VII (lighted from the roof). Italian Masters of the 16th century (large paintings). Right: 207. *Boltraffio*, St. Barbara. — *90b. *Leonardo da Vinci*, The Risen Christ, between SS. Leonard and Lucia. Though in a lamentable condition and at places retouched, this picture produces a very powerful impression through the beauty of the two saints, the brilliancy of the colouring, and the charm of the landscape background. — 249. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Assumption. — Left: 48. *Fr. Morone*, Madonna and Child; 125. *Fr. Francia (Rasboldi)*, Holy Family; *248. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna and saints.

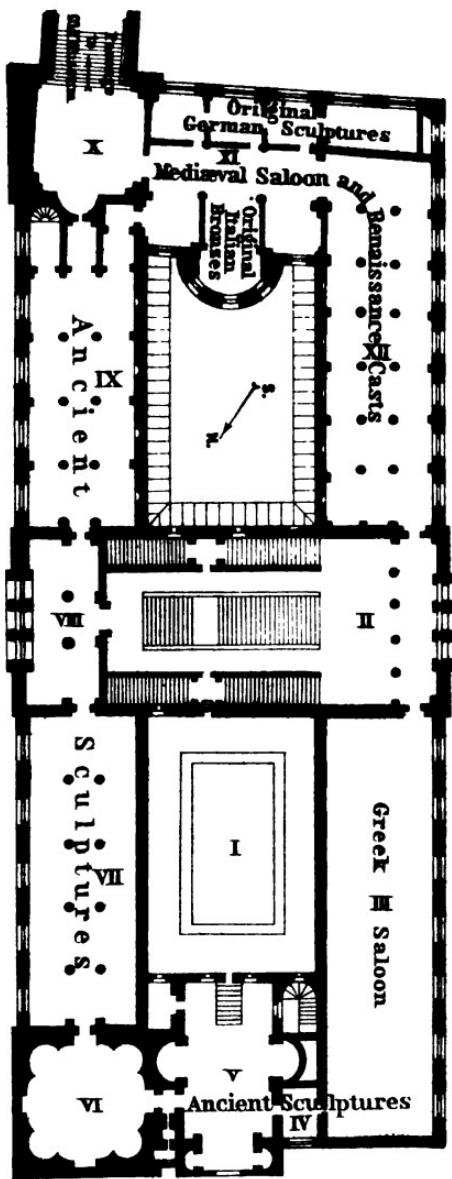
Cabinet 1 (Italians). Left: 245, *245a. *Franciabigio*, Portraits. — *Raphael*, *145. Madonnas with SS. Jerome and Francis; 141. 'Madonna Solly'; **247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova'; 147. 'Madonna della Casa Diutalevi' (the last three youthful works, ca. 1501-5); *248. 'Madonna di Casa Colonna' (1507; unfinished). — *383b. *Bronzino*, Eleanor of Toledo; *12a. *Giorgione*, Young man. — Right: *383a. *Bronzino*, Ugolino Martelli; *166. *Titian*, I vannia, daughter of the painter; *158. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait of an architect.

Cabinet 2 (Italians). Left: 78a. *Piero Pollajuolo*, David; *90. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna with two angels; *104a. *Andrea Verrocchio*, Madonna, an unfinished work of masterly modelling; 106b. *S. Botticelli*, Giuliano de' Medici (d. 1478); **60a. *Fra Angelico*, Last Judgment, an altar-piece in three sections, forming one of the later masterpieces of the artist and unexcelled for depth of religious feeling and attractiveness in the figures. — Right: **28. *Giovanni Bellini*, Pietà, an early work, showing Mantegna's influence; 32. *Catena*, Raymund Fugger; 27. *Mantegna* (?), Madonna with cherubs bearing the instruments of the Passion.

Cabinet 3 (Italian and French Masters). Left: *320. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait (1526); *181, 301. *Titian*, Portraits; **269b. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, So-called 'Fornarina', a noble portrait, grandly and freely handled, of a Roman woman, painted under the influence of Giorgione and probably the model of Raphael's 'Fornarina' in the Uffizi (from Blenheim); *197b. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait, one of the favourite ideal figures of the master, generally known as 'Palma's Daughter', remarkable for the brilliancy of the flesh tints and the masterly modelling; *49c. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; *190. *Stephanson Calcar*, Portrait; *470, 488. *Watteau*, Italian and French Comedy; *42a. *C. Maratti*, Portrait. Right: *508b, 508c. *Bellotto*, Views of Pirna; *163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself (unfinished).

Saloon VIII (lighted from the roof). Venetian Masters of the 16-18th

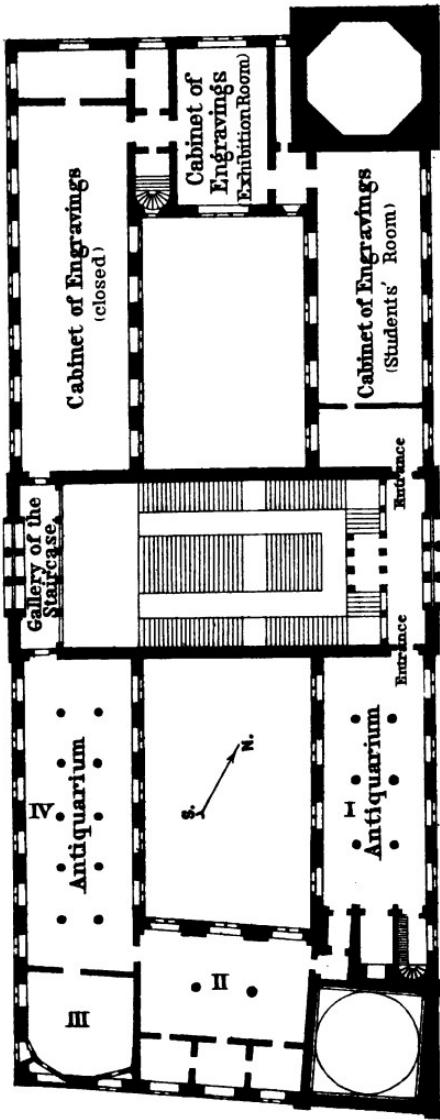
NEW MUSEUM.



NEW MUSEUM,

Second Floor

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centuries. Left: *300, 311. *Paolo Veronese*, Ceiling paintings from the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, or Warehouse of the Germans, at Venice; *180a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi (dated 1542); 183a. *Moroni*, Portrait of a scholar; *Correggio*, 216. *Io*, an early copy of the original in Vienna; **218. *Leda*. — Right: *187. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Anna; *310. *Tintoretto*, Luna and Horse; 191. *Paris Bordone*, Madonna enthroned, with saints.

Saloon IX (lighted from the roof). Italian, Spanish, and French Schools of the 17-18th centuries. Left: 494. *Penne*, Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife; 448b. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 413. *F. Voet*, Cardinal Desio Assolini; *478a. *N. Poussin*, View of Acqua Acetosa, to the N. of Rome, with St. Matthew in the foreground (a favourable example of the master's colouring); **414. *Murillo*, St. Antony of Padua with the Holy Child, a masterpiece in his latest manner; 413c. *Velasquez*, Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; *404a. *Zurburán*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 413a. *Velasquez* (?), General Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness of treatment; *413e. *Velasquez*, Portrait of a Spanish lady. — Right: 465. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Mancini; 471. *Char. Lebrun*, Jabach of Cologne, Louis XIV.'s banker, and his family; *489. *Penne*, Frederick the Great (1739); *459b. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altar-piece; 372. *Annibale Carracci*, Italian landscape; 441. *Luca Giordano*, Judgment of Paris; 373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Antony, a good specimen of his early manner.

Returning by R. VIII and the corridor (Ital., Span., and French paintings of the 16-18th cent.) behind the cabinets, we reach the entrance-room (p. 41). The door opposite the entrance admits to the upper gallery of the ROTUNDA (p. 36).

The upper walls of the Rotunda are hung with the celebrated **Tapestry woven at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515-16 from designs by Raphael (now in the South Kensington Museum), being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Emp. Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. The subjects, with which every one acquainted with the cartoons or the engravings from them is familiar, are from the Acts of the Apostles and the Life of Christ: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

2. COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW MUSEUM.

The connecting PASSAGE (p. 38) between the New Museum and the Old contains numerous casts from antique portrait-statues, such as Augustus (Vatican), Demosthenes (Vatican), Aeschines (Naples), Sophocles (Lateran), and Posidippus and Menander (Vatican). The visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X, XI, and XII (see Plan, p. 34) and enter the spacious *Staircase (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps leads from the groundfloor to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second.

Six magnificent **Mural Paintings by W. von Kaulbach, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase.

1. FALL OF BABEL, with Nimrod in the centre. — 2. GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE, with Homer reciting his works to the Greeks. — 3. DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM by Titus. — 4. BATTLE OF THE HUNS, considered the finest of the six paintings. According to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Above, borne on a shield, in Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. — 5. THE CRUSADERS BEFORE JERUSALEM under Godfrey de Bouillon. — 6. AGE OF THE REFORMATION.

Adjoining the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground. Over the doors, Tradition and History, Science and Primitive Art (poetry). Between the large pictures, the law-givers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls, the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly-decorated pendent work, runs a *Friese*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his Cosmos, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

The FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable *Collection of Casts, arranged in twelve saloons. Short catalogue 50 pf.; scientific catalogue by Fried-richs (2nd edit., by Dr. Wolters, 1885).

I. THE GALLERY OF THE N. COURT (Pl. I.) contains casts of the most ancient Greek works: early Greek statues and reliefs (Athenian steles), and metopæ (Parthenon; Selinus), friezes (Temple of Athene Nike at Athens; Theseum), and other architectural sculptures; casts of the Lycian reliefs brought to Vienna in 1882 by Beendorf and Niemann.

II. ANTECHAMBER. Colossal horse-tamers from the Quirinal in Rome; in the E. part: Children of Niobe; on the walls of the staircase: reliefs from the temple of Apollo at Phigalia; gate of the lions at Mycenæ.

III. GREEK SALOON. Tympanum groups from the Temple of Minerva at Egina (originals at Munich), tympanum groups and frieze from the Parthenon by Phidias (originals in the British Museum), and similar works. Above are ten *Mural Paintings*, of architectural views of Greece by Graeb (Ancient Athens and Olympia), Schirmer, Biermann, Schmidt, and Pape.

IV. CABINET. Tomb from Eleusis; Athene Varrvakion, a copy of the chryselephantine statue by Phidias, discovered on the Acropolis in 1879 (original in the National Museum at Athens).

V. ATHENA SALOON. Figures of Athena of different periods (476. Athena Medici, now in the Palais des Beaux-Arts at Paris, and perhaps belonging to the Parthenon sculptures); Irene; colossal top of a tomb in Lycia.

VI. ROTUNDA. Zeus of Otricoli (Rome); Juno Ludovisi (Rome); Farnese Hercules (Naples); Flora (Naples); Menelaus with the body of Patroclus (Florence); statues from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. — Mural Paintings: Exploits of Theseus, Perseus, Bellerophon, and Hercules, by Döge, Steinbrück, Schmidt, and Hopfgarten.

VII. BLUE SALOON. The five compartments of this room contain Athenian tomb-reliefs. Also: 1. (right) Discobolus by Myron. 2. Amazons, Doryphoros, and Diadumenos of Polycletus. 3. Hermes, Apollo Sauroctonus, and Eubuleus of Praxiteles; Demeter of Cnidus; column from the temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. Sandal-binder and Apoxyomenos of Lysippus. 5. Diana of Versailles; Apollo Belvedere; Nike from Samothrace. The stereochromatic mural paintings represent Greek heroic scenes by Kacłowski, Henning, Becker, and Peters (after Genelli).

VIII. BACCHUS SALOON. Small bronzes, terracottas, and marbles. Barberini faun (Munich); Borghese fighter (Louvre); Knife-grinder (Florence).

IX. YELLOW SALOON. Laocoon group; Gaul and his wife (Villa Ludovisi) and Dying Gaul (Capitol); Venus of Milo (Paris); Capitoline Venus; Ariadne (Dresden); Venus de' Medici; Endymion (Stockholm); Boy with goose (Vatican); torso of Hercules (Vatican). On the walls are seventeen encaustic paintings of ancient Roman buildings, designed by Stüler and executed by Pape and Seiffert.

X. CUPOLA SALOON (adjoining the passage connecting the new with the old museum, see p. 38). Roman portrait-statues and reliefs. In the middle, equestrian statue of Colleone by *Verrocchio*. Three large stereochromatic mural paintings: Consecration of the Church of St. Sophia by Justinian, by *Schrader*; Subjugation of Wittekind by Charlemagne, designed by Kaulbach, executed by *Gray*; Christianity adopted as the religion of the state, by *Stölzle*.

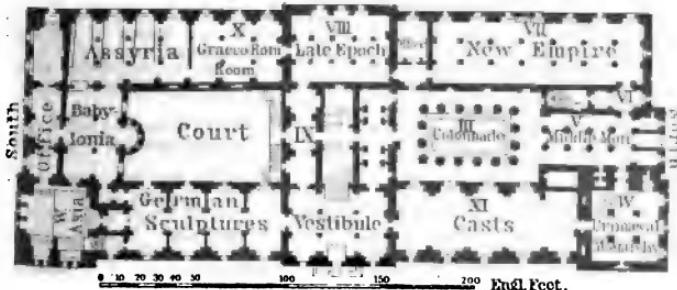
XI. & XII. MEDIEVAL SALOONS. Casts of Italian sculptures of the mediæval and Renaissance periods. Equestrian statue of Gattamelata by Donatello (d. 1466); statues by Michael Angelo; doors of the Baptistry at Florence by *Ghiberti*, etc.

Four sections in the S. part of Room XI contain the Original German Sculptures. 1. Sandstone figures from Würzburg; altar adornments from Westphalia. — 2. Fountain from *Vischer's* workshop. *Statues by *Riemenschneider* and the *Master of Creilingen*; Archangel Michael, by *Bergmüller*. — 3. *Adoration of the Magi, by a *Southern Master*. Scenes from the Passion, by *Veit Stoß*. — 4. Cases with a valuable *Collection of small objects in wood, bronze, mother-of-pearl, boxwood, and ivory.

In the N. part of the same room are the "Italian Bronzes." — In the middle of the room, "St. John, by *Donatello*. — To the left: **Donatello* and *Master of Padua* (15th cent.), Bust of Lod. Gonzaga; **G. B. Cavalli*, Alto-relief bust of Spagnoli, Superior of the Camaldulensians. — To the right: two large *Busts of Gregory XIII. (by *V. Danti*) and one of a Conte del Negro. — Shelves and Cases contain *Bronze Statuettes, by *Donatello*, *Celini*, *Giov. da Bologna*, and other great workers in bronze. — By the walls are cases containing a very extensive collection (nearly 1000) of *Plaquettes, or small bronze plaques with reliefs, originally parts of caskets, lamps, and so forth. *Donatello*, *Riccio*, and all the other chief masters are represented by numerous specimens.

In the staircase (p. 45), as already mentioned, the wide central flight of steps descends to the GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.

From the Vestibule, which contains some of the Egyptian anti-



quities we first turn to the right and enter the Hall of Casts of German Sculptures.

This contains casts of sculptures in German cathedrals and from the chief works of *Krafft*, *Vischer*, *Veit Stoß*, etc., arranged in chronological order. — The stereochromatic mural paintings, by *Bettermann*, *Müller*, *Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North, the room having been originally intended for the Northern Antiquities.

Then follows the Collection of Antiquities from Western Asia. To the left, behind the Babylonian room, is the —

ASIA MINOR ROOM. Reliefs (about 1300 B.C.) ascribed to the Hittites; reliefs and casts from N. Syria and Asia Minor (on the right, reliefs from Sandjerli; left, King Barrekub with attendants and a lion-hunt, from Saktshegözü).

BABYLONIAN ROOM. On the walls, casts of Assyrian reliefs, chiefly from Kalah (see below), with scenes of hunting, battle, and the bearing off of spoils; Isdubar, the national hero of Babylon (Wall X), and a winged lion with human head. Obelisk of Shalmanezer II. (860-824 B.C.); monument of victory of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria (681-668); G 107. Statue of the early monarch Gudea. — The cabinets contain tiles with cuneiform inscriptions, cylindrical seals bearing various representations and other monuments of the civilisation of ancient Babylon.

ASSYRIAN ROOM. Among the most interesting objects here are the large alabaster slabs with reliefs of kings, demons, scenes of war and the chase, etc. (formerly painted), found in the palaces of Kalah and Nineveh (now Nimroud and Kouyunjik), which were built in the 8-9th cent. B.C. Other objects from Phœnicia, Carthage, Palmyra, Commagena, S. Arabia, and Ethiopia.

The remainder of the groundfloor is occupied by the —

***EGYPTIAN MUSEUM**, one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845 and again more recently. It is arranged in chronological order (by dynasties). The Colonnade Court (see below) and the Hall of Casts (p. 47) are entered from the Vestibule mentioned at p. 47.

GRECO-ROMAN ROOM (Pl. X). Late Ethiopian antiquities. Queen's ornaments from a pyramid at Meroë (Case J, Wall XIV); 2268. Monument of King Nestasnen; 2261. King on a throne (Wall XII). — Wall VIII. Emp. Augustus as an Egyptian king; Wall VII. 7738. Inscription of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. The cabinets contain terracotta and bronze figures of gods, ornaments, etc. — Tombstones and altars. 31. Wooden coffin in the form of the goddess Hathor; 2271. Statue of a general; 2115. Relief from a temple at Thebes.

ROOM OF THE LATE EPOCH (Pl. VIII). In the cases: mummies and bronze and wooden figures of sacred animals and gods, temple utensils, ornaments, amulets, etc. — To the right of this room lies the —

FARUM ROOM (Pl. IX), containing mummies of the 2nd cent. A.D., found at Hawara (Central Egypt), with portraits on wood and linen. — The passage beyond Room VIII contains a portrait of F. Champollion (1790-1832) and a cast of the trilingual Rosetta Stone. Proceeding in a straight direction, we reach Room VII (p. 49); to the right lies the —

COLONNADE COURT (Pl. III), which, together with Room V, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. In the centre of the entrance court stands a late-Ethiopian altar. In the background are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture, in porphyry; to the left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usereten I. (2100 B.C.), the upper part restored. In the centre, two ram-sphinxes in granite (that on the right a cast). To the left: 12,047. Statuettes of Tenti and his wife (ca. 2600 B.C.). On the S. side (entrance from the vestibule, see p. 47) are several figures of gods and cases containing smaller antiquities. The hieroglyphics on the entablature record that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings by *Schrömer*, *Pape*, and others, represent Egyptian landscapes. — We now return through the passage (see above) to the —

ROOM OF THE NEW EMPIRE (Pl. VII). *Late Period* (after 700 B.C.): Walls XVIII-XV, sarcophagi; 10,972. Statue of an old man; 7707. Tombstone with Aramaic inscription; heads of statues. — *Libyan Epoch* (after 1100 B.C.): Walls XIV-XI. Door and wall of the chapel of the Ethiopian king Shabaco; 10,114. Statue of a queen. Case G. Figures in dark blue faience. 2094. Relief from Karnak of captive Jews, from the wars of Sheshenq (Shishak). — *New Empire* (after 1600 B.C.): Tombstones. Wall XI. Coloured terracotta reliefs. Wall X. 2039. Relief of a funeral under Ramses II. Wall IX. 10,833. Wooden relief; stucco-paintings from Thebes. Case F (Wall VIII), Axes, daggers, and utensils of various kinds. Wall V. Reliefs from the tomb of Seti I. (ca. 1300 B.C.). The cases contain figures and statuettes. Wall II. Wreaths from royal mummies. Case B. Bowls, writing materials, ornaments, etc. Wall I. Woman's wig of wool; statues of Ptahmait and his family. Case A. Furniture and musical instruments. — On the walls of this hall are representations from Egyptian history.

The adjoining ANTE-ROOM (Pl. VI) is devoted to the 18th Dynasty (1600-1400 B.C.).

ROOM OF THE MIDDLE MONARCHY (after 2200 B.C.; Pl. V). Next the colonnade-court, three wooden coffins, found one within the other. In the central passage: 1121. Statue of Amen-em-hat III. Wall VIII. 1157. Monument of victory of Userkafes III.; 1180, 1161. Blocks of rock with marks indicating the level of the Nile. Wall VI. 1154. Sarcophagus from Thebes. In Case B. by the window, Toilet-case of a queen.

ROOM OF THE PRIMAEVAL MONARCHY (after 2800 B.C.; Pl. IV). Wall XII. 1023. Family group. Wall XI. 7708. Maid-servant; 1185. Pyramid-door, with faience plaques. Near Wall VII: "Wooden statue of Per-her-nofret. Wall V. Model of the pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh. Tomb-chambers reconstructed from fragments brought by Lepsius from Memphis (for adm. to interior, apply to the custodian).

ROOM OF THE CASTS (Pl. XI). Tomb-reliefs, the oldest being those from Memphis (ca. 2600 B.C.; Walls I-VI); statues of kings of all periods; 375. Statue of an official; celebrated inscriptions. In the centre, statue of Ramses II. On the walls, paintings of Egyptian deities. On the ceiling, astronomical representations; in the centre, Zodiac from Denderah.

At the top of the staircase (p. 45) to the SECOND FLOOR of the New Museum, to the left, is the *Cabinet of Engravings.

The collection embraces engravings and wood-cuts by masters of the 15-19th cent., drawings by artists who died before 1800, miniature-paintings from the 10th to the 16th cent., and early illustrated books. The drawings and engravings by German and Dutch masters are especially numerous. In 1877 an important collection of the engravings and wood-cuts of Dürer was purchased, along with 40 of his drawings. In 1882 the German Government bought the celebrated *Manuscript Collection of the Duke of Hamilton*, containing nearly 700 MSS. The MSS. of purely scientific or literary value were deposited in the Royal Library (p. 27), while those interesting from their artistic merit were placed in the Cabinet of Engravings. The gem of the collection is a unique copy of Dante, with 84 illustrations by Sandro Botticelli of Florence (d. 1510). — Passing through the vestibule, which is hung with engravings by Chodowiecki and others relating to Prussian history, we reach the students' room, where the portfolios of engravings are shown on application. Beyond is a room where a varying selection of the best drawings and miniatures is exhibited.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings is the entrance to the rooms that now contain the *Antiquarium.

ROOM I. In front are the *Small Bronzes (7th-4th cent. B.C.). To the right of the entrance, "Group of Theseus and the Minotaur," fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor. Two richly decorated tripods and a double-herma. In the cases are several beautiful "Toilet Caskets" from Prænestine (4th-3rd cent. B.C.), also Greek mirrors, "Etruscan mirrors in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, etc. — Farther on are the *Terracottas, the finest of which are Greek. Those

found at Tanagra in Boeotia, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The best are in Case XII, A, to the left, while the genre groups in the middle of Case XVI, B, are also interesting. Terracottas from Asia Minor, Sicily, and S. Italy, including heads from Tarantum (Case XXV) and a beautiful "Head of a youth, by the exit-door. Reliefs, chiefly from Greece (Case XX). In a recess by the exit, archaic bronzes, and coloured Terracottas from Olympia.

ROOM II. Larger articles arranged in geographical order. In the centre: painted terracotta sarcophagi from Clazomenæ and objects found in Rhodes. In front of the centre window: from Chiusi (chair with relief; urn). On the walls: to the left, terracottas from Capua, Paestum, Cære, Rome, and the Rhine; to the right, amber, ivory, and bone articles (consular diptychs); black pottery from Etruria. By the exit, two cinerary urns from Chiusi.

Room IV contains the Vases, 2300 in number, a collection scarcely inferior in value to those at Paris and London, and including many of great artistic value and importance in the history of Greek painting and mythology. Most of them, though made in Greece, have been found in tombs in Italy. The arrangement is chronological. The Attic Amphoræ (Cases VI, VIII, XII, XIII) and Hydriæ or water-vessels (Cases XVI, XVII) should be observed. The shallow bowls (especially in the small cases near Case XIX) and the extensive collection of Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels (Case XXIII), are noteworthy.

In the "Sternsaal" (Pl. III) is the Collection of Gems (*Intaglios*, receding, and *Cameos*, raised), and Objects in the Precious Metals, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. Of the gold objects (Case I, to the right) the most valuable are the "Veltersfelde Treasure," a suit of armour made probably on the Black Sea for a Scythian chief, and the "Antique Ornaments" from the Sabine Mts., purchased for 60,000 *M.* (8000*L.*). The glass cabinet in the centre contains the "Silver Treasure" found near Hildesheim (p. 145), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially four round dishes with reliefs at the bottom: "Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus, and Cybele." Case II contains a "Cameo of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by 7½ inches, one of the largest and most valuable in the world (purchased for 1800*L.*), and the other chief cameos of the collection. The intaglios are exhibited at the back of Case II and in Case III. Among the other objects are ancient glass (Cases IV and VII), fragments of old glass mosaic (Table Case V), and ancient mural paintings (Case VI). By Case VII are the Lauersfort phaleræ, the silver ornaments of a Roman officer. — Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians.

3. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flower-beds, and a fountain, rises the "National Gallery" (Pl. r; K, 1), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 ft. long and 105 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. At the top of the imposing flights of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by *Calandrelli*, with allegorical figures of religion, history, science, and art on the pedestal. In the

niche beneath the stairs, to the right: 52. *Martin Wolff*, Theseus lifting the rock which concealed the sword and sandals of his father; 53. *Tüschaus*, St. Sebastian. In the garden, towards the New Museum: *100. *Tuaillon*, Amazon on horseback (1895).

The rich and appropriate decorations of the interior, designed by *Strack*, are executed in more solid materials than those of the Museums. The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 260 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagener* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William I. (then Prince Regent), now contains about 730 paintings, 130 cartoons and water-colours, and over 100 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. With the exception of those in the Raczyński Gallery (p. 56), the works are all by modern, chiefly German, masters. Director, *Dr. H. von Tschudi*. Catalogue, 1 M. Admission, see p. 17. The collection, which is constantly increasing, was thoroughly re-arranged in the winter of 1896-97, and many works have been removed to provincial collections.

First Floor. We first enter the *Vestibule*, adorned with 15 portraits in relief of modern German artists. To the left is the staircase to the second floor (p. 53), near which are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Kiss*. To the right is a picture of Huss at the stake, by *Lessing* (No. 207), and the *Babylonian Captivity* by *Bendemann* (24). — The door in the middle leads to the —

TRANSVERSE HALL. Paintings: 600. *Schuch*, Emp. William II.; *475. *Feuerbach*, Concert; *420. *Spanberg*, Procession of Death; 667. *Piglhein*, Moritur in Deo; 520. *Becker*, Carnival in the Doge's Palace at Venice. — BRONZE SCULPTURES: 98. *L. Manzel*, Evening song; 78. *L. Cauer*, Greek youth; 76. *Encke*, Electress Elizabeth teaching her son Joachim; *82. *Stuck*, Athlete; 84. *Busch*, Girl reading (statuette in wood); 65. *Rauch*, Bust of Beethoven; 88. *Maison*, Augur (painted terracotta); *92. *Vallgren*, Youth; 51. *Karl Schäffer*, Portrait-bust; etc. — Left side: 67. *Gött*, Boy balancing himself; *60. *Brüll*, Saved; *101. *Nic. Geiger*, After the fall; *86. *Vinçotte*, Catilina; *93. *C. Meunier*, The prodigal son; *91. *Rodin*, Portrait-bust; 77. *Sommer*, Siren; 36-38. *L. Rau*, Sketches for a monument of Liebig. — The rooms to the right of this hall contain the paintings, those to the left the sculptures in marble. We begin with the Paintings.

Room I (chiefly Berlin painters). To the right: *579. *Conrad Lessing*, Castle in the Eifel; 553. *Schrader*, Portrait of Ranke, the historian; 456. *C. Ludwig*, St. Gotthard Pass; *486. *Bracht*, Twilight on the Dead Sea; 562. *Scheurenberg*, Portrait of Zeller, the philosopher; 651. *Mühlig*, After the hunt; *540. *Flickel*, Beech-wood near Prerow; 423. *Tenneberg*, The huntsman; 656. *Frenzel*, Downs on the Baltic. — Back-wall: 547. *Douzette*, Alt-Prerow, etc.

Room II (Munich painters and A. Böcklin). To the right: *Canon*, Portrait; *635. *Böcklin*, Piëta; *472. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; *Böcklin*, *443. Hermit; *448. Fields of the Blessed; 624. *Gleichen-Russewurm*, Idyl; 318. *Schleich*, Evening-scene; 455. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Moltke; *514. *G. Max*, Jesus healing sick child; 463. *A. Hertel*, Coast near Genoa.

Room III (chiefly Düsseldorf painters). *Gebhardt*, *87. Last Supper, *485. Ascension; *A. Achenbach*, 8. Scheveningen, 506. Dutch harbour; 399. *O. Achenbach*, Amalfi; 665. *Canal*, Mill in Westphalia; 447. *Bochmann*, Dutch wharf; 638. *Minthe*, Autumn evening; 412. *Irmer*, The Dick-See in Holstein; 542. *Schenkens*, Park of Versailles; — 526. *Ruths*, Landscape; *421. *Zügel*, Sheep in a grove of alders; unnumbered, *Lier*, Sketch.

Room IV (various schools). Right wall: 451. *Däcker*, Twilight; 543. *Clemens*, The poacher's death; 548. *Klaus Meyer*, Dice-players; 491. *Oeder*, November day; *500. *Defregger*, Borrowed plumes ('Der Salón-Tyroler').

— Left wall: 508. *Baisch*, Near Dordrecht; 549. *Braith*, Cattle; 664. *Bokelmann*, Alone; 128. *H. von Barthels* (gouache), High tide; — 511. *E. Lugo*, Morning in the Black Forest.

VESTIBULE OF THE APSE. Sculptures: 16. *Emil Wolff*, Judith; 57. *J. Moser*, Cupid disarmed; 56. *R. Schweinitz*, Cupid in danger; *44. *M. Kruse*, Messenger bringing the news of the victory of Marathon; 50. *Karl Cauer*, The witch; 34. *E. Müller*, Prometheus and the Oceanides; *Römer*, 89. Portrait of Kirchhoff, the physicist, 53. Water-sprite.

The Apse contains five cabinets, with walls radiating from the centre.

CAB. I. *565. *Vautier*, By the sick-bed; *Knaus*, 487. Portrait of Mommers, the historian, *109. 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young', 448. Portrait of Helmholtz, the physicist; 480. *L. Pohle*, Portrait of L. Richter, the painter; 422. *Scherres*, Inundation; 581. *Paul Meyerheim*, Menagerie.

CAB. II (chiefly Austrians). 718. *H. Darnont*, Landscape; 672. *Schindler*, Scene from the Prater at Vienna; *612. *Marie von Parmentier*, Harbour of Dieppe; 400. *Dufregger*, Return of the Tyrolese riflemen in 1809; 610, 611. *Angeli*, Portraits; 631. *Schmitson*, Marble quarries of Carrara; — *485. *Lier*, Evening-scene on the Isar; 388. *Vautier*, The first dancing-lesson; 588. *Stauffer* (Bern), Portrait of Gustav Freytag.

*CAB. III (MENZEL-CABINET). Right wall: *Adolf Menzel*, *219. Flute-concert of Frederick II. at Sanssouci; 490. Departure of King William I. for the army in 1870; 481. Sketch of the picture of King William's coronation at Königsberg 1861 (in the Royal Palace at Berlin, p. 33). Unnumbered, *Ed. Meyerheim*, Portrait of Menzel when a youth; *70. *Baldini*, Portrait of Menzel in 1895. — Left wall: *Menzel*, 'Frederick II.'s round table at Sanssouci; left and right, sketches for this picture and the pictures of Frederick II. at Lissa ('Bonsoir Messieurs'), the Flute-concert, and Frederick II. when travelling. Also 'six paintings in gouache, mostly scenes of children.

The two following cabinets and room V contain the most recent works, including a few earlier pictures.

CAB. IV. 804. *Gude*, The Sogne-Fjord; 714. *H. von Volkmann*, Spring landscape; *688. *Liebermann*, Women plucking geese; 489. *W. Dier*, Wood festival; 665. *Dill*, Landscape; 688. *J. Falat*, Bear-hunt; 589. *Walther Firlé*, Morning prayer in a Dutch orphanage; unnumbered, *Schönleber*, Landscape.

CAB. V. To the right: *220. *Menzel*, Rolling-mill; 41. *Brandt*, Podolian village; 718. *H. Bahner*, April evening on a Dutch canal; 716. *F. Scarbina*, Lace-makers at Bruges. — Opposite: 649. *Henseler*, Hoffmann von Fallersleben; *678. *Schönleber*, Autumn tempests near Rapallo; 127. *L. Dittmann* (gouache), Spring scene in the Grunewald near Berlin; unnumbered, *H. Hermann*, two water-colours; *715. *G. Knehl*, Old men's home at Lübeck.

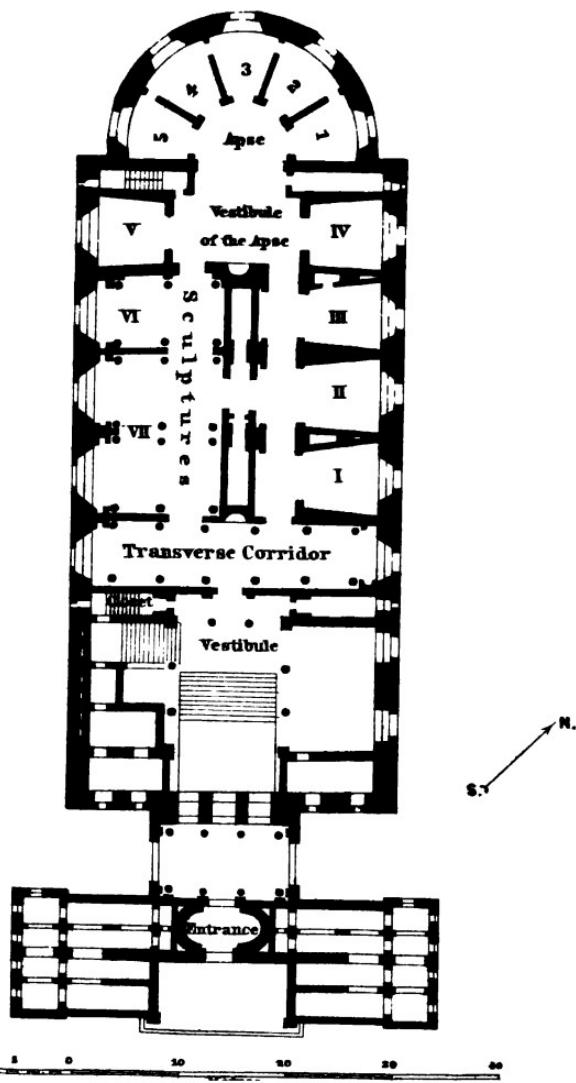
ROOM V. T23. *Dora Hitz*, Portrait of a little girl; 595. *E. Kubitschky*, Spring landscape in Silesia; *592. *Liebermann*, Flax-barn in Laren (Holland); 687. *Wenglein*, Isar landscape; 687. *Feldmann*, Moonrise; 712. *H. Vogel*, Mother and child in an arbour; 123. *Barthels*, Fishing village on the Dutch coast; 688. *O. Jernberg*, Harvest time; *545. *F. von Uhde*, Saying grace ('Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast'); 717. *Weishaupt*, In the early spring; 675. *Munthe*, Dutch canal; 662. *L. Herzog*, Crushed by the ice.

The next two rooms contain marble sculptures and a few larger paintings. On the back-wall are two reliefs, *Tia* and *c.* *Weyr*, Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne; between them a painting, *423. *Henneberg*, Pur-suit of fortune.

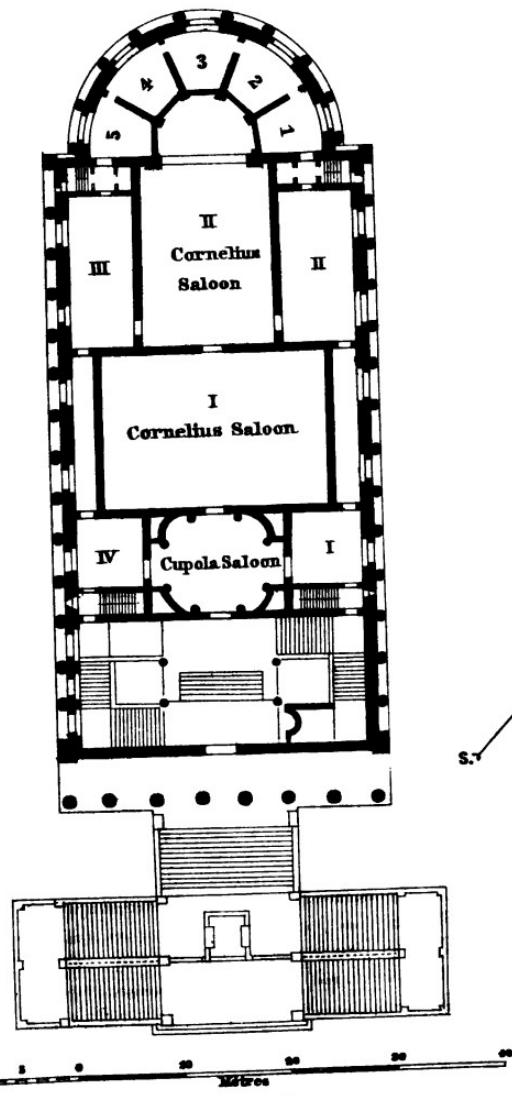
ROOM VI. Paintings: 170. *Knille*, Venus and Tannhäuser. Opposite: 328. *J. Schrader*, Charles I. taking leave of his family. — MARBLE SCULPTURES (earlier works). Eight wall: 47. *Schadow*, Bust of Goethe in 1816; 30. *Kalide*, Bacchante on a panther; 41. *Rauch*, Portrait-bust of a lady; unnumbered, *G. Schadow*, Cupid; *29. *Rauch*, Female bust; *99. *G. Schadow*, Countess Lichtenau; 61. *A. Scholl*, Bust of Phil. Veit, the painter; 14. *Würtig*, Hagar and Ishmael; 19. *Wichmann*, Portrait-bust of Th. Chr. Lechner. — Back-wall: *31. *Karl Schlüter*, Roman herd-boy; 2. *Drake*, Bust of Fr. von Raumer; 74. *E. Wolff*, Circe; 11. *Rauch*, Bust of Fr. Tieck, the sculptor; 5. *Gramzow*, Genius of Peace. — At the entrance of R. VII: 10. *A. Kiss*, Portrait of himself.

ROOM VII. On the side-walls, two large designs by *A. Feuerbach*: 473.

RATIONAL GALLERY.
First Floor



NATIONAL GALLERY.
Second Floor



Medea prepared for the flight, 474. *Battle of Amazons*. — **MARBLE SCULPTURES** (recent works): 54. *K. Begas*, Bust of H. von Marées, the painter; *Rainhold Begas*, 26. *Mercury and Psyche*, 17. Bust of Wichmann, the sculptor; *45. *A. Hildebrand*, Youth; *79. *A. Brütt*, Eve with her children; *20. *R. Begas*, Bust of A. Mensel. — Second compartment, to the left: 0. *Lessing*, Bust of L. Knauts, the painter. To the right: 78. *R. Begas*, 76. Bust of Bismarck, *39. Bust of Moltke; E. *Beyer*, Madonna; 91. *Rheinhold*, On the roadside; 42. *A. Volkman*, Bust of a girl. — Back-wall: 70. *Römer*, Bust of Empress Augusta; 89. *Hondriesser*, Statue of Queen Louisa; *62. *Jos. Kepf*, Bust of Emp. William I.; 56. *Eberlein*, Boy extracting a thorn from his foot; 27. *K. Begas*, Brother and sister; 49. *E. Herter*, Dying Achilles; 72. *K. Begas*, Faun and the infant Bacchus.

Returning to the Vestibule by the transverse corridor, and ascending the staircase, we come to the **Second Floor**. — In the STAIRCASE is a frieze in stucco by *Otto Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Prussian war. On the walls are hung: 452. *A. Friesbach*, Plato's banquet; 551. *Stebeck*, Albert Achilles of Brandenburg's war with Nuremberg (1450); 82. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Burial of the Burgundians (cartoon). We then pass through an ante-room, containing paintings by *Schück* (500. Zieten at Hennendorf, 550. Seydlitz at Rossbach), and a Hebe by *Coneova* (No. 26), and enter the — **COROLA SALOON**, in which are exhibited the portraits of the Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta, by *Ploekhorst*. The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. von Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac; the four lunettes above the door, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while Kuns von der Rosen entertains the emperor with a song; contest of the singers on the Wartburg; Adam Kraft in his workshop. — The visitor had better now traverse the lateral saloons and cabinets, and visit the Cornelius Saloons last; or he may prefer to devote a special visit to the latter. The contrast between the modern pictorial style and the Cartoons of Cornelius is so great, that a sudden transition from one to the other can hardly fail to prejudice to their due appreciation.

The two rooms on the right side (Pl. I and II), and the corridor between them, contain paintings from Prussian history and portraits of persons important in war and peace. Rooms III and IV, with the corresponding corridor on the left side, contain works by foreign masters. In the five cabinets are works of art previous to 1870, the chief of which are, however, in the Cornelius Saloons and on the third floor.

EIGHT SIDE. Paintings from the wars of 1813-15, 1864, 1866, and 1870. 323. *Schöls*, Volunteers of 1813 before Frederick William III. at Breslau; *Adam*, *8. Retreat of the French army from Russia, 446. Attack of French cavalry near Flœng in the battle of Sedan; 52. *Camphausen*, Düppel after its capture by storm in 1864; 442. *Hünten*, Cavalry-engagement at Elsasshausen during the battle of Wörth; *567. *Adam*, Attack of the Prussian cavalry brigade von Bredow at Mars-la-Tour; 682. *Bleibtreu*, Crown Prince Frederick William before Paris in Jan., 1871; *Bleibtreu*, 82. Passage to Alsen, 33. Battle of Königgrätz; 131. *Heyden*, Battlefield of Königgrätz; 479. *Kolitz*, Scene from the skirmish of Vendôme (Jan., 1871). Then, paintings with various subjects: 527. *Werner*, Vivandière; 626. *E. Hildebrand*, Queen Louisa on her flight to Memel (1806); 408. *W. Gentz*, Crown Prince Fred. William of Prussia entering Jerusalem in 1869; 92. *Graef*, Patriotism in 1813; 598. *Räuber*, Surrender of Warsaw to the Great Elector (1656); 650, 749. *Saltzmann*, two sea-pieces. — Among the portraits may be mentioned: 471. *Angelt*, Field-marshall von Manteuffel; 680. *Scheurenberg*, Field-marshall von Steinmetz; 504. *Kolitz*, General von Werder; 506. *Janssen*, Field-marshall Herwarth von Bittenfeld; 492. *Gräf*, Field-marshall Count Boon; 515. *G. Richter*, Field-marshall Count Blumenthal; 642. *Krämer*, Field-marshall Count Wrangel; 391. *Otto*, Portrait of Kiss, the sculptor; 674. *Voigtländer*, Prof. Weyerstrass; 662. *Kett*, Portr. of Blaeser, the sculptor; 519. Portr. of Ed. Bendemann, the painter; 521. *Bendemann*, Prof. Droysen; 575. *Wider*, Portr. of Fanny Lewald; 678. *Kett*, Portr. of

Langhans, the architect; 517. *Biermann*, Portr. of W. Weber, the physicist; 529. *Steffek*, Portr. of Prof. Neumann, the physicist. Also portraits by *Magnus*, *Heuss*, etc.; *Donndorf's* Bust of Prince Bismarck, and the original model of the group of Queen Louisa and her sister by *G. Schadow* (1795).

The five CABINETS contain portraits by *Tischbein* and *Anton Graf*; historical paintings by *Cornelius* (58. Hagen plunging the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine), *Rethel* (270. St. Boniface), *Vell* (309. The two *Maries* at the tomb), *Steinle*, the Berlin painters *Wach*, *Rahl*, etc., and the Düsseldorf masters *Hübner* and *W. Schadow*. Also landscapes by *Koch*, *Biechen*, *Ludwig Richter* (445. Scene from the Giant Mts.), *Rottmann* (282. Marathon), *Prelle*, *K. Fr. Lessing* (206. Silesian landscape, 382. Eifel landscape, etc.), *Karl Fr. Schirmer* (Düsseldorf) and *W. Schirmer* (Berlin). Lastly the first attempts at modern genre and animal painting, by *Kräger* (*609. Prince August of Prussia), *Schröder*, *Magnus*, *Hausmann*, *K. Begas sen.* (22. Moon washing), *Ed. Meyerharn*, *Spitzweg* (720, 721. Hermits), *Brendel*, etc.

LEFT SIDE. Belgian and French masters of the middle of the present century. 26. *Biard*, Linnaeus as a boy; 26. *E. de Blefœv*, Compromise of the Netherlandish nobles in 1566; *Bouquet van Ipern*, 37. Andalusian landscape, 38. Procession at Seville; *Calame*, 49. Lake of Lucerne, 50. Alpine gorge; 62. *Dehaussy*, The artist's studio; *Gallait*, 89. Capuchin monk, *84. Egmont before his execution (1568); 148. *Hunin*, Reading the will; 160. *Nicéasie de Keyser*, Death of Maria de' Medici; *Leys*, 209. Dutch worship, 210. Dutch party in the 17th cent., 211. Dürer taking the portrait of Erasmus of Rotterdam; 235. *Navez*, Sick child; 277. *Aurel Robert*, Baptistry of St. Mark's at Venice; 278. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; 283. *Quaglio*, The castle of Pfalzburg on the Rhine. — Then, modern French painters and foreign artists trained at Paris: 692. *Courbet*, Mill-dam; *693. *Manet*, In the hothouse; *694. *C. Monet*, View of Vétheuil; *705. *Fantin-Latour*, Portr. of a lady; 706. *Billotte*, Moonrise by the quarry of St. Denis; *698. *A. Zorn*, Summer evening in Sweden; *699. *Thaulow*, November day in Normandy; 708. *Bisbing*, Sheep among the downs; *684. *Gari Melchers*, The family; 129. *Degas*, The conversation (crayon). Also: 711. *Farasyn* (Antwerp), The widow. Dutch painters: 700. *Jacob Maris*, On the canal; 709. *Mesdag*, Summer evening near Scheveningen. — English and Scottish painters: 197. *Ch. Landseer*, Cromwell at Naseby; *Constable*, 690. Village on the Stour, *691. Mill on the Stour; 518. *Shade*, Lovers; *695. *Lawry*, Lady in black; 180. *Nisbet*, Autumn landscape (water-colour); 707. *Lochhead*, Village in Fifeshire. — Italians: 90. *Bisi*, Or Sammichele at Florence; 290. *Schiavone*, Magdalene; 702. *Chiarì*, Canal Grande at Venice; 710. *P. Pratiacomo*, Sadness; *696. *Segantini*, Melancholy. — Spaniards: 681. *Álvarez*, King Philip II. on his rock-seat near the Escorial; 685. *Rosello*, The Espada's wedding; 708. *Carbonero*, An adventure from Gil Blas; 704. *Sorolla*, Fishermen of Valencia.

We return to the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. CORNELIUS SALOON, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola-saloon: Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon chiefly contains the "CARTOONS FOR THE CAMPO SANTO", a royal burial-place constructed beside the cathedral by Frederick William IV. Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) *Cornelius* commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, while between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17),

the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptic Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) appeal to us by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures. — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the LUDWIGSKIRCHE AT MUNICH (1834-40), representing *Evangelists*, *Prophets*, and the *Last Judgment*. — A few oil-paintings are also exhibited in this room: 122. W. von Knoblauch, Battle of Salamis; 226. F. Keller, Emp. William I.

II. CORNELIUS SALOON, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by P. Janssen of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the cartoons of the frescoes in the GLYPHTHEK AT MUNICH (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are partly borrowed from Hesiod, and are embodied by the artist in ceiling and mural paintings; the former are emblematic of the *Shey of Cupid*, and the *Seasons* and *Hours*; while three semicircular pictures represent the three kingdoms of the gods, *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*. — In the Hall of the Heroes in the Glyptotheke the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In front of the niche is a colossal bust of Cornelius, by Wittig. — A marble staircase ascends to the —

Third Floor. On the walls of the staircase: 482. Brosk, The ambassadors of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, at the French court, soliciting the hand of the daughter of Charles VII. for their sovereign; "443. Makart, Venice doing homage to Catharine Cornaro; "81. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Siegfried's return from the Saxon war (cartoon); 537. K. Piloty (d. 1886), The dying Alexander receiving the homage of his army (his last, unfinished, work). The ANTE-ROOM at the top of the staircase contains pictures of the seasons by Wistitenus (401-404), above which are good mural paintings by Paul Meyerheim, representing nature at the different seasons.

The CORNER ROOM, to the right, contains "Frescoes from the history of Joseph, which were skilfully transferred hither from Rome in 1858. They were executed in 1816-18 for the Prussian consul in Rome, by the most eminent German artists then resident in that city, and formerly adorned a room in his house, the Casa Zuccari (since also called Casa Bartholdy). They are interesting as being the first important creation of modern German painting. The "Interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and "Recognition of the brothers are by Cornelius; the Selling of Joseph, and the "Seven Years of Famine, by Overbeck; Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and the "Seven Years of Plenty, by Vett; Joseph interpreting dreams in prison, and the Brothers bringing the bloody coat to Jacob, by Schadow.

In the adjacent rooms to the left is the COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS, consisting of about 1500 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the present century (Bellermann, Blechen, Carstens, Franz-Dreber, Henneberg, Ed. Hildebrandt, Klinger, Krüger, Schnorr, Mensel, Preller, Ledw. Richter, Rehle, Steinle, etc.). Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun., on application to the attendant in the ante-room.

The Rooms to the right of the ante-room contain the choice Picture GALLERY of Count Raczyński, which has been lent to the government for public exhibition. It is especially rich in modern works, but also contains a few valuable old Spanish paintings (catalogue 75 pf.).

Room I. 2. A. Bronzino, Cosimo de' Medici (replica of the portrait in the Uffizi); 3. Juan Carreño, Assumption; 4. Francia, SS. Dominic and Proculus; "5. Girolamo Sciolante da Sermoneta, Descent from the Cross; 7. Borgognone, Virgin and Child with SS. Christopher and George; Zurbaran, "8. Madonna adored by monks, "11. Judith; 10. Mazzolini, Christ and the Pharisees; "9. Botticelli, Virgin with angels; 13. Bellini (more probably Catena), Virgin and saints.

Room II. 16, 17. Velazquez (?), Dog and cat, Head of a blind woman; 20. Innocenzo da Imola, Holy Family; 21. H. Baldung, Fragment of a picture representing Lucretia; 22, 23. Portuguese School (16th cent.),

88. *Apollonia*, Agnes, Catharine, and Barbara; 24. *Cornehus*, Christ in Hades; 80. *Quinten Massys* (copy?), Madonna; *81. After the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna; *83. *Castilian School* (16th cent.), Crucifixion. — 184. *Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede (a replica of the well-known marble group); 190. *Spanish Terracotta* of the 17th cent., Bewailing of Christ.

ROOM III. 44. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *47. *Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; *48. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalene; 51. *Steine*, Salutation; 53. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungenlied; 54. *Lessing*, Forest-scene; *58. *Schwind*, Father Rhine; 59. *Deger*, Adam and Eve; 61. *Hübner*, Melusina; 63. *Le Poitevin*, Pirates on shore; *71, 80. *Roßmann*, Landscapes; 82. *Riedel*, Nurse and child; *84. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great and Gen. Fouquet; *89. *L. Robert*, Reapers; *90. *Prelle*, Ulysses and Nausicaa; 91. *Stütze*, Pilgrims in the desert; 92. *Kaulbach*, Allegorical figure of Tradition; *93. *Delaroche*, Pilgrim in Rome; *Makart*, 88. Centaurs, *87. Queen of the Elves (two oil-sketches); 94. *Lessing*, Confession in the forest; 96. *Th. Hil-debrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 97. *Cornelius*, Allegorical group ('Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst'); *101. A. *Achenbach*, Norwegian scene; 102. *Begas*, Thorvaldsen (said to have been painted in one day); 101. *Kaulbach*, Italian herd-boy.

ROOM IV. 109. *Verboeckhoven*, Ox in a landscape; *110. *Ary Scheffer*, Gött von Berlichingen and his wife; 114. *Preyer*, Still-life; 148. *Cretius*, Cromwell; *148. *Schadow*, The daughter of Herodias.

ROOM V. 165. *Schnets*, Pope Sixtus V. as a shepherd-boy; *166. *Canalotto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski; 167. *Bassano*, Forge of Vulcan; 172. *Gillot*, Feast of Bacchus; 173. *Vanloo*, Venus and Cupid; 171. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *187. *Bourguignon*, Battle; 189. *Strozzi*, Rape of Europa.

The buildings on the N. side of the Museum-island are to be removed to make way for additions to the Museums. A temporary erection contains the collection of casts of the sculptures found in the Excavations at Olympia, carried on at the expense of the German Government in 1875-81. The chief of these are the Nike of *Paionios*, the Hermes of *Praxiteles*, and the two pediment groups from the Temple of Zeus. Adm., see p. 18; visitors ring.

d. *Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse.*

To the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICH-STADT (p. 20), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin, founded by Frederick I. and Frederick William I. The N. part of it next the Linden is now the great centre of business and the principal rendezvous of the fashionable world. The most important streets intersecting it are the *Friedrich-Strasse* from N. to S., the *Wilhelm-Strasse* to the W. (p. 58), and the *Charlotten-Strasse* and *Markgrafen-Strasse* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Strasse* (p. 59) and the *Behren-Strasse*, the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin (No. 9, the *Deutsche Bank*; No. 2, the *Mitteldeutsche Credit Bank*). Among the other handsome new buildings in the same street is the *Unter den Linden Theatre* (p. 14; Nos. 55-57), with a fine baroque interior, opening from the first and second balconies on a winter-garden and restaurant (communication with the Linden, see p. 25). — A little to the S., at No. 2 Jäger-Str., is the handsome sandstone front of the *Berlin Club*, by Kayser & Grossheim (1893).

The **Friedrich-Strasse**, which runs nearly due N. and S., is the longest street in the inner town, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 79) 2 M. from the former Oranienburg Gate to the former Halle Gate, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Linden to the latter. The busiest parts of it are between the Linden and the Leipziger-Strasse (p. 59), and between the Linden and the Friedrich-Strasse Station. Many of the business-houses in this street are built in a most substantial and handsome manner, and the older and less imposing structures are daily giving place to more elaborate successors. At the corner of the Behren-Strasse is the handsome new building of the *Pschorr Brewery*, the upper floor of which contains *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 15). The Renaissance pile at the N.E. corner of the Französische-Strasse (No. 79), belonging to *Baron Faber*, is one of the handsomest houses of business in Berlin. At the S.E. corner of the same street (No. 78) is the office of the *Germania Insurance Co.*, nearly opposite which, in the Friedrich-Strasse, is the gaily-painted façade (by Seitz) of the *Münchener Spatenbrauerei*. At the corner of the Tauben-Strasse is the handsome new edifice of *Baron von Tucher's Brewery* (No. 180), adorned within and without with mural paintings. — To the right, in the Tauben-Str. (Nos. 48, 49), is the new building of the *Urania* (comp. p. 82).

To the E. of the Friedrich-Strasse, a few hundred paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 27) and the Linden, is situated the ***Gendarmen-Markt** (Pl. r; I, 3), the central part of which is now called the '**SCHILLER-PLATZ**', with the *Schauspiel-Haus*, the French Church, the New Church, and several handsome private edifices of last century. The three buildings just named form the finest architectural group in Berlin; their outline is very effective by moonlight.

The ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Theatre* (Pl. r; I, 3), 84 yds. long, 55 yds. in depth, and 125 ft. in height, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of Schinkel's finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are *Melpomene* and *Polyhymnia*. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large

N. tympanum contains the *Triumphal Procession of Bacchus with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. Besides the theatre, with seats for 1120 spectators, the building contains a large *Concert Room. This finely-proportioned hall, richly adorned with paintings and sculptures, and probably the best of Schinkel's interiors, has been restored and is used as a foyer.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the **Monument of Schiller**, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. high, stands on a pedestal originally destined to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition and philosophy.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church*, to the S. the *New Church*, or German Cathedral, both dating from the beginning of last century. The former, in which a French service is still held every second Sun., retains its original insignificant appearance, but the latter, with its pentagonal ground-plan, has been cleverly remodelled. The handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height) were added in 1780-85 (restored 1881-83).

Opposite the Schauspielhaus (to the E.), at No. 21 Jäger-Str., is the *Königliche Seehandlung*, now carrying on a banking business. The building at the other corner of the Jäger-Str. is the finest of the few survivals of the private houses erected by Frederick the Great to beautify his capital.

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. r, H, 3, 4, and g, I, 1, 2), which forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt, diverges from the Linden near the Pariser-Platz towards the S.E., and like the Friedrich-Strasse terminates in the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 67). The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Prince George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Herr Pringsheim's House*, with a polychrome façade, and a mosaic frieze executed by Salviati from designs by Anton von Werner. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the *Imperial Home Office*, where the German Bundesrat meets. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*; No. 63 is the *Palace of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode*. Then on the right, Nos. 75, 76, the *Foreign Office*. No. 77 is the *Imperial Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, originally built about 1738, and occupied by Prince Bismarck from 1878 till March, 1890. (The Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question in 1878 took place in the large hall in front.) No. 78 is the *Palace of Prince Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleur, in the style of the period of Louis XIII. Visitors are admitted to most of these palaces, during the absence of the owners, after previous application to the house-steward.

On the opposite side of the street is the WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. r; H, 3), adorned with flower-beds and with Statues of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: Schwerin, who fell at Prague in 1757; Winterfeldt, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; Seydlitz, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; Keith, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten, who died in 1786; and *Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The former marble statues were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, Schwerin and Winterfeldt having been newly designed by Kiss, and the others copied from the original figures (now at the Cadet School in Lichtenfelde, p. 90), of which Zieten and Leopold of Dessau are by Schadow.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold* (Pl. r; H, 3), erected in 1737 and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827-28. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserkhof* (p. 2), built in 1873-75, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz. Behind is the *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. r, I 3; successfully enlarged in 1885-86), of which Schleiermacher, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834. — Adjacent, Mauer-Str. 53, is the house occupied by the poet *Heinrich von Kleist* in 1809-11 (tablet; comp. p. 90).

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the *Imperial Treasury*, erected by W. von Mörner in 1873-76.

The *Voss-STRASSE, leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the *Palace of Herr Borsig* by Lucas, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style, with sculptural decoration (statues of eminent architects and engineers) by Begas, Encke, Hundrieser, and Lessing. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the *Minister of Public Works*, the staircase of which is adorned with paintings by Meurer and Geselschap. At Nos. 4 & 5 is the *Reichs-Justizamt* ('Imperial Justice Office'), by W. von Mörner. No. 33 is, perhaps, the most striking of the many other handsome private residences in this street.

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the busy *Leipziger-STRASSE (Pl. r; H, I, K, 4), about 1 M. in length, beginning at the Spittel-Markt (p. 70), running parallel with the Linden, and leading to the Potsdamer-Platz. No. 48, near the Dönhoff-Platz, is the *Concert-Haus* (p. 13). Among the numerous handsome commercial buildings in the Leipziger-Strasse, mostly in the German Renaissance style, may be mentioned No. 43 (at the corner of the Markgrafen-Strasse), the office of the *New York Equitable Insurance Co.*, at the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse, and the office of the *New York Insurance Co.* (No. 124), at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., with mosaics of six great towns (London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Vienna, Rome). — At the corner of the Mauer-Str. is the

new General Post Office ('Reichs-Postamt'; Pl. r, I 3), a handsome edifice in a rich Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Techow* and *Ahrens* in 1893 et seq. The adjacent older building (Leipziger-Str., No. 15), designed by Schwabé in 1871-73, contains the *Post Office Museum* (p. 16), a collection of models and drawings of the postal and other conveyances of different epochs and nations, a very extensive collection of postage-stamps, new telegraphic apparatus, telephones, phonographs, etc. The museum is, however, to be transferred to the new building.

No. 5 Leipziger-Str., to the W. of the Wilhelm-Str., is the *War Office*, another handsome edifice, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler. The four figures in terracotta at the portals represent a hussar, a gunner, a grenadier, and a cuirassier. — No. 4, adjacent, is the former *Reichstags-Gebäude*, hastily fitted up in 1871 in a portion of the old porcelain-manufactory. No. 3 was the *Herrenhaus*, or Prussian Upper Chamber. In their place a new Herrenhaus is to be erected, with dwellings for the presidents of the two chambers of the Prussian Diet. The new Prussian House of Representatives (see below) will form part of the same group. — No. 2 is the new *Ministry of Commerce*, in the lower story of which is the attractive depot of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (p. 13).

A little farther on the Leipziger-Str. expands into the octagonal LEIPZIGER-PLATZ (Pl. r; G, H, 4), adorned with gardens. No. 11 in this Platz is the *Ministry of State* (Staatsministerium), No. 10 the new *Palace of Princess Frederick Charles*, Nos. 8, 9 the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests*; No. 18 on the N. side is the *Admiralty*. On the right side of the street that intersects the Platz rises the bronze statue of the Prussian general and premier *Count Brandenburg* (d. 1850), by Hagen. Opposite is a statue of *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil.

On the W. the Leipziger-Platz is adjoined by the site of the old Potsdam Gate and the POTSDAMER-PLATZ (Pl. r; G, 4). In the latter are the *Palast* and *Bellevue Hotels* (p. 2), both built by Heim, and (S. side) the *Potsdam Railway Station* (p. 65).

e. Ethnographical and Industrial Museums.

From the Königgrätzer-Strasse, which leads to the S. E. from the Potsdamer-Platz, the PRINZ-ALBRECHT-STRASSE (Pl. r; H, 4) diverges to the left. At the corner is the imposing building of the Ethnographical Museum, adjoining which is the Industrial Museum (p. 62). Opposite is the new building of the *Prussian Chamber of Deputies*, by F. Schulze (comp. above).

The *Ethnographical Museum (*Museum für Völkerkunde*; Pl. r, H 4), a massive Renaissance structure by Ende, was opened in 1886 (adm., see p. 16). The building is in the form of an irregular pentagon, enclosing an open court; and the most striking external

feature is the huge circular vestibule (diameter 100 ft.) at the corner. On the groundfloor are the prehistoric collections and the Trojan remains discovered by Schliemann, on the first and second floors are the ethnological collections; but the arrangement is not yet completed. Official catalogue, 50 pf.

Passing through the portico, at the N.W. angle, we enter the circular VESTIBULE, the ceiling of which is adorned with a mosaic of the Zodiac, executed by Salvati from the designs of O. Lessing. Above the Vestibule is a large *Aula*, used as a lecture-room. — From the Vestibule we pass into the glass-covered Courr., which is surrounded by the exhibition galleries and contains some of the larger objects. In front are antiquities (objects in gold) from Colombia. In the middle is a facsimile of the famous Mexican (Aztec) Calendar Stone. Farther on are objects from Central Brazil, and a modern Siamese reproduction of an ancient Siamese statue of a king. Opposite the entrance is a cast of the E. gate of the Sanctuary of Sanchi (India), dating from the 1st cent. A.D. Opposite the left side-entrance is a large 'totem pole' of the Haida Indians of Alaska; opposite the right side-entrance, a chariot with three gods from Poori (Orissa) and a cast of a monolithic gate from Bolivia. Round the sides of the court are two old-Germanic canoes found in the Weser and the Werra, stone sculptures from Mexico and Yucatan, and reliefs from Santa Lucia in Guatemala, many of the representations in which are still obscure.

GROUND FLOOR. To the left are the German and other Prehistoric Collections. In two ante-chambers, antiquities (5-7th cent. A.D.) discovered at Reichenhall, and those from European countries other than Germany. Room I. Brandenburg antiquities. II. Gold and silver objects from various sources. III. Saxony, Silesia, Provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen. IV. East of N. Germany, Baden, and Bavaria; several tombs of the recent stone period; models of a Roman legionary and of a Frankish warrior of the Merovingian period. R. V is closed. — To the right of the court are the "Schliemann Collections", presented to the German empire by the distinguished discoverer (d. 1890). Most of the objects are from the district of ancient Troy, including the famous series of gold articles, formerly designated the 'Treasure of Priam' (in the 2nd Room). Antiquities excavated at Kurnah in Egypt and also from other countries on the Mediterranean are also exhibited here. The ceiling of the 2nd Room is an imitation of one discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Orchomenos.

FIRST FLOOR. Room I., to the left, African Collection. Cases 22-40. Objects from the Congo and Central Africa. — Cases 20, 21. Objects from Abyssinia, including the gold-embroidered cloak of Queen Durensah and the drinking-horn of King Theodore. — Case 18. Collections made by Emin Pasha (d. 1882). — The other cases contain objects from the Niger, E. Africa, S. Africa, Cameroons, Gaboon, and the Loango coast, etc.

Room II. African Collection. Cases 42, 43. Madagascar. — Wall Cabinet 41. Nubia and N. Africa. — Case 46. Zanzibar and Swaheli coast.

Room III. South Sea Islands, a collection of unequalled extent and fullness, some of the objects dating from the time of Capt. Cook (d. 1779). Central Case 52. New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Micronesia. Case 56. Tahiti and Hervey Islands. Cases 57-60. Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), including the feather-cloak of a chief, specimens of Kapa or Tapa cloth made from the bast of mulberry-trees, gourds and calabashes, idols, etc. — Cases 63, 64. Samoa; tattooing implements. — Case 67. Wooden tablet with hieroglyphica and carved idols from Easter Island. — Case 65. New Guinea. — Case 67. Masks and mummies of children from Darnley Island, in the Torres Straits (now deserted). — Case 69. Clubs, boomerangs, etc., from Australia. — Cases 70, 71. Fiji Islands. — Case 72. New Hebrides. — Cases 73-18. Solomon Islands. Cases 79-81. New Britain, New Hanover, and Bismarck Archipelago. — Central Case 54. Armour of a native of the Caroline Islands. Weapons with sharks' teeth, armour of coco-nut fibre, from the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. — Central Cases 55, 56. Wood-carvings, etc., from the Bismarck Archipelago.

Room IV. South Sea Islands. In cases, objects from New Guinea (Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land). Canoe from the Marshall Islands.

Room V. Central and South America. By the front-wall, Mexican stone sculptures, and a case with Peruvian, Mexican, and other gold ornaments. — Central Case 84 (to the right) contains mummified heads and blow-pipes for poisoned arrows, from the valley of the Amazon; objects from Surinam and Guiana; silver filigree work from Ayacacha. — Case 85. Venezuela and Brazil. — Cases 89 and 90. Articles made by the Chibchas (Colombia). — Case 91. Tierra del Fuego: Patagonia. — 92. Ancient and modern objects from Chile. — Cases 92, 93. Objects from the region of the Shingu. — Central Case 96. Guiana and Paraguay. — Central Case 97 and Case at the exit, Mexico. — Central Case 98 contains a unique series of objects in clay and stone from Yucatan. — 97. Guatemala; Panama. — 98. San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. — 99-107. Ancient Peruvian vessels, many of considerable artistic value.

Room VI. Large and systematically arranged collection of Peruvian Antiquities, found by Reiss and Stüber in the burial-ground of Ancon, to the S. of Lima. Case 109 contains mummies and several 'quipos' or bundles of knotted cords, extensively used in Peru as aids in registering numerical processes.

Room VII. North America. By the entrance-wall: models of the dwellings of the Pueblo Indians. — Central Cases 116, 117. Various Indian tribes and Eskimos. — Most of the other cases contain the collections made in N.W. America by Capt. Jacobson (sent out by the Museum in 1881-83) including many objects of great interest.

Room VIII. (closed at present) contains terracotta vessels and figures and other Mexican antiquities.

SECOND FLOOR. — **Room I** (to the left). *Collections from Northern India.* Cases 1 & 2. Nepal. — 6-9. 8. India. — 14-19. Bengal, Orissa, and Benares. — 23-25. Delhi and Bombay. — 26-28. Punjab (casts and originals of Buddhist sculptures, etc.). — 29, 30. Cashmere.

Room II. Himalayan Countries. — Case 40. Chittagong region.

Room III. Farther India. Cases 42-47. Burmah. — 48, 49. Indian Islands. — 50. Burmah, Cambodia, Siam. — 51. Java. — 52. Models of boats from Malacca. — 53-56. Siam (interesting masks, musical instruments, and 'silhouette' figures). — 57, 58. Anam, Cambodia. — 59. Shan tribes.

Room IV. Eastern Archipelago. — Case 61. Banca. — 64-68. Sumatra. — 69-72. Borneo; figures of head-hunters and specimens of their spoils. — 73-76. Java; antiquities of the Buddhist period; carvings, etc. — 79-82. All: magic apparatus, leather armour. — 83, 84. Woven and plaited articles; games. — 85-89. Flores, Kissar, and other islands.

Room V. Eastern Archipelago. — Cases 71, 72. Lamaism in China and Thibet. — Cases 73-75. Mongols and Kalmucks. — 98, 99. Gorong, Halmahera, Serang. — 102-104. Philippine Islands. — 105. Buru and Sulu Archipelagoes. — 107-109. Celebes. — 112. Formosa. — 114. Chinese articles from the Eastern Archipelago. — 116. Bamboo articles.

Room VI. China. Fishing gear; models of fishermen and boats.

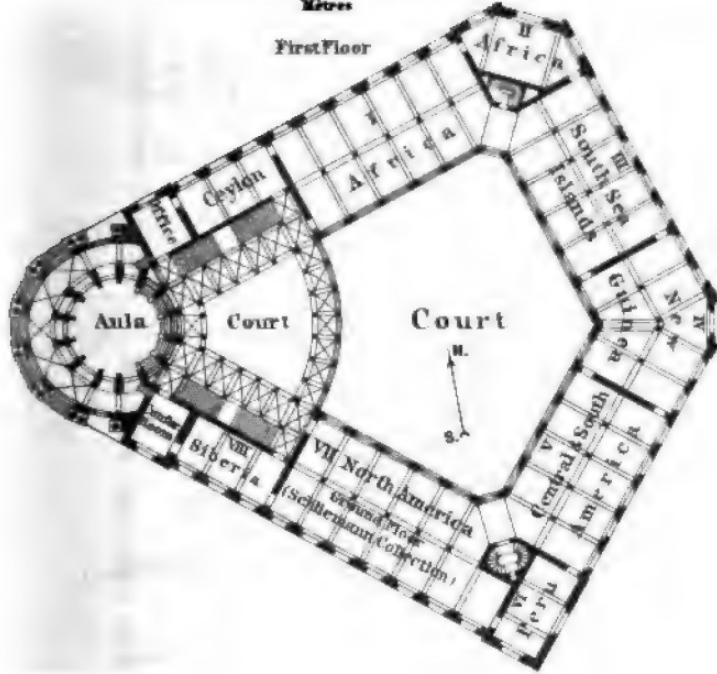
Room VII. China and Japan. — Cases 5-8. Domestic utensils, costumes, ornaments, etc. — 9. Musical instruments. — 13, 14. Articles illustrating 'Taoism'. — This room also contains a collection of small figures illustrating the cult of Lamaism (Cases 64-69). — 44. Foiros. — 38. Costly objects in nephrite, alabaster, ivory, and mother-of-pearl. — We now enter the Japanese section, in which are numerous interesting models as well as specimens of the art and industry of Japan.

Room VIII. Japan and Corea. Case 47-49. Liu-Kiu or Loochoo Islands. — 50-53. Corea. — 54, 55. Ainus, the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan.

The *Art-Industrial Museum (Pl. 1; H, 4), founded in 1867, is a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern. The imposing building which now contains it, opened in 1881, was designed in the Hellenic Renaissance style by Gropius & Schmieden,

CYTOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

Scale
100' 200' 300' 400' 500' 600' 700' 800' 900' 1000' Miles



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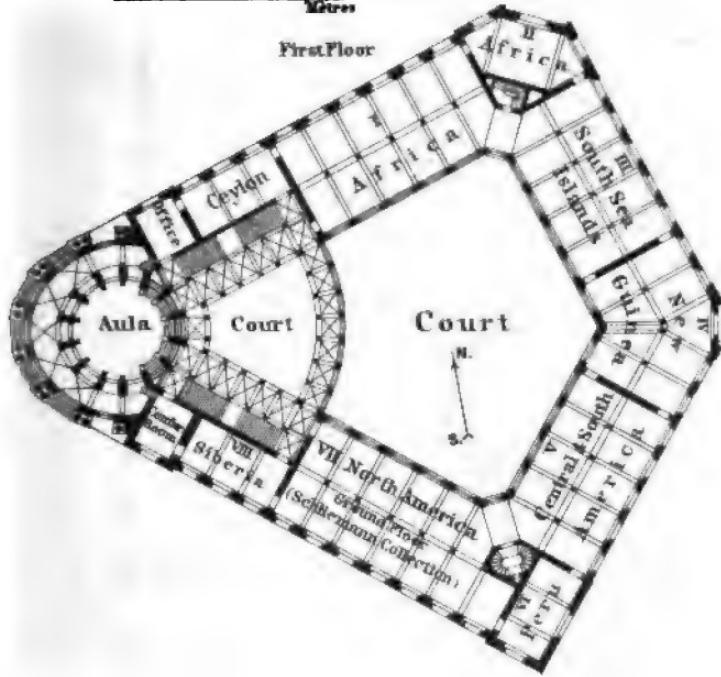
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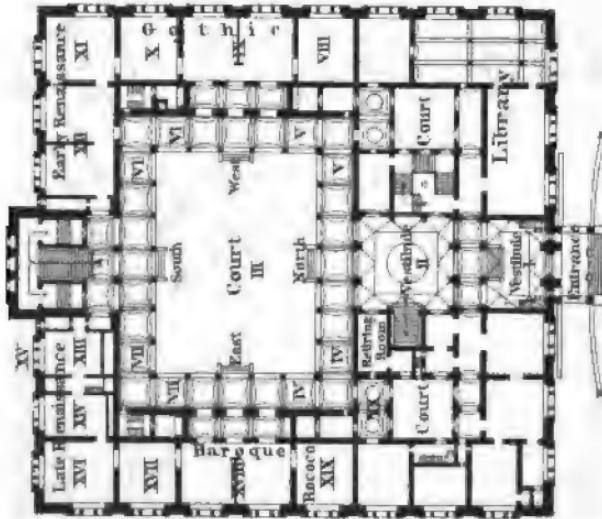
ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

Scale
Metres

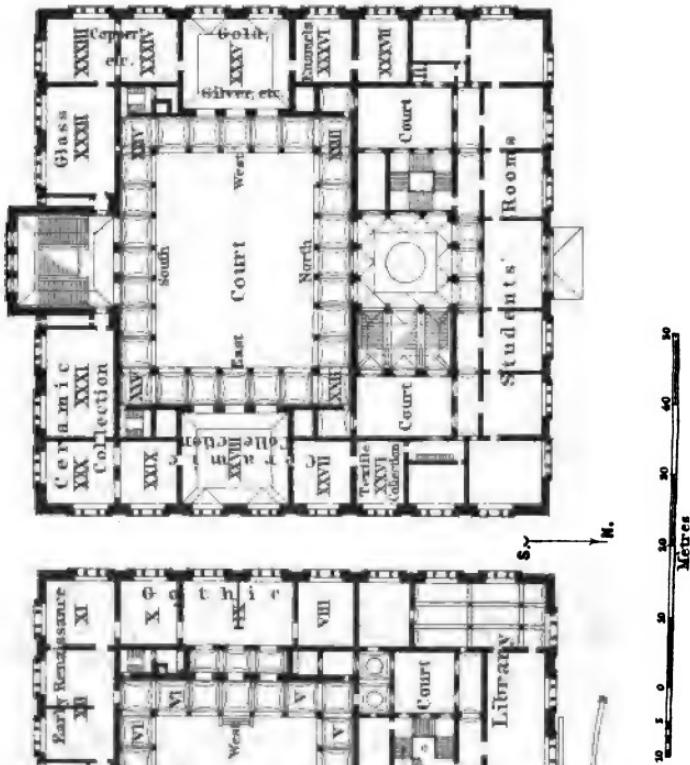


INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Ground Floor



First Floor



with effective details in terracotta and coloured tiles. The exterior is also adorned with mosaics, executed by *Salviati* from the designs of *Ewald* and *Geselschap*, and representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. The terracotta bands of relief contain the names of great artists and scenes emblematic of their work. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. The interior is grouped round a large central court, intended for loan exhibitions and new acquisitions and encircled by two rows of arcades, borne by slender syenite pillars. Above the upper arcade is a frieze in low relief, by *Geyer* and *Hundrieser*, representing a procession of the nations most distinguished in art, saluting Borussia. The frieze has been coloured by *Schaller* in imitation of majolica, and is a very successful attempt at a resuscitation of painted sculpture. — Admission, see p. 16. Director, Prof. Lessing. Official catalogue, 50 pf. — The rooms are numbered in Roman figures over the door. Comp. the Plan.

The Ground Floor contains furniture and domestic equipments arranged in chronological order. We begin on the W. Side, to the right, with Room VIII (through R. IX): Chinese, Japanese, and Indian lacquer and ivory articles. — R. IX. Domestic furniture in the Gothic style, chiefly cabinets and chests of simple construction, adorned with carving and metal work. Gothic hangings. Cases 116, 117 contain a highly valuable collection of carved and painted caskets of the Gothic period; Case 115, early medieval ivory carvings; Case 120, objects in perforated leather, including a beautiful octagonal "Casket of the 15th cent., with representations of figures, one of the best specimens extant of this kind of work. — R. X. Gothic church furniture. On the wall, "Hangings interwoven with gold, Flemish work of the 15th century. In the cases: mediæval works in metal (chiefly ecclesiastical), enamels from the Lower Rhine and Limoges (11-13th cent.), crosses, and censers. — R. XI. Tapestry and furniture of the early Renaissance, mainly from the Lower Rhine. In the Window Frames 95 and 96 and in Cabinet 97 is an admirable collection of objects carved in boxwood, chiefly as goldsmiths' models. The "Ribbon-Weavers" Frame, carved in boxwood (Nuremberg, ca. 1550), is considered one of the treasures of the collection. "Chamber Organ, beautifully carved (Flanders, ca. 1580). — R. XII. Furniture of the Italian Renaissance. Wall 74: "Chests with representations of Niobe and Neptune (Ital., 16th cent.). Wall 72: "Bridal Chest from the Palazzo Strozzi; thronelike seat from the synagogue of Siena. Extensive collection of Italian picture frames.

E. Side. R.R. XIII and XIV contain the "Panelling of two rooms of the 16th century. The richer of the two, elaborately adorned with intarsia and enclosing an old stove, is from the château of Haldenstein, near Coire, and dates from 1648. The other and simpler, from the château of Höllrich, near Würzburg, was made in 1550, and comprises a fine ceiling with armorial bearings. — Between these rooms is a space arranged as a chapel, with altar-screens dating from 1600 and glass-paintings of the 15-16th centuries. — Above is R. XV. Collection of mosaics, basket-work, etc. — R. XVI. Furniture of the 17th cent., chiefly heavy and somewhat clumsy articles of Dutch origin. Musical instruments. Hangings. Cabinet 59, objects in mother-of-pearl and rhinoceros-horn; Cabinet 60, objects in amber, most of them made at Dantsic. — R. XVII. Inlaid furniture of the 16-17th cent., chiefly German. Spinet of Duke Alfonso II. of Ferrara, richly inlaid. The cabinets contain objects carved or turned in ivory. — R. XVIII. Baroque and rococo furniture; artistic cabinets; picture-frames. In the niches 39 and 40 are collections of small objects of

the Italian and German late-Renaissance. Niche 41. Specimens of Oriental wood-carving. — R. XIX. Rococo furniture. *Writing Table with bronze mounts. Painted piano (Paris, 1730). Furniture from Liège. Wall 35: *Pedestal Table of boxwood (French, ca. 1720). — R. XIXa. Works of the end of the 18th century. *Furniture from the boudoir of Queen Marie Antoinette at Versailles. *Bureau by Riesener. — R. XX. *Room with paintings and carved panelling (Paris, ca. 1720). — The "Windows of nearly all the rooms on the groundfloor are filled with excellent stained glass of the 18th centuries.

The S. half of the Gallery round the Central Court (Sections VI, VII) contains large pieces of furniture, such as cabinets and bridal chests, most of them from Italy; also friezes, consoles, brackets, etc., while the N. half (Section IV, V) contains works in hammered iron.

We now ascend by the main staircase on the S. Side to the First Floor, which contains collections arranged in technical groups, including pottery, glass, metal-work, and textile fabrics. We begin, as below, on the W. Side. R. XXVIII (through RR. XXXV and XXXVI). Varying exhibitions. — R. XXXVI. Oriental works in metal. Excellent Chinese representation of a park and summer-house. Large Chinese vases. Cab. 391-394. *Chinese and Japanese enamels. — R. XXXV, with an elaborate painted ceiling, contains objects in the precious metals. Cab. 377. "Lüneburger Bath-silberzeug", a fine service of plate of the 15-18th cent., formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg and bought in 1874 for 33,000*t.* Cabs. 372 and 378 contain *German silver ware of the Renaissance, including specimens of the celebrated goldsmiths Jamnitzer, J. Silber, Petzold, and P. Göttich. Cabs. 375 and 378 contain Italian and German church services, mostly mediæval and some of them enamelled. The "Pommersche Kunstschränk", between the windows, is an exquisite cabinet made in 1617 for Philip II., Duke of Pomerania. Its contents are in Cab. 382 and 388, and the whole forms a splendid testimony to the skill of the goldsmiths of Augsburg (comp. the 'Official Handbook'). Cab. 379: German silver ware of the 17-18th centuries. Cab. 388: objects in the less valuable precious stones (agates, jasper, and the like). Cab. 346: watches, clocks, and mathematical instruments. — The windows contain "Stained Glass from Switzerland. — R. XXXIV. Works in bronze. Italian "Door-knockers. Painted enamels from Limoges (15-17th cent.), including several specimens of great beauty and rarity. The earliest and rarest pieces are in Cab. 392. Cab. 386 contains Venetian enamels. — R. XXXIII. Works in copper, tin, and brass. *Stained-glass window from Nuremberg, probably designed by Albrecht Dürer (1508). — R. XXXII. Collection of glass, one of the most complete departments in the museum. The Venetian glass is particularly good: Cab. 324. *Two enamelled glasses of the end of the 16th cent., extremely rare. Among the German glass may be specified the so-called "Schaper Glass" in Cab. 316. The Bohemian cut glass also deserves notice. Cabinets 313, 318, and 319 contain an almost unique collection of "Chinese glass.

E. Side. R. XXXI. German and foreign porcelain. Berlin porcelain is well represented (Cabs. 268, 259, 261); among the Dresden china (Cabs. 262-267) are some pieces of the celebrated "Swan Service of Count Brühl. Cab. 268, Sévres. — R. XXX. German stoneware from Siegburg ("Cab. 261), Nassau, Raeren, Frechen, Franconia, etc. Moulds and stamps for earthenware, found in old potters' workshops. Cab. 245. Wedgwood pottery. Cab. 249. Glazed and coloured stoneware; Palissy ware. *Tapestry and stained glass. — R. XXIX contains faience of the 17-18th cent. from Holland (Delft), Germany, Sweden, etc. — R. XXVIII, with an elaborately adorned ceiling in the Italian majolica style, contains the "Collection of Italian Majolica, one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. The art of majolica-painting reached its highest development in 1480-1540, and also flourished at Urbino in the reign of Duke Guidobaldo II. (1538-74). Engravings of works by Raphael were the favourite patterns of the painters. The chief manufactories were at Florence (Cab. 217), Faenza (Cabs. 221, 222, 214, 216), Gubbio (celebrated for its gold and ruby tints; Cab. 220), and Urbino (213, 219, 223, 225). At a later period majolica was also made at Castelli (Cab. 224). The Hispano-Moorish majolica is adorned with

gilding (Cab. 227), that of Deruta in Umbria resembles mother-of-pearl (Cab. 228). Cabs. 212, 218 contain faience from France, Spain, and N. Italy (17-18th cent.). — B. XXVII contains a selection (frequently changed) of textile fabrics. The main collection of "Textile Fabrics" is, however, in two adjoining rooms, and is shown only to students of this branch of industrial art, who obtain admittance by ringing the bell at the door. The collection of woven fabrics is the largest in the world, and the rare textile productions of the middle ages can nowhere else be studied to so great advantage. This room also contains needlework of the most various styles, origin, and periods, carpets, and other similar objects.

We now return through B. XXVIII to the GALLERY, to inspect the collection of ornamental objects, arranged in topographical and chronological order. The cases between the pilasters contain small articles of domestic use, such as knives, forks, spoons, combs, fans, and the like, many of them elaborately carved and ornamented. Section XXV of the gallery contains the Oriental pottery, chiefly consisting of Persian tiles and vessels of the 18-18th centuries. Adjacent are Spanish tiles of the 15-17th cent., many of them with Oriental patterns. Section XXIV contains a "Collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, affording a complete survey of the development of the ceramic art in these countries. Also six magnificent blue-enamel vases, bequeathed by Prince Charles of Prussia. — Sections XXII and XXIII contain a selection of woven fabrics and embroideries. Cabs. 285-288. Book-bindings of the 15-19th centuries.

In the BASKET to the left: Stoves, models of stoves, Dutch tiles and flooring-tiles of the 14-17th centuries. To the right is a collection of decorative plaster-casts extending from antiquity to the 18th century.

The Museum possesses a valuable Library (adm., see p. 16).

f. Outer Friedrichstadt. Schöneberg Quarter.

Outside the Potsdam Gate (Pl. 1; G, 4) lies the **Friedrichs-Vorstadt**, or *Outer Friedrichstadt*, one of the finest quarters of Berlin, and the residence of the wealthier members of the community. The N. half, lying between the canal and the Thiergarten, and also the *Schöneberg Quarter*, adjoining the Kurfürsten-Str. to the S.W., are chiefly noticeable for their handsome detached villas, surrounded with gardens, which are perhaps the most pleasing efforts of modern Berlin architecture. Nearly all the streets are planted with rows of trees.

To the S. of the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 60) stands the handsome *Potsdam Station*, built in 1870-72. At each side, a little farther back, are recent additions: on the right the *Wannsee Station* (p. 91), and on the left the *Ringbahn-Station* (p. 2).

The district between the Potsdam Station and the **ASCANISCHER PLATZ** (Pl. 9; H, 1), dating from about 1845-50, is still sometimes called the 'Privy Councillor Quarter' ('Geheimrathsviertel'), though the W. suburb, near the Lützow-Platz, is now the fashionable residence of government-officials. In the Ascanischer-Platz is the extensive *Anhalt Station*, the finest in Berlin, erected in 1875-80 by *Schwechten*, and handsomely embellished in terracotta. The cost of erection was 18,000,000 *M* (900,000 *l.*). The departure-pavilion, 200 ft. in breadth, is the largest on the continent. — The *Church of St. Luke*, in the Bernburger-Str., was built by Möller in 1862. No. 22a. in the same street is the *Philharmonie* (p. 13), rebuilt by

Schwechten in 1888. A little farther to the S., on the bank of the canal (Hallesches Ufer 29-31), is a handsome new *District Court* (Pl. g; H, 2), built by Kieschke.

At No. 7 Link-Strasse (Pl. r; G, 4), to the W. of the Potsdam Station, the *Brothers Grimm* dwelt from 1847 till their death (tablet; comp. p. 87).

Farther to the W., beyond the Potsdamer-Strasse, is the *Teltower Kreishaus* (Victoria-Str. 18), containing two colossal paintings by Koch. Then, near the church of *St. Matthew* (Pl. r; F, 4), by Stüler (1846), at Matthäikirch-Str. 20, is the *Ständehaus* of the Diet of Brandenburg, with statues of Albert the Bear, Elector Frederick I., the Great Elector, and Emp. William I. on the façade. — One of the finest houses in the streets that lead hence to the Thiergarten (comp. p. 85) is that of *Herr von Tiele-Winckler*, Regenten-Str. 15, with a frieze in relief of scenes from Scandinavian mythology.

In the Schöneberg Quarter, beyond the canal (p. 68), Potsdamer-Str. 120, is the *Royal School of Music*. In the Lützow-Str., Nos. 24-26, is the *Elisabeth Hospital* (Pl. g; F, 1). A large *Market Hall* (adm., see p. 16) has been erected in the Magdeburger-Platz (Pl. g; E, 1).

The Lützow-PLATZ, recently embellished with gardens, is one of the chief intersecting points of the tramway-lines (comp. pp. 9, 10). The canal is here crossed by the *Hercules Bridge* (Pl. g; D, 1), so called from sculptures (by Schadow), which originally decorated an earlier bridge of the same name (now pulled down) near the Börse Station of the Stadtbahn (p. 76).

A little to the S. of this point is the KURFÜRSTEN-STRASSE (Pl. g; E, 2, D, C, 1), a long street running from E. to W. In it, almost due S. from the Magdeburger-Platz, is the *Church of the Twelve Apostles*, by Blankenstein (1871-74). Farther to the W. (No. 70) are the *Headquarters of the Engineers*, a dome-covered edifice by Zödeking. The W. end of the Kurfürsten-Str. contains many handsome private residences. The street ends at the Kurfürstendamm (p. 87), opposite one of the main entrances to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 86).

In the S. part of the Schöneberg Quarter are the *Lutherkirche* (Pl. g; F, 2, 3), by Otzen, completed in 1894, and the Roman Catholic *St. Matthiaskirche* (Pl. g; D, 3), by Seibertz (1895).

Adjacent lies the **Botanical Garden* (Pl. g, E 34; adm., p. 15; official guide 50 pf.), founded in 1679 and reorganised in 1801. It is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 36 hot and cold houses and 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine. The extensive **Palm House* was built in 1858, and the *Victoria Regia House* in 1882 (in blossom in Aug.). On the S. side of the garden, in the Grunewald-Str., is the *Botanical Museum and Herbarium* (adm., see p. 16). It is intended to transfer the garden to Dahlem, near Steglitz (p. 91).

In the same neighbourhood is *St. Matthew's Cemetery* (Pl. g; F, 4), containing the graves of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (d. 1863 and 1859), Kugler (d. 1868), the art-writer, Gustav Richter (d. 1884), the painter, Drake (d. 1882), the sculptor, Sybel (d. 1895), the historian, Gneist (d. 1895), the publicist, and many other modern Germans of note.

g. The South Friedrichstadt. Quarter outside the Halle Gate.

The S. half of the Friedrichstadt is duller and less interesting than the N. half. Most of the principal streets converge on the Belle-Alliance-Platz (see below).

In the S. part of the WILHELM-STRASSE, Nos. 92, 93, is the Architects' Union (Pl. r; H, 4), opened in 1876, containing the Picture Gallery of the Verein der Berliner Künstler (exhibitions, see p. 17). The hall is adorned with frescoes by Prell, representing the history of architecture. At the corner of Wilhelm-Str. and Prinz Albrecht-Str. (in which is situated the Industrial Museum, p. 62) rises the sumptuous *Hôtel Vier Jahreszeiten*. — In the Wilhelm-Str., No. 102, opposite the Koch-Str., is the Palace of Prince Albert (Pl. r; H4), erected in 1737-39, and remodelled by Schinkel in 1833. The entrance-court is separated from the street by a colonnade. — No. 62 in the Koch-Strasse, at the other end of which stands the Jerusalemer Kirche (p. 70), bears a tablet in memory of General von Zieten (d. 1786; comp. p. 59).

In the part of the FRIEDRICH-STRASSE to the S. of the Bessel-Strasse are a Normal Seminary, with a department for teachers of gymnastics (No. 229), and one of the Public Markets (No. 18, opposite). Chamiso (p. 76) lived at No. 235, denoted by a medallion.

In the Encke-Platz, at the end of the CHARLOTTEN-STRASSE, is situated the Observatory (Pl. g; I, 1), erected by Schinkel in 1835 (no admission; entrance, Linden-Str. 91). The six standard clocks of Berlin are regulated by electricity from the Observatory. The mean height of Prussia above the sea (37 mètres = 120 ft.) is marked on the N. façade.

The Friedrich-Str., Wilhelm-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ (Pl. g; I, 2), which is laid out as a garden. In the centre rises the Friedens-Säule, or Column of Peace, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It consists of a column of granite with a marble capital, placed on a lofty pedestal, and is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, holding a twig of palm in her left hand, and presenting the victor's wreath to the city with the right. Four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the victory of Waterloo (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by Fischer, and executed by Franz

and *Walger*, surround the column. On the S. side of the Platz is a flight of steps ascending from the street, the sides of which are adorned with two allegorical figures in white marble by *A. Wolff* and *Hartzer*.

On the S. the square is bounded by the HALLE GATE (Pl. g; I, 2), a monumental edifice by *Strack*, embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*. — Just outside the gate is the S.E. end of the Königgrätzer-Str., at No. 88 in which is a tablet commemorating the fact that Prince Bismarck was a pupil at *Plamann's School* in this street. No. 90 is occupied by the *Lette Verein*, with commercial and industrial classes for women, and by the *Victoria Institution*, a ladies' home.

Opposite the Halle Gate the new *Canal* (*Schiffahrt-Canal* or *Landwehr-Canal*) is crossed by the vaulted *Belle Alliance Bridge*, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade.

The Tempelhof Quarter, stretching hence to the S., has grown very rapidly since 1887, when it was connected with the Schöneberg Quarter (p. 66) by eight railway- viaducts.

In the Belle-Alliance-Str., which diverges to the right, stand the *Barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards* and the *Belle Alliance Theatre* (p. 14). Opposite is a Cemetery. To the W., in the Wartenberg-Str., is the building of the *St. Gertraudt Hospital*, by Koch.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Halle Gate (tramways Nos. 8-10, 16, 17, see p. 8) is the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g, H 4; 210 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises a Gothic *Obelisk* in iron, 62 ft. in height, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people, and inaugurated in 1821. The basement, 26 ft. high, was added in 1878. The obelisk was designed by *Schinkel*; the statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Dieck*, and *Wichmann*. In 1888-94 the Kreuzberg was laid out as a public park (**Victoria Park*), which extends E. to the entrance of the *Tivoli* gardens (p. 6).

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof* (tramway No. 17, p. 8; Restaurant *Kreideweiss*), the annual manoeuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick William I. (1721; see p. 10). The village belonged to the Knights Templar down to 1819, and the ancient church probably dates from the beginning of the 18th century. Near the village are several large military buildings. Station on the *Stadtbahn*, see p. 1. — At the beginning of the *Tempelhofer Feld* lies one of the four large public recreation grounds for the children of Berlin (others in the *Humboldthain*, *Friedrichshain*, and *Treptow Park*).

The Blücher-Str., containing the handsome new Gothic *Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. g; K, 3) and the barracks of the *Second Dragoon Guards* and the *Emperor Frans Grenadiers*, leads to the S.E. (left) from the Halle Gate to the *Hasenheide* (Pl. g, M 4; tramway-lines Nos. 2, 18, 46, pp. 8, 10), on which are the infantry rifle-ranges, a Childrens' Hospital, two *Garrison Churches*, and a large gymnastic ground, with a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), erected in 1872.

To the W. lie the *Military Cemetery*, with a large monument to the fallen of 1866 and 1870-71, and the isolated and singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial Ground*. On the outskirts of the wood are the 'Neue Welt' (p. 15) and other places of popular resort. — In the *Urben* are the *Institution for Deserted Children* and a *Municipal Hospital*. — Farther on is the village of *Rixdorf* (80,000 inhab.).

Outside the Halle Gate lie several large Cemeteries: the old *Jerusalemer Kirchhof* (Pl. g; I, 5) contains the graves of Chamisso (d. 1838), Iffland (d. 1814), and Neander (d. 1850); the *Alte Drei-Altigkeits-Kirchhof* those of Mendelssohn (d. 1847) and Varnhagen von Ense (d. 1858); the *Neuer Drei-Altigkeits-Kirchhof* (Pl. g; L, 4) those of Schleiermacher (d. 1834), Tieck (d. 1853), Lachmann (d. 1861), Bopp (d. 1867), and Charlotte von Kalb (d. 1843); and the new *Jerusalemer Kirchhof* that of Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer (d. 1868).

h. Luisenstadt. Raven's Picture Gallery.

The *OBERWALL-STRAßE* (Pl. r; K, 2, 3), beginning at the Palace of the Empress Victoria (p. 29), crosses the *Französische-Str.* near the *Werdersche Markt* and leads past the E. end of the *Jäger-Str.* to the *Hausvogtei-Platz*. Between the *Französische-Str.* and the *Jäger-Str.*, to the right, is the large *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. r; K, 3), with a façade in the Venetian style turned towards the *Jäger-Str.* Permission to view the interior is generally granted on application in the Inspector's Office.

Farther on, to the left, also facing the *Jäger-Str.*, rises the **Deutsche Reichsbank* (Pl. r; K, 3), a noble Renaissance edifice, built by *Hitsig* in 1869-76, and an admirable example of the fine effects of colouring that can be produced by a judicious mingling of sandstone and brick. The sculptures, representing Germania as patroness of Commerce, Navigation, Cattle-rearing, and Industry, were executed by *Franz*. The richly-adorned interior is also worthy of inspection. An addition to the bank, facing the *Hausvogtei-Platz*, was designed by *Emmerich & Hasak* and finished in 1894.

From the adjacent *Hausvogtei-Platz* we may now proceed by the *Jerusalemer-Str.* to the *DÖNHOFF-PLATZ* (Pl. r; K, 3, 4), where the *Abgeordneten-Haus*, or Chamber of the Prussian Deputies (Leipziger-Str. 75), is situated (adm., p. 15; new building, see p. 80). Opposite to it and the *Reichshallen Theatre* (No. 77; p. 14) rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron vom Stein* (1757-1831), inaugurated in 1875. The statue of the great man, who laid the foundation for Prussia's subsequent development, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; on the pedestal are allegorical reliefs and figures representing Wisdom, Courage, Truthfulness, and Piety, and a frieze in relief with scenes from his life. The design and part of the execution are by *Schiavelbein*, after whose death (1869) *Hagen* completed the work. — The *Dönhoff-Platz*, like the adjacent *Spittel-Markt* (p. 70), is an important centre of the tramway traffic.

The *LUISENSTADT*, to the S. E. and E. of the *Dönhoff-Platz*, a manufacturing district that has sprung up since 1855, is now the largest and most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin.

At the corner of the LINDEN-STRASSE and Jerusalemer-Strasse stands the Jerusalemer-Kirche (Pl. r; K, 4), a handsome edifice with terracotta details, rebuilt by Knoblauch in 1876-79. — At Linden-Str., No. 41, are the headquarters of the *Fire Brigade*, which numbers 750 men and is called into requisition on an average 3-4 times a day. — The *Government Printing Office* (Pl. r; K, L, 4) is at Oranien-Str. 90 (adm. p. 17). — At Linden-Str. 14 is the Kammergericht (Pl. g; K, 1), built by Gerlach in 1794-95, but remodelled in 1880; the court contains a marble statue of the chancellor Cocceji (d. 1755).

At the beginning of the KOMMANDANTEN-STRASSE (Pl. r; K, L, 4) is Geber's large 'Industrie-Gebäude' (No. 77). Opposite, Linden-Str. 48, is a *Synagogue*, a brick edifice in the transition style, built in 1890-91. — The Jacobikirche (Pl. g; L, 1), Oranien-Str. No. 133, by Stüler, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the early-Christian basilica style. — In the Prinzen-Str. rises the spacious *Turnhalle* (Pl. r; M, 1), or gymnastic establishment (adm., see p. 16.)

A little to the N., at the Engel Becken, formed by the branch-canal that intersects the district, rises the Romanesque Church of St. Michael (Pl. r; N, 4), designed by Soller, and erected in 1853-56 as a Roman Catholic garrison-church. Farther to the S.E. is the Church of St. Thomas (Pl. g; O, 1), built by Adler in 1864-69. Both churches are among the most successful modern buildings in Berlin, exhibiting a happy combination of Romanesque plans with Renaissance details; the former is most remarkable for its exterior, the latter for its interior. — Near the church of St. Thomas, in the Mariannen-Platz, rises the large and gloomy building of the Bethanien (Pl. r; N, 1), an admirably-organised hospital with 325 beds, managed by Protestant sisters of charity (adm., daily 1-4, except Sun.). In front of the hospital is a monument to the celebrated surgeon Wulms (d. 1880), by Siemering.

On the S.E. verge of this quarter, in the Lausitzer-Platz, is the handsome Emmaus Church (Pl. g; O, 2), built by Orth in 1893 and combining an octagonal central structure with a nave and aisles. It is the roomiest church in Berlin, accommodating, with its two galleries, 2600 people. — Close by is the Görlitz Railway Station (Pl. g, Q 2 3; tramway-lines 34 and 44, pp. 9, 10), and a little farther on are the Barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards.

To the E. of the Dönhoff-Platz (p. 69), beyond the Colonnades of the Leipziger-Str., we reach the SPITTEL-MARKT (Pl. r; L, 3), with the Spindler-Brunnen, a fountain in red and grey granite erected in 1891. At No. 5 in the WALL-STRASSE (Pl. r; L, M, 3), which begins beyond the market, is "Ravéné's Picture Gallery," a choice and admirably lighted collection of about 160 works by modern German and French masters (adm., see p. 17). The following is a list of the chief pictures in alphabetical order (no numbers).

A. Achterbeek, Ostend Pier in a storm; *O. Achterbeek*, Italian scene; *Baren*, Genre scene. *Becker*, Lady and page; Family portraits; Jeweller and senator; Morning after the ball. *X. Begas*, Moor-washing; *Bierd*, Smuggling; *Buchauer*, Landscape; *Büssler*, Queen Elizabeth of Prussia; *Couture*, Young noble; *Doussette*, Moonlight-scene; *Fleury*, Massacre of the Jews in London on the coronation-day of Edward II. (1907); *Gallati*, Bohemian musicians; *Gennissé*, St. Lierre, near Antwerp. *Grätz*, Fontana Medina at Naples; Near Florence; Interior of Halberstadt Cathedral. *Gude*, Fishing in Bügen; *Gudin*, Storm at sea; *van Haanen*, Winter-landscape. *Hasenclever*, Portrait of Hilger; Portrait of Preyer; Jobe (a dunce) undergoing examination; Jobe as a night-watchman; Jobe as a school-master; Portrait of himself; Scene in a cellar. *Hellebich*, Titian and his mistress. *Hildebrandt*, Irish cabins; The leisure hour; Scenes from Lyons, Rouen, S. Gloria, and Boa Viagem (both near Rio Janeiro); Winter pleasures. *Hilgers*, Winter-scene; *Hoguet*, Silvan district; *Höbner*, Game-law; *Jordan*, Child's funeral in Heligoland. *Knaus*, Portrait of Ravené; Girl playing with two cats; Flower girl; The mouse-trap. *Koekkoek*, Silvan scene; *Körner*, Nile scene; *Kraus*, Farm-house with children; *Krause*, Lions; *Lessing*, Westphalian landscape. *Lew*, Landslip in Norway; Norwegian landscape; Swiss landscape; Waterfall. *Martens*, Huss at Constance; Luther at Worms. *Menzel*, Frederich the Great travelling; *Münche*, Autumn; *Oeder*, Environs of Blankenberge; *Rüter*, Drowned fisher-boy; *Salmanno*, Cape of Good Hope; *Scheuren*, Landscape with thunderstorm; *Schmidt*, Charles V. receiving the sacrament at St. Just; *Schmitson*, Hungarian horses (uncompleted); *Schrader*, Bacchic scene; *Schreyer*, Prussian hussars attacking artillery; *Stevens*, Condolence; *H. ten Kate*, Genre piece. *Tidemand*, Sunday festival in Norway; Norwegian funeral scene (Gravöl); The wolf-hunter's tale. *Troyen*, Leash of hounds; Pasture. *Vernet*, Zouave acting as a nurse; *Wartmüller*, Intermezzo; *Weber*, Italian landscape; *Wilhelms*, Picture-sale; *De Winter*, Beach; *Ziem*, Doge's palace at Venice.

At Wall-Str. 21 is a tablet commemorating the fact that *Jahn* (p. 68) lived here in 1817-19.—In the Splitterber-Strasse (No. 3) is the *Loge zu den drei Weltkugeln*, a Masonic lodge, founded in 1740.—At the end of the Wall-Str. is the *Köllnische Gymnasium*, beyond which the new Märkische Provinzial-Museum (p. 72) is to be erected.

i. Alt-Kölln. Berlin Old Town. Stralau Quarter. Königstadt.

To the S.W. of the Schloss-Platz (p. 34) run the Brüder-Strasse and the Breite-Strasse. To the right, at the beginning of the former, stands an imposing pile of offices by Ende & Böckmann, known as the *Rothe Schloss*. The houses Nos. 33 and 28 Brüder-Str. bear tablets in memory of *A. Schlüter* (d. 1714; p. 22), and *Gotzkowsky* (d. 1775; p. 88), a patriotic citizen; No. 13, once the property of *Fried. Nicolai*, was the temporary abode of *Theodore Körner* in 1811 and 1813 (tablets in memory of both). At the end of the street stands the Gothic Church of St. Peter (Pl. r; L, 3), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-50. The slender tower, 315 ft. in height, is one of the loftiest in Berlin (comp. p. 87). In the Breite-Str., Nos. 32-37, are the *Royal Stables* (adm., see p. 17), which are soon to be rebuilt. No. 35 is a private house dating from 1624.

In the *KÖLLNISCHE FISCHMARKT* (Pl. r; L, 3) stands the *Kölln*

Rathhaus (with an unfinished tower), on the first floor of which is the **Märkische Provinzial-Museum**, containing an extensive collection of antiquities and natural objects illustrating the historical progress and physical features of the Mark of Brandenburg. Adm., see p. 16. The museum is soon to be removed to a building of its own (see p. 71).

L. Tieck (d. 1858; comp. p. 69) was born in 1773 at Ross-Str. 1 (tablet). — The adjacent *Mühlendamm* has recently undergone a thorough transformation in the course of the works for the regulation of the Spree. On the bridge are statues of Margrave Albert the Bear and Waldemar I.

To the N. E. of the Schloss-Platz the *Lange*, or *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (Bridge of the Elector; Pl. r, L 2), leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge, built in 1692-95 and rebuilt in the old style in 1895, is adorned with an equestrian *Statue of the Great Elector (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal.

The *König-Strasse*, which begins beyond the bridge, and intersects the OLD TOWN, is a great artery of traffic. No. 60 in this street is the extensive *Central Post Office* (Pl. r, L 2; comp. p. 11), rebuilt from plans by Tuckermann. To the S., in the Post-Str., is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. r; L, 1), the oldest church in Berlin, restored in 1877-80 by *Blankenstein*, who added the second tower, an unexecuted part of the original design. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the choir from the 14th, and the nave from the 15th century.

The *INTERIOR (sacristan, Propst-Str. 14-16, 2nd fl.) deserves a visit for the sake of its picturesque general effect, and also for the numerous tablets, screens, etc., restored in their original form and colouring. Every kind of artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the roocco, is here represented, in some cases by works of great merit. The church contains the tomb of *Pufendorf* (d. 1694), the celebrated jurist; and on the outside is the monument of *Philip J. Spener* (d. 1706). *Paul Gerhardt*, the hymn-writer (p. 249), was one of the pastors of this church (1657-68).

Farther on in the König-Strasse is the **Rathhaus* (Pl. r; L, 2), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings, built in 1861-70 from the plans of *Waeemann*. Like many of the other modern buildings of Berlin it exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. The principal entrance is in the tower, which rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 285 ft.). The dial-plates of the clock measure 15 ft. across, and are illuminated after dusk.

The reliefs on the front of the balcony, representing scenes in old and new Berlin, are by *Calandrelli, Schweinitz, Geyer, and Brodowski*.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William I. and Elector Frederick I., were executed by *Keil and Encke*.

"Interior (admission, see p. 17). The architectural "Decoration of all the apartments is by *Wassermann and Kolischer*. We enter by the PRINCIPAL PORTAL and ascend the main staircase to the PASSAGE, with its star-vaulting and stained-glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the LIBRARY, a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion-portraits of celebrated men connected with the books within, by *Zurstrassen*. The paintings are by *Ewald*. Beyond the small READING ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with "Figures from German legends by *Burger*, and which contains busts of Bismarck and Moltke by *Drake*, and of Schliemann and Ranke by *Grittner*, we reach the handsome "FESTSAAL, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully-carved oaken doors. Pictures in the lunettes by *Begas*. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. Bust of William II., by *Schott*. This hall also contains the well-known picture of the Berlin Congress of 1878, by *Werner* (comp. p. 58). — Adjacent is the TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER, with panelled walls and appropriate paintings by *Burger*. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the MAGISTRATES' SALOON, with fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. — The walls of the STAIRCASE leading to the upper floor are adorned with a painting by *Mahlenbruch*; those of the corridor, and the vestibule of the Magistrates' Saloon with frescoes by *Bleibtreu, Vogel, Simmler, and Scheurenberg*.

The SUNKEN FLOOR contains the *Rathskeller* (p. 5), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *Aug. von Heyden* and contains a copy of the column in the Gerichtsglaube (p. 97).

The TOWER commands an admirable "View of Berlin (adm., see p. 17).

To the N.W. of the Rathhaus, in the *Neue Markt* (Pl. r; L, 1), rises the "Luther Monument, begun by *Otto* and completed (1895) after his death by *Toberents*. Besides the statue of Luther himself the monument includes seated figures of Hutten, Sickingen, Jonas, Cruciger, Reuchlin, and Spalatin, and standing figures of Melanchthon and Bugenhagen. — In the same square is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. r; L, 1), the second parish-church of Old Berlin, built in the 13th and rebuilt in the 14th cent. (open daily, 12-1). The spire of the tower (295 ft.), in a very peculiar Gothic style, was added by *Boumann the Younger* from the design of *C. G. Langhans* in 1790. In 1894 the church was restored by *Blankenstein*, and a S. aisle added. In front of the principal entrance is the expiatory cross for the murder of the Provost of Bernau (beginning of the 14th cent.). In the hall below the tower is a Dance of Death, a mural painting of about 1470, with naive rhymes in Low German. The interior contains the tombstone of Count Sparr, a field-marshall under the Great Elector, a pulpit by *Schlüter* (1703), paintings by *Rode*, and a bronze font of 1437.

To the E. of the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Jüden-Strasse, is one of the *District Courts* of Berlin. — The *Kloster-Strasse*, the next cross-street, still preserves to some extent its mediæval look. No. 35 is occupied by the *Museum of Hygiene* (Pl. r; M, 2; adm., see p. 16),

and No. 36 by the *Hygienic Institute* of the University (director, Dr. Koch), and by the interesting **Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries* founded in 1889 (adm., see p. 16).

Opposite, at Kloster-Str. 75, is the *Lagerhaus* (Pl. r; M, 2), on the site of the old palace of the Markgraves. Behind it are the *State Archives*. Adjacent is the *School of Art*, erected in 1877-80, containing the studios of several sculptors. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the *Rauch Museum* (p. 16), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Adjoining the School of Art in the Kloster-Strasse is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing the common and chapter-rooms (the latter dating from 1474) of the old monastery, in good preservation. A tablet on the outer wall recalls the fact that *Prince Bismarck* was a pupil here in 1830-32. The Gothic *Klosterkirche* (Pl. r; M, 2), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is one of the finest and best-preserved mediæval buildings in Berlin. The choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), a memorial stone of the poet Sam. Rodegast (d. 1708), etc. The church was restored in 1842-47, when the vestibule, towers, and belfry were added. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. r; M, 2), erected by Nering in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added in 1715; interior restored in 1884.

At the E. end of the König-Strasse is a colonnade (*Königs-Kolonnaden*), built by Gontard in 1777, and adjacent is the *Alexander-Platz Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 1), a tasteful structure by Jacobsthal. To the left of the station is the *Panorama of the Battle of Sedan* (Pl. r; M, 1), by *A. von Werner* and *Bracht* (adm., see p. 16). On one side is represented the valley of the Meuse, from which the Prussian troops are ascending the plateau of Illy-Floing; on the other side are depicted the vain attempts of the French cavalry to break the German lines. Three dioramic views represent the Negotiations between the French and German leaders; the Emp. William receiving the Emp. Napoleon's letter of surrender; and the Meeting of Napoleon and Bismarck.

To the N. of the Panorama is the *Central Market* (Pl. r; L, 1), an extensive and well-equipped structure, opened in 1886 (adm., see p. 16). On the N. side of the 'Platz' stands a colossal hollow copper figure of *Berolina*, by Hundrieser (statue and pedestal each 25 ft. high). To the E. of the station, on the other side of the irregularly-shaped *ALEXANDER-PLATZ*, is the *Grand Hôtel* (p. 2), a large building in the German Renaissance style. To the S.E. are the *Police Headquarters* (Pl. r; M, 1), a huge pile erected in 1886-90. The niches at the N.E. angle contain statues of the Great Elector, Frederick I., Emperor William I., and Emperor Frederick III. — At

No. 20 in the street *Am Königsgraben*, diverging from the Alexander-Platz, are a bust and tablet commemorating the fact that Lessing completed 'Minna von Barnhelm' here in 1766.

To the E. of the old town of Berlin, between the Spree and the Landsberger-Straße, lies the STRALAU QUARTER, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Schiller Theatre* (Pl. r, N 3; p. 14) and the *Rosinen Theatre* (Pl. r; N, 2) are situated. To the S.E. are the Church of St. Andrew (Pl. r; O, 4), in the Stralauer-Platz, erected by *Strack* in 1863-56, and the *Stettin Railway Station* (Pl. r; P 3, 4) by *Römer*, the largest in Berlin. — In the N. part, known as the 'Weavers' Quarter', traversed by the Grosse Frankfurter-Str., rises the Church of St *Mark* (Pl. r; O, 1, 2), built by *Stüler* in 1848-55.

The Grosse Frankfurter-Straße leads via *Friedrichsberg* (p. 2) to the Public Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses (Pl. r; E, 1), opened in 1881 and among the largest establishments of the kind in existence (tramway-lines Nos. 48, 49; p. 10). The busiest time is on Wednesday forenoon (adm., see p. 15). Good restaurant. In 1894-96 the number of cattle brought to the market was 211,911, of calves 142,488, of sheep 661,828, and of pigs 668,503. — Near the market lie the districts of *Friedrichsberg* (station on the Ringbahn, p. 2) and *Lichtenberg*. To the N.E. of the latter is the Herzberge *Asylum for the Insane*.

To the N.E. of Old Berlin, between the Landsberger-Straße and Prenzlauer-Straße, lies the KÖNIGSTADT. On a height to the right, near the old Königs-Thor, stands the Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew (Pl. b; N, 4), with a tower 210 ft. in height, erected by *Stüler* in 1854-58. Outside the Königs-Thor, to the right, and towards the S.E. as far as the Landsberg Gate (Pl. r; P, 1) extends the Friedrichshain (Pl. b; O, P, Q, 4), a pleasant park affording good views of the town, laid out in 1845 (reached by tramway-line No. 1, 'Ringbahn'). At the S.W. end is a monument by *Calandrelli*, erected in memory of the soldiers of the E. districts of Berlin who fell in 1870-71. The highest point in the park is adorned with a bust of Frederick the Great. — The large *Städtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital; Pl. b, P 4), with 800 beds, was completed in 1874, on the 'pavilion' system, by *Gropius & Schmieden*. Farther to the S.E. is the Church of the Resurrection, completed in 1886. — The neighbouring Cemetery of St. Peter contains the handsome mortuary chapel of Herr Wagener (p. 51), erected by *Luce* in 1869.

In the Prenzlauer Allée are the new *Immanuel Kirche* (Pl. b; N, 3), the *Old Men's Hospital* (750 beds), the *Hospital for Incurables* (280 beds), and the *Home for the Shelterless*, with accommodation for 1000 men and 200 women.

k. Exchange. Rosenthal Quarter. Monbijou. Hohenzollern Museum. New Synagogue.

Opposite the Museums (p. 34), on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or *Exchange* (Pl. r; K, L, 1), erected in 1859-64 by *Hitsig*, and the first modern building of Berlin executed in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce; on the wings are smaller emblematic groups and figures.

Entering from the Burg-Straße, we pass through the ANTE-CHAMBER, adorned with a statue of Emperor William I. by *Steiner*, to the GREAT HALL, the largest in Berlin, 330 ft. in length, 88 ft. in width, and 66 ft. in height. It is lined with imitation marble and divided by arcades into three parts, adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Klöber*. More than 4000

people congregate here daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, the gallery affords the best survey of the busy scene (admission, see p. 15). — The *Corn Exchange* occupies an extension of the building towards the S.

Behind the Exchange is the small *Heiligegeist-Kirche* (Pl. r; L, 1), built at the end of the 13th century. Adjacent, in the Neue Friedrich-Strasse, between Nos. 45 and 46, is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. r; L, 1), built in 1721-22. The interior, which contains pictures by Rode and K. Begas and the tombs of *Marshal Keith* (d. 1758) and other military heroes, was altered to its present appearance in 1816. The bronze monument of the Electors John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535) was begun in the workshop of *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg and completed by his son *John* in 1530. It was brought to this church from the Cathedral (p. 31) in 1893.

To the N.E. of the new Exchange are the *Circus Busch* (p. 15) and the tasteful little *Börse Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 2). Farther on is the *Hackesche Markt*, beyond which lies the ROSENTHAL SUBURB. Here, at the corner of the Schönhauser Allée and the Weissenburger-Str. (Pl. b; M, 3), a marble statue was erected in 1892 to *A. Senefelder*, inventor of lithography (1771-1834).

The Schönhauser Allée leads hence to the Jewish Cemetery, with the graves of *Meyerbeer* (d. 1844) and *Edu. Lasker* (d. 1884). — Near the Rosenthaler-Strasse (Pl. b, L 4; entr. from the Gormann-Str.) is the Old Garrison Cemetery, where *Fried. de la Motte Fouqué* (d. 1843), author of 'Undine', is buried.

About 3 M. beyond the Schönhausen Gate (tramway No. 24, p. 9) lies the village of Pankow (*Linder's Restaurant*), a favourite resort in summer (11,800 inhab.). Beyond is the village of Schönhausen (*Rest. Liedemit*), with a royal château built by Eosander von Goethe and long occupied by the wife of Frederick the Great. Fine park. Electric tramway, see below. — To the W. lies (3/4 M.) Schönhels, a station on the Nordbahn, with a large restaurant and pleasure-resort.

Outside the Rosenthal Gate, to the E. of the Brunnen-Strasse, is the *Zionskirche* (Pl. b; L, 2), erected by Orth in 1866-78, a handsome structure in brick; the tower is 216 ft. high. The *Friedensbrücke*, in the Ruppiner-Str., is also by Orth (1891). — Between the Brunnen-Str. and Wiesen-Str. is the Humboldthain (Pl. b; H, I, 1), a fine park, 90 acres in extent, begun in 1869, on the centenary of Humboldt's birth, and containing a fine collection of foreign trees, a sub-tropical department, and a botanical garden in which specimens are grown for use in the botanical classes at German schools. It also contains a *Monument to A. von Humboldt*. — To the E. of the park is the *Himmelfahrts-Kirche* (1891-93), a Renaissance edifice by Orth, with Romanesque suggestions.

The Brunnen-Strasse ends at the *Geundbrunnen* (tramways 7, 8, & 10, p. 8), with various popular resorts. It takes its name from a mineral spring, the yield of which is now extremely scanty. An electric tramway runs hence to Pankow every 10 min. (10 pf.).

The short Präsidenten-Str., to the N.W. of the Exchange Station (see above), leads to the MONBIJOU-PLATZ, which is adorned with a marble bust of *A. v. Chamisso* (p. 67) by Julius Mosen.

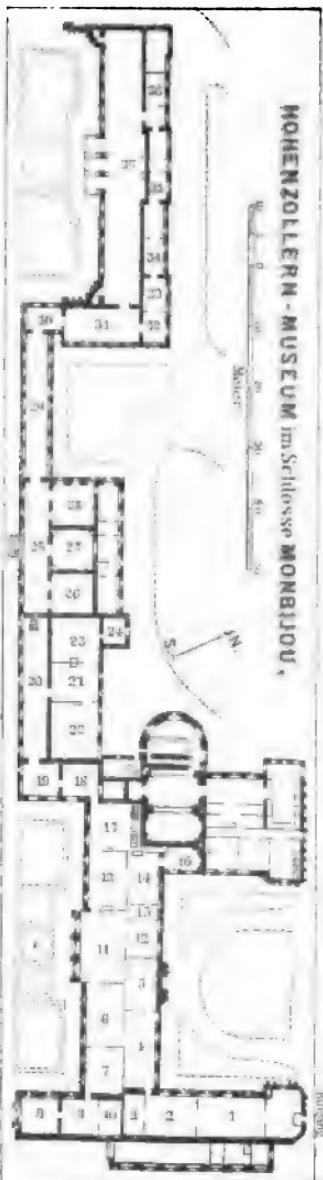
Here, in an old garden (part of which is open till dusk), stands the royal château of *Monbijou* (Pl. r; K, 1). The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by *Eosander von Goethe* in 1708 for Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence

for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by *Unger* in 1789-90 for Queen Frederica Louisa, wife of Fred. William II. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little English Church (*St. George's*), erected in 1884-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 17). Adjacent (entr. from the Oranienburger-Str.) stands the *Dom-Interimskirche* or *Temporary Cathedral*, built in 1892 and containing the coffins of various electors and kings, transferred from the Cathedral (p. 31).

The rooms of the Monbijou château on the side next the garden contain the ***Hohenzollern Museum**, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries.

Admission, see p. 16 (catalogue 50 pf.). The first room is devoted to the *Emperor William II.*, the second, with a memorial chapel (Pl. 3), to the *Empress Augusta* (1811-90), and the following three, also with a memorial chapel (Pl. 5), to the *Emperor William I.* (1797-1888). Among the contents are the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870, and various addresses received by the German Emperor at important epochs of his life. The chapels contain funeral wreaths in silver, porcelain, bronze, and iron, addresses of condolence, etc. — Rooms 8 and 9, with a chapel (Pl. 10), commemorate the *Emperor Frederick III.* (1881-88).

The rooms (Pl. 11, 12) of *Frederick*



William IV. (1795-1861) and *Queen Elizabeth* (1801-78) contain portraits of contemporary artists and savants (brought from Potsdam), pictures, and historical relics. The room of *Frederick William III.* (1770-1840; Pl. 13) contains personal relics; also Napoleon's table-service captured at Waterloo (1815). — The room of *Queen Louise* (1776-1810; Pl. 14) contains several portraits and relics of the queen. The adjoining room (Pl. 15) is fitted up in the style of Queen Louise's bedroom at Potsdam and contains her bed and the cradle of Emp. William I. R. 16 contains her sewing-table and piano. — The most striking object in the section (Pl. 17, 18) devoted to *Frederick William II.* (1744-97) and *Queen Frederica Louisa* (1761-1806) is a cabinet made at Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry.

We now traverse the *Porcelain Room* and *Gallery* (Pl. 19, 20) and reach the four rooms (Pl. 21-24) assigned to *Frederick the Great* (1712-86), which are the most interesting in the palace. Wax models of Frederick's face after death; his clothes from childhood to death; the chair in which he died; his piano; all the editions and translations of his writings; musical compositions; his horse Condé in its state-trappings; and numerous other personal and historical relics of great interest.

The *Gallery of the Busts* (Pl. 25) contains busts of members of the royal family, mostly by Schadow and Rauch, and also one of Napoleon I. by Canova and one of Pius IX. by Troschel.

The room of *Queen Sophia Dorothea* (1687-1757; Pl. 26), mother of Frederick the Great, contains interesting furniture and several views of old Berlin. Next comes a *Memorial Chamber* (Pl. 27), containing plaster casts of Rauch's monuments of *Frederick William II.* and *Queen Louise*, etc. Adjacent are the apartments of *Queen Elisabeth Christine* (1715-97; Pl. 28), consort of Frederick the Great, and another *Gallery* (Pl. 29), with busts of eminent personages, chiefly from the time of *Frederick William III.*

We next pass through Room 30, containing the table-services of the various kings, and a collection of early glass and tankards, dating in part from the days of the Electors and including some relics of the 'Tobacco Parliament'. Then comes the room of *Frederick William I.* (1688-1740; Pl. 31), containing portraits of his whole family, his turning-lathe, the sandstone trough from Schloss Cossenblatt which he used as a basin, the table and chairs of his 'Tobacco Parliament', etc.

The rooms (Pl. 32, 33) of *King Frederick I.* (1657-1713) and *Queen Sophia Charlotte* (1668-1700) contain a fine table in the Renaissance style. — The *Room of the Great Elector* (1620-88; Pl. 34), fitted up as an exact reproduction of the room at Königsberg in which King Frederick I. was born, contains the hat, boots, and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin; etc. — In the *Room of the Early Electors* (Pl. 35) are older pictures and relics, some dating from the 15th century. — In the adjacent *Gallery* (Pl. 36) are casts of historic sculptures connected with the House of Hohenzollern. — The *Ancestral Gallery* (*Ahnen-Gallerie*; Pl. 37) contains portraits of the Electors of Brandenburg and Kings of Prussia.

To the N. of the Monbijou-Platz rises the *Sophienkirche* (Pl. b; K, 4), with an effective rococo spire, 230 ft. high, added by Gräf in 1732-34. The churchyard contains the tomb of *Leopold von Ranke*, the historian (d. 1886). — Opposite, No. 10 Grosse Hamburger-Str., is *St. Hedwig's Hospital*, a Gothic brick building by Statz, built in 1855, and recently enlarged. The interesting old *Jewish Cemetery* in the same street (No. 27) contains the grave of Moses Mendelssohn (d. 1786). — A little to the N., in the Elsasser-Strasse, lies the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. b; K, 3, 4). — At the corner of the Acker-Strasse and Berg-Strasse is the new *Cemetery of St. Sophia*, where the composer Lortzing (d. 1851) is buried. — To the N. of the cemetery is the *Versöhnungskirche* (Pl. b; I, 2), consecrated in 1895, with an interesting interior.

To the N.W. of the Monbijou-Platz, Oranienburger-Str. No. 30, rises the *New Synagogue* (Pl. b; I, K, 4), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by Knoblauch, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of Stüler. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft.

The "Interior," which is most sumptuously decorated with painting and sculpture, is entered by three bronze doors separated by columns of green granite. A vestibule leads to the *Small Synagogue*, in which minor religious rites are performed, beyond which is the magnificent *Chief Synagogue*, containing seats for 8000 persons, and measuring 190 ft. in length exclusive of the apse. The curious vaulted ceiling, with its iron tie-beams and cramps, is supported by slender iron columns. The most richly decorated part is the apse. During the evening-service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect. Admission (see p. 17) on application to the sacristan, who lives in the building.

No. 67 Oranienburger-Str., to the left, farther on, indicated by a granite slab, is the house which *Alexander von Humboldt* occupied from 1842 to 1859. At the corner of the Artillerie-Str. (Nos. 35, 36) is the *Parcel Post Office*, a handsome new building.

1. Northern Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.

The Friedrich-Strasse (p. 57) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the old Oranienburg Gate. The DOROTHEEN-STRASSE, the second cross-street, begins at the 'Chestnut Grove' adjoining the University (see p. 26), with its colossal *Bust of Hegel* (d. 1831), by G. Bläser. (The house in which the great philosopher died, Kupfergraben 4a, is denoted by a memorial tablet.) Following the Dorotheen-Str. towards the W., we reach on the right (No. 9) the *University Library* (Pl. r, 12; comp. pp. 16, 27), a tasteful brick building by Spicker (1871-73). Farther on is the *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, by Blankenstein. The *Central Hotel* (p. 2), at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., contains a large winter-garden (concerts, etc.; p. 14). — At the corner of the Neustädtische Kirch-Strasse, which contains the handsome building of the *Officers' Union* and the *Hôtel Continental*, stands the DOROTHEENSTADT CHURCH (Pl. r; H, 2), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in 1860-62, containing the monument of Count von der Mark (d. 1787), a natural son of Frederick William II., Schadow's first important work, and a marble bust of Chancellor Hardenberg (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28). Opposite is the *Royal York Masonic Lodge*, a handsome edifice by Ende & Böckmann. — The *Military Academy*, at the corner of the Neue Wilhelm-Str., was founded by Scharnhorst in 1810 and is attended by 800 of the most promising young officers in the German army, who go through a course of

three years. The library contains 800,000 volumes. To the N. are the *Physiological*, *Pharmacological*, and *Physical Institutes* and the *Second Chemical Laboratory* (p. 27).

Following the FRIEDRICH-STRASSE towards the N., we reach the *Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse*, the main station of the *Stadt bahn* (p. 1). — In the Georgen-Str., No. 34, is the *First Chemical Laboratory* (p. 27).

Just beyond the station is the *Kaiser Wilhelm Academy*, founded in 1795, for the training of army doctors. Opposite are the *Monopol Hotel*, a large Renaissance edifice, with restaurant and café, and the *Savoy Hotel*.

The *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. r; I, 1), which here crosses the Spree, was reconstructed in 1895-96. To the left, on the N. bank, runs the Schiffbauerdamm, passing near the back of the *Circus Renz* (entr. in the Karl-Str.; comp. p. 15) and containing the *Neue Theater* (p. 14), opened in 1892. — To the right (E.) of the bridge and the Friedrich-Str. are the *Royal Clinical Institute* in the Ziegel-Str. and the *Midwifery Institute* in the Artillerie-Str.

In the court of Friedrich-Str. 129 is the French *Hospice pour les Enfants de l'Eglise de Refuge*, with a bust of Calvin and reliefs representing the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the reception of the refugees by the Great Elector.

Outside the ORANIENBURG GATE, which now exists in name only, at the beginning of the Chaussee-Strasse, are the *Old French Cemetery*, where Devrient (d. 1832), the actor, and Ravéne (p. 70), the wealthy merchant and patron of art, are interred (sarcophagus and lifesize figure), and the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery*, with the graves of Schinkel, the architect (d. 1841), Schadow (d. 1850) and Rauch (d. 1857), the sculptors, Hegel (d. 1831) and Fichte (d. 1814), the philosophers, and Stüler, the architect (d. 1860).

Beyond the Invaliden-Strasse, in which (to the right) lies the *Stettin Railway Station* (Pl. b; H, 3), are the *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre* and the *Fusilier Guards' Barracks*.

In the Liesen-Str. (right) is the *New French Cemetery*, with the grave of L. Angely (d. 1885) and a *War Monument*. Adjacent is the *Roman Catholic Cemetery*, where the painter Cornelius (d. 1887) lies. Opposite is the new *Dorotheenstadt Cemetery*, with the grave of O. Nicolai (d. 1840).

The Chaussee-Str. ends at the WEDDING-PLATZ (Pl. b; F, 1), where stands the Romanesque *Dankeskirche*, built from a design by Orth to commemorate the Emperor William I.'s escape from assassination in 1878. — Farther on, in the Müller-Str., beyond the *Wedding* station of the Ringbahn (p. 2), is the *Nazarethkirche*, built in 1891-93. — In the Schul-Str. (No. 97) are the imposing buildings of the *Emp. William and Empress Augusta Institute*.

The N. prolongation of the Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 58), running parallel with the Friedrich-Strasse, intersects the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stadt, and leads to the *Neue Thor* (Pl. b; G, H, 4). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. r; H, 2) it is called the *NEUE WILHELM-STRASSE*, and beyond it the *LUISEN-STRASSE*. This neighbourhood is the 'Quartier Latin' of Berlin, and contains several

institutes connected with the medical faculty of the university. At Luisen-Str. 32 is the *Patent Office*. A tablet on No. 24a, opposite, marks the house where the historian *Ranke* died (p. 78). Farther on the Luisen-Str. crosses the Karl-Str., with the *Lessing Theatre* (p. 14; at its W. end), and the Schumann-Str., with the *Deutsche Theater* (p. 14).

At the corner of the Schumann-Str. and the Luisen-Str. is a handsome monument to *Prof. von Gräfe*, the oculist (d. 1870), by Siemering, erected in 1882. Farther on is the *Charité* (Pl. b; G, 4), a hospital founded in 1710, with accommodation for 1500-1800 patients; united with it is the *Pathological Institute*. The sheds adjoining the Stadtbahn belong to the *Institute for Infectious Diseases*.

The composer Lortzing died at No. 53 Luisen-Str. (tablet). Adjacent is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. b; H, 4), erected by Hesse in 1840; in the garden is the *Anatomie*, or *Dissecting Room*, built by Cremer in 1863-65. At No. 57 Luisen-Str. is the *Imperial Sanitary Institute*.

Outside the Neue Thor runs the long *INVALIDEN-STRASSE* (Pl. b; G, H, 4, 8), which begins on the E. beyond the Stettin Station (p. 1) and ends on the W. at Alt-Moabit. Immediately to the N. of the 'Platz vor dem Neuen Thor' are three dignified and monumental buildings by Tiede: the handsome new *Mining and Geological Institute* to the left, the *Agricultural Museum and Academy* to the right, and in the middle, set a little back from the street, the *Museum of Natural History* (comp. the Plan).

The Mining Institute (120 students) contains the *Geological Museum* (see p. 16), affording an admirable opportunity for studying the geological structure of Prussia, and also a *Mining Museum* (see p. 16). Among the features of popular interest is a fine collection of amber from Königsberg.

The Agricultural Museum (adm., see p. 16; official guide 50 pf.) includes a collection of agricultural implements, mineralogical, geological, botanical, and zoological cabinets, and an interesting collection of hunting and fishing apparatus. The academy is attended by about 700 students.

The **Museum of Natural History* (adm., see p. 16), built in 1883-89, contains two main sections: the *Exhibition Department* on the groundfloor, to which the public is admitted, and the *Main Collections* on the first and second floors, which, like the Zoological Institute, in the W. wing, are reserved for students. On entering, we have the *Palaeontological Museum* to the right and the *Mineralogical Museum* to the left, while the rest of the groundfloor is occupied by the *Zoological Museum*.

Among the chief objects of interest in the *Palaeontological Museum* are the collection of amber (small room to the right), and the fossils of the chief types of antediluvian animals (large room to the left); remains of

the mammoth, etc., at the N. end. By one of the windows in the large room is an *Archæopteryx*, the chief glory of the collection. — In the *Mineralogical Museum* the collection of crystals is especially worth of notice. That of meteorites is one of the largest in existence. The three Gothic cabinets by the main door contain the finest specimens of a collection originally belonging to the Archduke Stephen of Austria. — The *Zoological Museum* is especially rich in the fauna of Germany. The court contains skeletons of whales and elephants and a few of the larger stuffed animals. The rooms immediately to the N. of the court contain the Mammalia, with the Native Birds to the W. and the Reptiles to the E. The wing to the N. of the E. staircase is devoted to Invertebrate Animals; that to the N. of the W. staircase to the excellent general collection of Birds. The Insects are shown in the N.E. wing, while the S.E. wing is occupied by the *Zoological Institute* (comp. the accompanying Plan).

The pretty *Invaliden-Park* (Pl. b; G, 4, 3), to the W. of the Mining Institute, contains the *Gnadenkirche* (open daily, 12-1), a Romanesque building by Spitta, erected in 1892-94 to the memory of the Empress Augusta. In front of the church stands an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazone* in 1861, and a little to the N. is the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron, 145 ft. high, erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (view from the top; apply to porter of *Invalidenhaus*; fee). — The *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. b; G, 3), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'lesso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest.

The adjoining *INVALIDEN-KIRCHHOF* (Pl. b; F, G, 3) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), over whose grave a marble monument 18 ft. in height, designed by Schinkel, crowned with a recumbent lion in iron, was erected in 1826 'by his comrades of 1813'. — Opposite the cemetery are the *Augusta Hospital* (Pl. b; G, 3), erected by the Empress Augusta in 1868, and the '*Central Turn-Anstalt*', for training teachers of gymnastics for the army.

To the W. of the *Invalidenhaus*, beyond the Berlin and Spandau Canal, which is crossed by the *Invaliden-Straße* and is connected with the Spree by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen*, is situated the old *Hamburg Station* (Pl. b; G, 4), now used for goods traffic only. Farther to the left are the *Lehrte Terminus* (Pl. b, F 4; r, F 1) and the *Lehrte Station* of the *Stadt-bahn*. Opposite is the *Zellengefängnis*, or Prison (Pl. b; F, 4), a model establishment for the reception of 580 inmates, consisting of a central structure with wings radiating from it in the form of a star. Adjacent are the *Ulan Barracks*, and at the opposite end of the adjoining drilling-ground are those of the *1st Artillery Guards*.

The space to the W. of the *Lehrte Station* has been occupied since 1879 by various exhibitions. The *Exhibition Building*, or *Ausstellungs-Gebäude* (Pl. r; F, 1), is a structure of glass and iron, tastefully fitted up in the interior and adorned with sculpture and painting. The annual exhibitions of the Academy, either alone or in conjunction with the *Verein der Berliner Künstler*, are held here in summer (catalogue 50 pf., with illustrations 1 M.). Among the permanent attractions of the *Exhibition Park* (*Ausstellungs-Park*; concerts in the evening; comp. p. 16) are reconstructions of the chief façade of the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia and of the Altar of Pergamus. In the N. part of the park (entr. also from *Invaliden-Str.* 57) is the '*Urania*', a popular-scientific institution, with an observatory, collections, lecture-theatre, etc. (adm. see p. 18; comp. p. 57). — Adjacent, adjoining the *Stadt-bahn*, is the so-called *Osteria*, adorned with humorous paintings by Berlin artists (restaurant).

Several of the last-named buildings belong to the suburb of *Meabit*, which extends along the right bank of the Spree to a point opposite

Charlottenburg (p. 87), and has recently been much improved (tramways Nos. 14, 15, 20, 21, 27, 28, 32, 42). It was so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. Among the principal buildings are the *Provincial-Steuergesäude* (Pl. r; F, 1), or *Office of the Local Tax Commissioners*, the *Pachtlo* (Pl. r; F, 1), or *Customs' Warehouse*, the *Criminal Courts* (Pl. r, E 1; adm., see p. 17), and the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. b; D, 4), erected by Schinkel in 1834. Opposite the Criminal Courts is a bronze group of a lion and a serpent, by A. Wolff. Among the manufactories are the locomotive works of *Borsig* (Pl. r; D, 1), a little to the E. of which is the *Villa Borsig* (Pl. r; B, C, 1), with its interesting "Hot Houses and Palm Houses (adm., p. 18). Opposite is the *Kleine Tiergarten*, with a war-monument by Neumann, and the new *Heilandskirche* (1892-94). To the N. is a large *Hospital* (700 beds). — To the N. of Moabit, near the *Plötzensee* and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Beussel-Strasse station of the Ringbahn (p. 2), is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. b; A, 1), a model establishment for 1200 prisoners.

m. Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden. Charlottenburg.

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 24) the *Friedens-Allee* leads to the right to the **KÖNIGS-PLATZ* (Pl. r; G, 2), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city. The Platz is embellished with flower-beds and two fountains.

The **Monument of Victory* (Pl. r; G, 2) in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite.

The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, commemorating the great victories of 1870-71 and others of earlier campaigns. On the E. side is the Danish War of 1848, by A. *Calandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by M. *Schulte*; on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by K. *Kest*; on the S. the Return of the troops, 1871, by A. *Wolf*. The base of the column is surrounded by an open colonnade, and embellished with Venetian *Mosaics* designed by *Anton von Werner* and executed at Venice by *Salviati*, illustrating, in figures partly allegorical, partly historical, the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Below are the names of the battles and the generals. Above, in the finings of the column, which consists of yellowish grey sandstone, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a *Borussia*, 48 ft. in height, by *Drafe*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; tickets obtained at the entrance, 50 pf.)

The Königs-Platz is bounded on the E. by the new **Reichstags-Gebäude* (Hall of the Imperial Diet; Pl. r, G 2), which was begun in 1884 from the designs of *Paul Wallot* and finished in 1894. The building, in the florid Italian Renaissance style, is the most important monument of architecture in Berlin, in respect both of its imposing proportions and of its clear and well-ordered ground-plan. Its chief dimensions are: length 430 ft., breadth 290 ft., height (to the main cornice) 88 ft. The external material is Silesian sandstone. The cost was 22,000,000 marks (1,100,000L). The central structure is covered by a huge glass dome, bearing a lantern encircled with columns and surmounted by an imperial crown (225 ft.). At the corners are four towers. 195 ft. high. The

entrance for members is on the S., that for the public on the N., that for the court and members of the Federal Diet on the E. The W. entrance is used only on ceremonial occasions.

The chief (W.) façade, turned towards the Königs-Platz, is the richest in plastic adornment. To the right and left of the door are *Reliefs of the Rhine and the Vistula, by *O. Lessing*; above the door is a figure of St. George (with the features of Bismarck), designed by *Siemering*; in the pediment is a relief by *Schaper*, representing Art and Industry protected by German shield-bearers; on the apex of the pediment is a colossal Germania, led by two genii, by *R. Begas* (in copper). — Over the S. door is a lion by *Klein*, over the N. door a figure of Truth by *Brütt*. — The E. façade is to be embellished with seated figures of Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke; two mounted heralds by *Maison*; and huge representations of the imperial coat-of-arms. — The figures on the corner-towers typify the different industries and occupations of the German people. The inscriptions between them give the names of the German princes in whose reign the empire was founded. — The windows of the principal floor show the arms of the federal states and free cities.

Interior (admission, see p. 17). Entering by Portal V, on the N. side, we first reach the *N. Vestibule*, to the right of which is a Waiting Room, whence we ascend to the principal floor. Here we enter the **Wandel-Halle*, or Promenade Hall, which is 810 ft. in length and richly adorned with coloured marbles, ceiling-paintings, reliefs, stained glass, etc. The central portion consists of an octagon, surmounted by a dome and separated from the side-halls by galleries and rows of columns. In the centre is the finishing stone laid by Emp. William II., which is to be covered by a monument to Emp. William I. Above hangs a huge bronze chandelier (20 ft. in diameter and 11 tons in weight) for the electric light.

To the W. of the N. end of the Wandel-Halle, overlooking the Königs-Platz, is the *Reading Room*, with panelled walls and ceiling. About 300 newspapers are laid out here. Adjacent, in the N.W. tower, is a *Writing Room*. — The corresponding rooms to the S. of the main entrance are the *Restaurant* and *Refreshment Room*, also with rich and appropriate decorations.

The central space under the dome is occupied by the **Hall of the Diet*, 92 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 42 ft. high. The panelled walls are adorned with painting and gilding. In the middle of the E. side is the seat of the president, with the tribune, or speaker's desk, in front of it. To the right and left are the places for ministers and members of the Federal Council. The seats for the 387 deputies are arranged amphitheatrically. The doors to the N. and S. lead to the division lobbies. Above, on three sides, are the public galleries; the imperial box is on the N. side. The room is surrounded by a broad corridor, the beams of which are supported by small half-figures, each bearing a gilded letter of the motto 'Erst das Vaterland, dann die Partei'.

We now descend to the *S. Vestibule*, with rich portals by *Vogel*, and two fine stained-glass windows.

The S.E. part of the main floor contains the rooms of the Government and of the Federal Council. The **Vorsaal des Bundesrates*, or Waiting Room of the Federal Council, one of the finest apartments in the building, is adorned with sculpture and painting. — The *Hall of the Council*, in the S.E. tower, contains seats for the 50 members round a table. The rich wooden ceiling is adorned with paintings, and the walls are hung with tapestry. This room is used only when the Reichstag is in session. — The last room shown to visitors is the *E. Vestibule*, with portals by *O. Lessing*.

The N.E. part of the same floor is occupied by the rooms of the President of the Reichstag and by a Reference Library. — On the second floor are the assembly-rooms of the various 'fractions' or parties, and the large library. — The basement floor is occupied by offices, committee rooms, the residences of officials, and so forth.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the ALSEN-PLATZ (Pl. r; G, 1), adorned with fountains, flower-beds, and four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life (Setting out for the campaign, by Wittig; the Battle, by Schweinitz; the Care of the Wounded, by Brodwolf; and the Return, by Calandrelli). To the W. are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*, the two different portions of which were built in 1867-71 and 1877. Count Moltke died here in 1891. Opposite its N.E. side, Moltke-Str. 3, is the *Austrian Embassy*, built in 1873-75 by Mörner. The *Moltke-Brücke* unites this suburb with Moabit (p. 82).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 14). Farther on, on the Spree, are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (i.e. Tents, from their original construction). These are simply 'al fresco' restaurants and beer-gardens. Zelte Nos. 1 and 2 are the most frequented.

Farther to the W. is the royal château of *Belle Vue* (Pl. r; D, 2), with a park (open till dusk) containing a monument to Prince Augustus of Prussia. The *Luther-Brücke* here crosses the Spree to Moabit (p. 82). Beyond is the *Belle Vue Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 1), between which and the *Thiergarten Station* (Pl. r; B, 3) a fine new quarter has sprung up in the last few years. Near the Thiergarten station are the popular *Charlottenhof Restaurant* (p. 6) and the new *Kaiser Friedrich Gedächtnis-Kirche*, a Gothic building by Vollmer (1895).

The broad *Sieges-Allee*, or Avenue of Victory, which leads to the S. from the Königs-Platz through the Thiergarten, is one of the most fashionable promenades of the Berliners, especially in spring. It is to be adorned with statues of Prussian rulers and eminent men of their times. At the S. end of the avenue, where it meets the Thiergarten-Str., Lenné-Str., Bellevue-Allee, Bellevue-Str., and Victoria-Str., stands the *Wrangel Fountain* (Pl. r; G, 3), cast in bronze from designs by Hagen. The roads skirting the Thiergarten (see below) on the E. and S. are also favourite drives.

The **Thiergarten* (Pl. r; B-G, 3, 4), the largest and most attractive park near the town, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Aeussere Friedrichstadt (p. 65). It is about 2 M. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. It is enlivened by several sheets of water, and combines the character of a natural forest with the trimmer beauties of a public park. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* (Pl. r; C, 3), on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island* (Pl. r;

E, 3), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Thiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. r; F, 3), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with *Reliefs representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding *Statue of Queen Louise* (Pl. r; F, 3, 4), by *Encke*, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work. The **Monument to Goethe*, by *Schaper*, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. r; G, 3), was erected in 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. To the S., in the Linné-Str., a *Monument to Lessing*, by O. Lessing, was erected in 1890. Near the Bellevue-Allée stands a Vine-dresser by *Drake*, and in the avenue diverging to the left from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions by *Wolff*. In the so-called 'Grossfürsten-Platz' (Pl. r; E, 2), near the Spree, are sandstone groups representing the chief rivers of Prussia. The remoter parts of the Thiergarten should be avoided after dark.—On the S. the Thiergarten is bounded by the *Thiergarten-Strasse* (Pl. r; F, E, D, 4), containing many handsome villas (comp. p. 65).

The following Drive of 1-1½ hr. includes the most interesting points in the Thiergarten.—From the Brandenburg Gate by the Königgrätzer-Str. (Goethe monument), Lenné-Str. (Lessing monument), Kemper-Platz (Wrangel fountain: View of the Column of Victory), and Thiergarten-Str. to the monuments of Frederick William III, and Queen Louise; thence by the Grosse Weg, passing the Rousseau Island and the Neue See, to the Thiergarten Station, by the Charlottenburg Chaussee to the Grosse Stern, by the Spree-Weg, past the Grossfürsten-Platz and the Zelte, and finally by the Zelte and the Friedens-Allée back to the Brandenburg Gate.

Opposite the Seepark, on the S. bank of the canal, lies the **Zoological Garden* (Pl. r, B C 4; adm., p. 17; tramways Nos. 31, 33, 34, 40, 43), opened in 1844. It now contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world. The extensive, well laid-out grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (see p. 13; guide 20 pf.). The present director is Dr. Heck. The houses and sheds for the animals were erected from appropriate designs by Ende & Böckmann; the most striking are the *Antelope House*, in an Arabian style (with a large scene in majolica, from a design by Meyerheim), the *Elephant House*, a gaily-coloured structure resembling an Indian pagoda, and the *Monkey House*, with, perhaps, the best collection of monkeys in Europe. To the N. of the Bears' Dens are busts of the naturalist Lichtenstein, one of the founders of the garden, and Dr. Bodinus (d. 1884), the late director. There is a second entrance to the gardens at the corner of the Kurfürsten-Str. and the Kurfürstendamm, and a third on the W. side, opposite the station of the Stadtbahn (p. 2). Comp. the Plan.

Adjoining the gardens on the N.W. lies the *Hippodrome* (Pl. r; B, 4), one of the numerous free spaces in Berlin reserved as childrens' play-grounds, beyond which rises the *Artillery and Engineering*

School. Adjacent, at the corner of the Kant-Str. and the Fasanen-Str., is the new *Theater des Westens* (p. 14), by Sehring. At No. 11 Fasanen-Str. is the *Künstlerheim* (Pl. g; A, 4), in the mediæval style, by Sehring, containing artists' studios and many treasures of art.

In the *Kurfürstendamm* (steam-tramway, see p. 10), to the S. of the Zoological Garden, stands the *Emperor William Memorial Church (Pl. g; B, 1), a late-Romanesque edifice by Schwechten, erected in 1891-95, at a cost of 3,200,000*M* (180,000*l.*; sacristan, Tauentzien-Str. 9). The main W. tower, 370 ft. high, is the loftiest building in Berlin. There are four smaller towers at the angles. The choir is adorned with a dwarf arcade, and there are huge rose-windows in the W., N., and S. façades.

The W. entrance leads into the *Gedächtnis-Halle*, or *Memorial Hall* (86 ft. long and 24 ft. wide), terminating to the N. and S. in apses with stained-glass windows, with scenes from the life of Elijah (left) and John the Baptist (right). The mosaic floor has a figure of St. Michael in the centre. The walls are to be adorned with scenes from the life of the Emp. William, and the ceiling with glass mosaics. Over the three handsome doors leading to the church are sandstone reliefs of Biblical subjects.

The well-proportioned interior of the church, with its three galleries, can accommodate 2000 persons. It has received a portion only of its intended adornment. The triumphal arch of the Choir is framed in glass mosaics. The lower parts of the walls are to be ornamented with coats-of-arms and emblems in glass mosaic, and the windows are to be filled with stained glass. The statues of the Evangelists are by Janensch and Wenck; those of SS. Peter and Paul by Haverkamp; those of Luther and Melanchthon by O. Lessing. Over the altar is a figure of Christ by Schaper. — The two rose-windows of the *Transept* represent the Ascension and St. Simeon in the Temple. In the centre of the crossing hangs a fine chandelier, with heads of the Apostles. — The upper windows of the *Nave* will represent scenes from the life of Christ; those below, the Christian virtues. The organ gallery accommodates 80 musicians and 300 singers. The organ, with a case in forged copper, has 80 stops and 4800 pipes.

The belfry of the *Tower* affords an extensive view of the W. environs of Berlin.

The Romanesque house opposite the church is also by Schwechten. To the S.W. is the *Joachimsthal Gymnasium* (Pl. g; A, 2), founded in 1607.

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Thiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg: *tramways* Nos. 41-43 (see p. 10); *cab* to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. r; A, B, 3), 1st class 1-2 pers. 1½*M*, 2nd class 1*M* (see p. 6). Those who use the *Stadtbahn* (p. 1) should alight at the Thiergarten station and take the tramway thence, or go on to Westend, as the Charlottenburg station is far from the town.

As soon as we quit the Thiergarten we reach the beginning of Charlottenburg (*Hippodrom*, *Türkisches Zelt*, both with restaurants; **Thiergartenhof Restaurant*; *Union Restaurant*; *Flora*, D. from 3*M*), a town with about 133,000 inhab., which is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality. It lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of Lietzow, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence

at the end of the 17th century. Its present size and prosperity is entirely owing to the recent rapid advance of its large neighbour.

At the end of the Thiergarten, to the right of the highroad, stands the **Royal Porcelain Factory** (Pl. r; B, 2, 3), under the management of Dr. Heinecke. Adm., see p. 17; see also p. 13.

The Porcelain Manufactory was founded in 1761 by a merchant named Gotzkowsky, and was acquired for the state by Frederick the Great two years later. It soon employed 500 workmen, and its wares were at one time preferred even to those of Meissen. The artistic style impressed upon it by the taste of subsequent monarchs did not usually commend itself to the public, though the ware was always in demand for chemical and industrial vessels on account of its hardness and capacity of resisting heat. Latterly, however, the director has been more successful in meeting the popular taste, and the manufacture has been largely increased. The show rooms of the factory contain about 2000 models.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the ***Technical Academy** (Pl. r; A, 3), a building of imposing style and dimensions, designed by *Lucas* and *Hitsig*, constructed under the superintendence of the latter and *Raschdorff*, and completed in 1884.

The main building, 750 ft. long and 295 ft. deep, is surmounted by a series of allegorical groups representing the various branches of studies prosecuted in the institution. In front of the attic story are realistic figures of the technical handiworks, between which are bas-reliefs of processes used in the technical arts and industries. The balustrade in front of the aula is adorned with bronze busts (by *K. Begas*) of Gauss, Eytelwein, Schinkel, Redtenbacher, and Liebig, selected as typical representatives of the five departments of the academy. The niches in the projecting wings and in the central structure are filled with statues of six celebrated architects and engineers: Erwin von Steinbach and Bramante, by *Encke*; Andreas Schlüter, by *Hundrieser*; Leonardo da Vinci, by *Eberle*; Stephenson and Watt by *Keil*. The main building encloses five courts, the most central of which, covered with a glazed roof and surrounded by arcades with granite columns, has been fitted up as the public examination and exhibition room. It contains a bronze statue of Frederick William III. in classical costume by *Kiss*, the Genius of Steam by *Rensch*, and busts of Beuth and Schinkel, and of eminent teachers, etc. A room adjoining the vestibule contains a collection of *Plaster Casts*, and in the corresponding room on the other side is the *Technological Museum*. The building also contains the **Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, an *Architectural Museum* (drawings and models), and several other collections (adm., see p. 16). The Aula contains a statue of Emp. William I. by Hundrieser and is adorned with mural paintings by *Spangenberg*, *Körner*, and *Jacob*. — To the left of the main structure is the *Chemical Laboratory*, and the large garden (1800 acres) also contains the *Mechanico-Technical Experimenting Room* and the *Testing Room for Building Materials*. — The institution is at present attended by about 2400 students.

To the right, nearly opposite the Technical Academy, diverges the Sophien-Strasse, containing *March's Pottery Works*, an extensive and well-known establishment, with interesting show-rooms. No. 25 March-Str., on the same side, is the *Physical-Technical Institute* (president, Prof. Kohlrausch), built in 1891; the rear building, not yet completed, is to contain the technical section at present housed in the Polytechnic at Westend.

The Berliner-Strasse here makes a bend to the right and then leads straight to the Royal Palace. To the right lies the *Lützow Cemetery*, with the graves of Helmholtz (d. 1894) and Werner von

Siemens (d. 1892). At the end of the street, also to the right, are the garden and park of the "Flora society, containing a large palm-house, a winter-garden, and a spacious concert-room, which attract numerous visitors (adm., see p. 16). The tasteful brick and timber building containing the concert-room was erected by *Stier* in 1873.

The Royal Palace consists of a large group of buildings, of a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1696-99, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* (p. 31) in 1701-7 and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-42, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. Emp. Frederick III. spent ten weeks of his last illness here (March 11th to June 1st, 1888).

At present only the apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I., in the central part, next the garden, are shown. The rococo decorations are well worthy of inspection. Visitors should note the Porcelain Chamber, with Chinese porcelain presented to Queen Sophia Charlotte by English merchants; and the chapel, containing a ceiling-painting by *Cocozzi* and a marble statuette, by *Schadow*, of the youngest child of Queen Louise. Admission, see p. 16.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener *Le Nôtre* in 1694, a favourite promenade for Berliners and Charlottenburgers, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 10 min. from the entrance) the "**Mausoleum**" (tickets obtained at the Palace), erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890).

The recumbent figures¹ of the first-named pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the Horae by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann* of Rome. Above the crucifix is a fresco by *Pfannschmidt*, representing Christ in benediction, with kneeling figures of the king and queen. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket. — In 1888-90 a small apse was added on the N. side for the reception of the sarcophagi of Emp. William I. and the Empress Augusta, by *Encke*.

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies Westend, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years (station of the *Stadtbahn*). To the right is one of the reservoirs of the Berlin water-works, which derive their supply from springs near the Tegeler-See (see p. 90); to the left is the course for trotting-matches.

The *Spandauer Bock*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on (tramway from Charlottenburg, 15 pf.), beyond the racecourse, is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to (2 M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a bay of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder* (ferry 5 pf.).

The shooting-lodge of Grunewald, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, is another favourite point; it may be reached by the "Ringbahn" (passing *Halensee*,

a popular resort, also reached by a steam-tramway starting near the Zoological Garden), by the Stadtbahn, or by the steam-tramway (p. 10) to *Hansakale*, about 1 M. to the S. of Grunewald station. Large herds of fallow-deer are frequently seen at Grunewald in winter. — The next station in the direction of Potsdam (comp. p. 91) is Wannsee (*Kaiser Pavillon Restaurant*), on the lake of that name, a group of picturesque villas in the midst of a characteristic N. German landscape of wood and water. Near the station is the grave of the poet Heinrich von Kleist, who shot himself here in 1811. — A shady forest-path leads hence to (1 hr.) *Glienicks* (p. 97).

n. *Environs of Berlin.*

Most of the pleasantest points have already been mentioned, *viz.* the Tiergarten (p. 88), Charlottenburg (p. 87), the Zoological Garden (p. 88), Schöneberg and the Botanical Garden (p. 86), Moabit (p. 82), Pichelsberg (p. 89), Pankow, Schönhäusern, and the Gesundbrunnen (p. 78), the Kreuzberg (p. 88), and Tempelhof (p. 68).

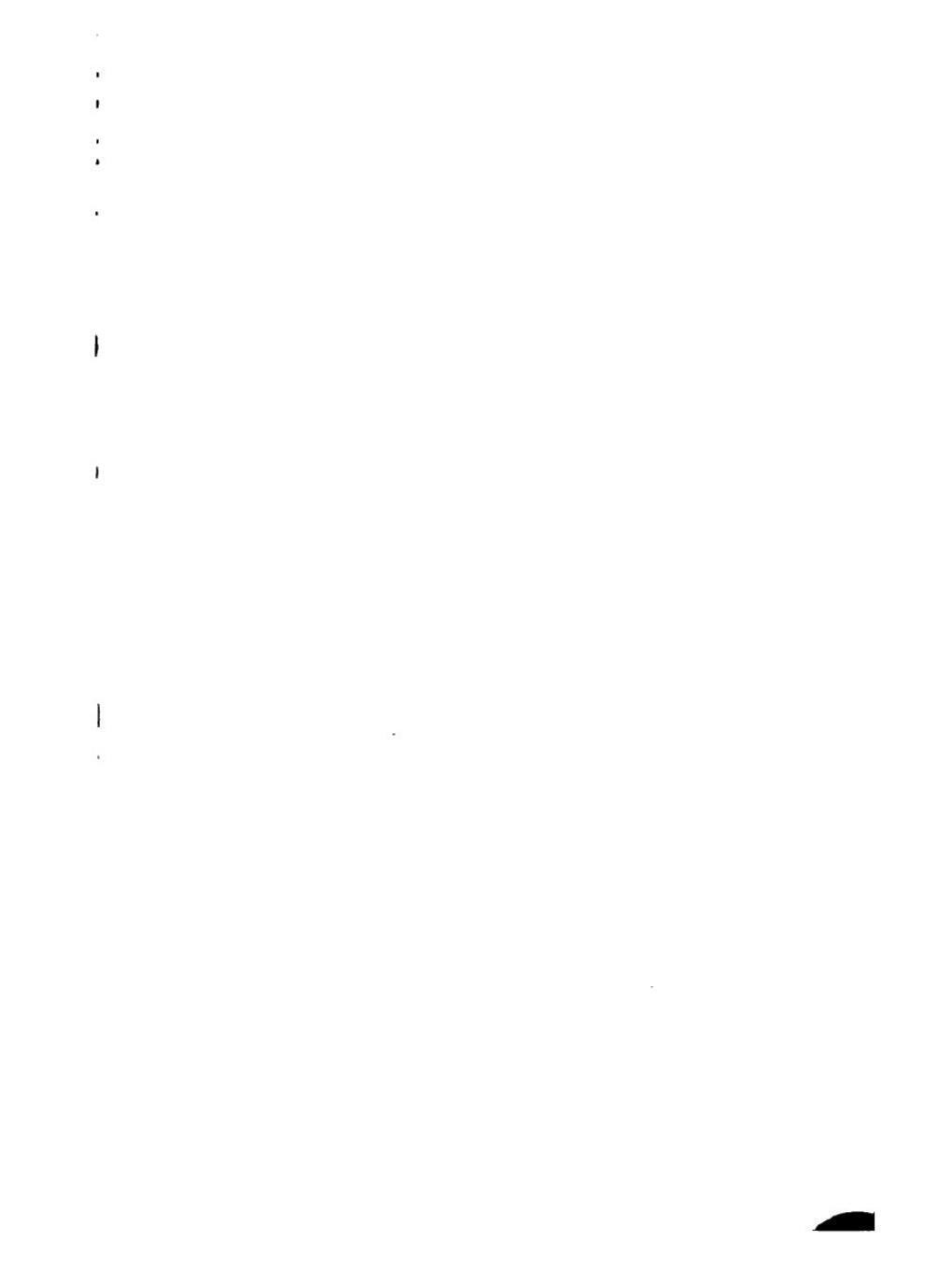
A pleasant excursion may be made by the Spree (steamers, see p. 11) to Stralau, Treptow, and Köpenick (1½ hr.). — Stralau (*Tübbcke's Restaurant; Alte Taverne*) has a picturesque old church. — Treptow (*Zenner; Rieger*), on the left bank (connected with Stralau by an underground railway), consists mainly of villas belonging to Berlin merchants and has a large public park, where the Berlin Industrial Exhibition of 1896 was held (tramway 20, p. 9; station of the Ringbahn 1 M. from the place). — Farther on the steamer passes several pleasant river-side restaurants. — Köpenick (17,300 inhab.) has an old château, where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince.

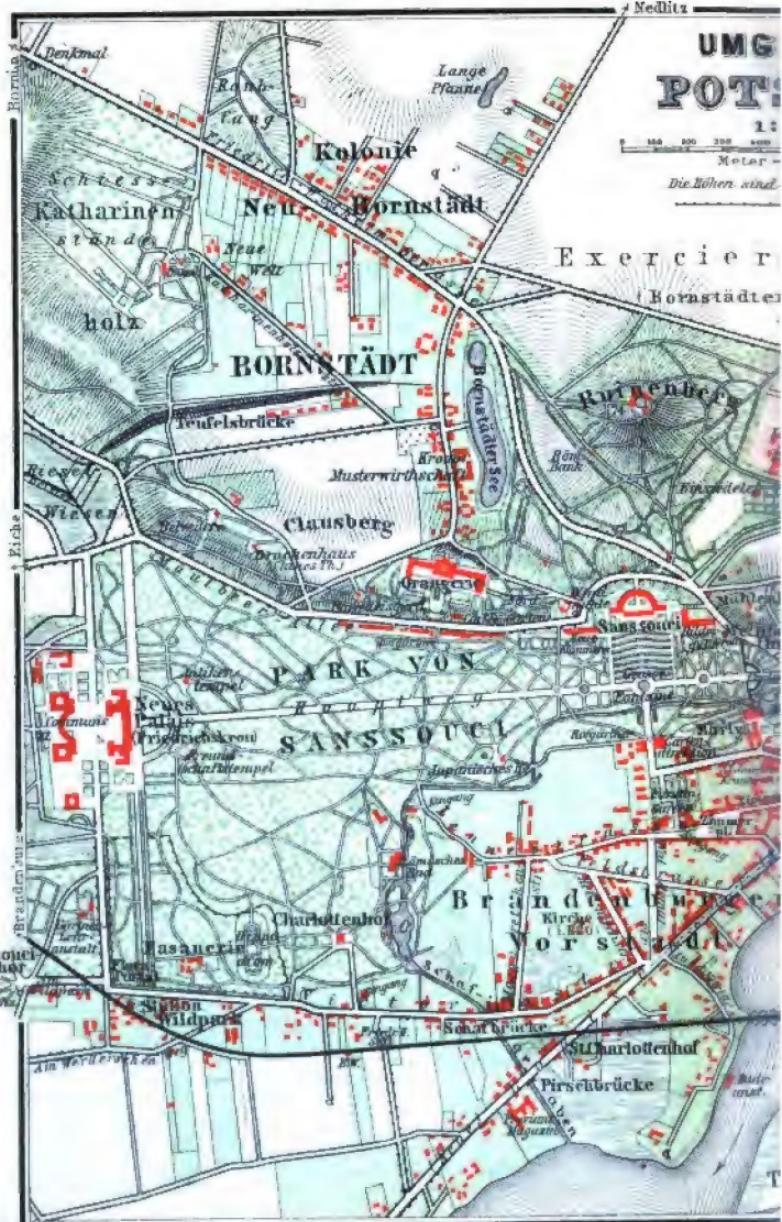
From Köpenick we may either return to Berlin by train or go on by train to Friedrichshagen on the Müggelsee and to (15 M. from Berlin) Erkner, whence a steamer plies to Rüdersdorf in ¾ hr. (55 pf.). Steamers (see p. 11) also ply from Köpenick to Friedrichshagen and to Grünau on the Lange See, two favourite points for rowing and sailing regattas. From Grünau, which may be reached from Berlin by the Stadtbahn, a pleasant walk leads through the woods to the Müggelberge.

About 5 M. to the S.W. is Gross-Lichterfelde, a group of villas, with stations on the Anhalt and Potsdam railways (see pp. 91, 279; fares 70, 50, 30 pf.; return-tickets available on either line). The principal German Cadet School was transferred hither from Berlin in 1878, and occupies a large building surmounted by a dome 200 ft. high, with 1000 pupils. The building is crowned by a colossal bronze figure of the Archangel Michael, by Engelhardt. In the vestibule are the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelmplatz at Berlin (p. 59). The Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are both richly decorated. The 'Field Marshal Hall' contains the portraits of 81 Prussian marshals, and a frieze by Pfuhl representing the campaign of 1870-71, the training of the cadets in the old school, and the opening of the new building. The 'Flensburg Lion' stands in the court (comp. p. 191). An electric railway runs from the Anhalt Station, past the Cadet School, to the Potsdam Station and Steglitz (p. 91). From Lichterfelde a visit may be paid to the extensive fields near Oidorf, where the experiment of utilising the Berlin sewage as manure is being tried (steam-tramway to Teltow, 20 pf.).

Pleasant excursion by tramway (No. 22, p. 9) or steamer (from Spandau, p. 106) to (9 M.) Tegel (*Restaurant* at the château; *Ewest*, in the village), formerly the residence of the Humboldt family. The château, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, was altered by Schinkel in 1823 in imitation of a Roman villa. The interior is decorated with valuable works of art and casts. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1869) von Humboldt, marked by a granite column with a copy of a statue of Hope by Thorvaldsen (original in the château).

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to Potsdam with its environs (see R. 2). — *Spreewald*, see p. 249.





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3. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam, three lines in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.; more than 80 trains daily (fare by the suburban trains from the Potsdam and Friedrich-Strasse stations 75 or 50 pf.).

a. MAIN LINE from the Potsdam Station (Pl. r, G 4; pp. 1, 65). The suburban trains run without intermediate halt to (16 M.) Potsdam, (17 M.) Charlottenhof, and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Wildpark ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the New Palace, p. 96) or (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Werder (p. 98).

b. VIA WANNSEE, from the Wannsee Station (Pl. g, G 1; p. 65). — Stations: 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Grossgörschen-Strasse (near the Schöneberg station of the Ringbahn, p. 2); 3 M. Friedenau. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Steglitz, a village with 16,000 inhab., a handsome church, the old château of Field-Marshal Wrangel (d. 1877), and a Blind Asylum. Electric tramway to Lichtenfelde, see pp. 10, 90. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Gross-Lichtenfelde (1 M.; see p. 90); 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Zehlendorf; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Schlachtensee; 12 M. Wannsee (p. 90); 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Neu-Babelsberg (2 M. from the château, p. 97; steamer in summer on the Griebnitz-See to Glienicker, p. 97); 16 M. Nauwes-Neuendorf; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Potsdam.

c. Trains for Potsdam also start from the five chief stations of the STADTBahn (see p. 1). After passing Grunewald the line unites at Wannsee with that above described.

Potsdam. — Hotels. EISENBAHN-HÖTEL, at the railway-station, with a restaurant and a garden on the Havel, E., L., & A. 2-8, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. (12-4) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; EINSIEDLER, Schloss-Str. 8; DEUTSCHES HAUS, Schloss-Str. 6; STADT KÖNIGSBERG, Brauer-Str. 1, with a veranda on the Havel; HÖTEL-RESTAURANT ZIMMERMANN, Brandenburger-Str. 31.

Restaurants. Railway Restaurant. — In the town, besides the above-mentioned hotels: Niedi, Wilhelms-Platz 10; Burghäuser, Brandenburger-Str. 283; Hormess, Wilhelms-Platz (for luncheon). — In the environs: Café Sonnouci, outside the Brandenburg Gate; *Wackermann's Höhe, on the Brauhäusberg, with fine view; *Wildpark Station (see above); Café Blühne, near the Orangery; *Restaurant Glienicker (Fernau), on the Berlin highroad; *Bürgerschänke, on the way to Babelsberg; Restaurant Babelsberg, opposite the main entrance to the park. — Wiener Café, Nauener-Str. 29; Weiss (confectioner), Nauener-Str. 38.

Post and Telegraph Office, by the canal, at the corner of the Wilhelms-Platz.

Cabs. First class (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 75 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 hr. 2 M.; for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 M.

	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
Second class: for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
1 hr.	1 50	1 75	2 25

Luggage 25 pf.

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 M., 12 hrs. 15 M., for 1-5 persons. Double fares at night. Larger vehicles according to bargain.

Steamboats in summer. From the Lange Brücke (p. 92) to Glienicker (p. 97), Sacrow (p. 98), Moortake, the Pfaueninsel (p. 97), and Wannsee (p. 90), several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip; also 8-4 times to Tornow, Templin, Caputh, Baumgartenbrück, and Werder. On Mon. a trip is generally made round the 'island of Potsdam' (4 hrs.; 1 M.). Comp. also p. 11.

Tramways. From the Railway Station: 1. To *Glienicke* (p. 97); carriages changed at the canal; 2. By the Wilhelms-Platz to the *Brandenburger Thor* (near Sanssouci) and by the Luisen-Str. to the *Victoria-Straße*, near Charlottenhof (p. 96); 3. By the Wilhelms-Platz (with change of carriages) to the *Russian Colony* (p. 96), near the New Garden (p. 96). — 4. From the Wilhelms-Platz to *Glienicke*. Fares 10-20 pf.

Plan of Excursion. After a glance at the town, visit the *Friedenskirche*, *Picture Gallery*, *Sanssouci*, the *Orangery*, the *Sicilian Garden*, *Charlottenhof*, the *Neue Palais*, and then return to the town. Drive by the *Pflanzberg* to the *Marble Palace*, and via *Glienicke* to *Babelsberg*; then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the *Brauhausberg*, an admirable point of view, especially by evening-light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg and at the *Orangery*.

The *Fountains* of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till 7 p.m. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday, 3-7 p.m.

The *Royal Palaces* are usually open from 10 to 6 (Sun. 11-6) in summer; 10-4 in winter. Admission to the Town Palace, the New Palace, the Marble Palace, Babelsberg, Sanssouci, the Orangery, and Emp. Frederick's Mausoleum (8-6; Sun. 12.30-6, in winter 8-4 and 12.30-4) is granted by ticket (25 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Potsdam (58,000 inhab., garrison 7300), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace, and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

The handsome *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, is adorned with eight typical figures of Prussian soldiers by Herter (1896). Beyond the bridge, in front of the Royal Palace, stands the lime-tree (protected by a metal covering) where petitioners used to station themselves to attract the attention of Frederick the Great. To the S. of the palace, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the *Lustgarten*, in which there are bronze busts of York, Blücher, and twelve other celebrated personages, by *Rauch*, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of last century, of little artistic value. A bronze statue of Frederick William I. by *Hilgers* (a replica of that in the Berlin Arsenal) was erected here in 1885 on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers.

The adjoining **Palace* (castellan in the N.E. angle of the court), originally erected about 1670, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting for its reminiscences of Frederick the Great.

His rooms, adorned with pictures by Pater, Lancret, and Pesne, have been preserved in their original condition. His ink-stained writing-table, music-stand, autograph notes, travelling-cup, etc., are shown here. Adjoining the *Library*, which is separated from the *Bedroom* by a massive silver balustrade only, is a *Cabinet* with double doors, from which the

dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. The *Study* in the S.E. angle is noteworthy. — The *Marble Saloon* and the *Reception Rooms* contain various works of art. The *Bronze Room* is an excellent example of rococo decoration. — The so-called *Russian Suite* is used for distinguished guests. — The *Apartments of Frederick William I.* contain a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (i.e. during an attack of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by Camphausen. — The *Orientalkammern* contain some old tapestry. — The *Apartments of Frederick William III.* and his consort *Queen Louise* are not generally shown.

The Church of St. Nicholas, in the *Altmarkt*, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by Schinkel, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by Schinkel, and four prophets by Cornelius in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-porico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by Kiss, from designs by Schinkel. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring *Rathhaus*, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. The *Obelisk* in front of it, 75 ft. in height, is embellished with medallion busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome but practically rebuilt in 1850-52, containing large assembly-rooms for scientific and other societies.

A vault under the pulpit of the *Garrison Church*, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. Sacristan, Kiez-Str. 24.

The *Wilhelms-Platz* is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by Kiss.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, built in 1752, the *Artillery Barracks*, the *Roman Catholic Church*, both in the *Bassin-Platz*, the *District Courts*, in the *Mauer-Str.*, the *Theatre* and the *Barracks of the Gardes du Corps*, *Hussars*, and *Uhlans*, are also handsome buildings. The *Weinbergthor*, in the N.W. part of the town, was designed by Hesse, and is adorned with terracotta sculptures and reliefs by Schievelbein and Bläser, representing the return of the Prince of Prussia (Emperor William I.) from the campaign against Baden.

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. At the entrance to the park, 1½ M. from the station, rises the *Friedenskirche*, or 'Church of

Peace', in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by *Persius*, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

We first enter a QUADRANGLE, enclosed by arcades, in the N.E. angle of which rises the clock-tower, 130 ft. in height. At the foot of the tower are some interesting Romanesque Italian sculptures. Beyond the cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta, we enter the somewhat smaller AZZURUM (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), where stands *Rauch's* "Group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and in the centre a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. The somewhat bare INTERIOR of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873). The angel in Carrara marble is by *Tenerani* of Rome; the marble candelabrum to the right by *Steinhäuser*. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from the church of S. Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left. The Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1888) rests in a mausoleum on the N. side, erected in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol (adm., see p. 92). The marble sarcophagus is by *R. Begas*. In the altar-niche is a "Pietà by *Rietzschel* (1845).

Entering the *PARK OF SANSSOUCI and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 92), the water of which rises to a height of 130 ft., and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin (18th cent.), the Venus by *Pigalle* alone merits inspection. The equestrian Statue of Frederick the Great in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from *Rauch's* celebrated work (pp. 25, 26), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are repetitions of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten (p. 86).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six TERRACES, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace. The king expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The *Palace of Sanssouci, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered.

The castellan lives at the W. end of the N. side. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder, who died here. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2.20 a.m., 17th Aug., 1786). The chair on which he died and his spinet are also shown. His portrait by *Graff* represents him about the age of fifty-six. The walls are hung with pictures by *Pater*, *Penne*, *Lancré*, *Watteau*, and others. The "Library contains a few busts, the best of which is one of Homer. The W. wing contains the room in which Fred-erick William IV. died (kept unaltered) and also that once occupied by *Voltaire*. In the latter are some curious wood-carvings and embroidery.

The Picture Gallery (fee), in a separate building, the interior of which is lavishly decorated with stucco and Italian marbles, contains a few good works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Rembrandt* (a small, early work, of 1628), *Cranach*, *Cornelis van Haarlem*, *Hans Baldung Grün*, and *P. Molenaer*. There are also several works by *Van der Werff*, some

good examples of *Jan Brueghel*, and paintings by *Pesne*, *Graff*, etc. A small room at the back contains a costly vase of bloodstone.

From Sanssouci a path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (fee) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the *Northern Garden*.

The *Orangery, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856, the W. wing from plans by *Hesse*. On the terrace are two columns with statues of Ceres and Flora, and a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The long façade is adorned with numerous statues: the Seasons and the Months by *Schievelbein*, *Wittig*, *Franz*, and others; in the centre, Agriculture, Architecture, Industry, and Science by *E. Mayer* and *Stützel*. In front of the building is a statue of Fred. William IV., by *Bläser*.

The CENTRAL SALOON contains forty-eight Copies from *Raphael* and numerous original sculptures by *Steinhäuser*, *Troschel*, *Imhof*, *Voss*, and *Berges*. — BLÜM SALOON: *Franz*, Butterfly-catcher; *Witsack*, Ball-player (in bronze). — MALACHITE SALOON: *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Antinous, and Head of a shepherd; *Troschel*, Bacchus; *Cauer*, Statuette of Fred. William IV. Paintings: *Stange*, Palace of the Doge (funeral of the last doge at night); *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati; *Hagen*, Wieland at the court of Weimar; *Oehr*, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing the flute. — LOGGIA: *Troschel*, Woman spreading flax; *E. Mayer*, Girl putting on earrings; *Steinhäuser*, Boy playing at ball. — AMBER ROOM: **Rauch*, Danaid; good Berlin and Dresden china. — TORTOISE-SHELL ROOM: *E. Hildebrandt*, Views in Palestine. — Extensive *view from the towers.

From the Orangery we may proceed to the W. to the *Paradies-Garten, which contains a charming Atrium in the Greek style. The Belvedere at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the Drachenhaus (key; rfmts.), commands a pleasing view.

Turning to the S. from the Orangery, we proceed through the 'Sicilian Garden', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (*Girl drawing water, in marble, by *E. Wolff*), and then between the Sea-horse Fountain, by *Kiss*, and the Japanese House (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great from the figures with which it is decorated) to (1 M.) the Charlottenhof. Before reaching the château we pass on the left the Roman Bath House (fee), containing a valuable bath of jasper, a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by *Hentschel*, and some old engravings.

The Charlottenhof, originally an unpretending country-house, was tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, a bust of Schinkel by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolff*. Two

rooms contain memorials of A. von Humboldt. (Castellan on the sunk floor.) — The *Wildpark Station* (p. 91) is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from here.

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. from the Orangery and about the same distance from the Charlottenhof, rises the ***New Palace** (or *Palace of Friedrichskron*), founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him in 1769 at an expense of about 450,000*l.* It is now the summer-residence of Emp. William II., whose family occupies the N. wing; it is generally closed to visitors from May till towards Christmas (comp. p. 92). The chief façade, 375 ft. long, is turned towards the E., overlooking the park. The entrance is in the S. wing. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888.

The ***SHELL SALOON** is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones, and contains reminiscences of William II.'s visits to N. Europe. The APARTMENTS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT contain relics of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. In the other rooms are good French works by Watteau, Lancret, and Peter. The THEATRE has seats for 500 persons. In the MARBLE OR CONCERT ROOM (100 ft. long): Vanloo, Ganymede introduced to Olympus (ceiling-painting), Sacrifice of Iphigenia; Peme, Rape of Helen. — In the BALL ROOM: G. Reni, Lucretia, Diogenes; L. Giordano, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines.

The castellan also keeps the key of the Antique Temple or Mausoleum, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by Rauch, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 89). Opposite to it is the elegant *Temple of Friendship, erected by Goetard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Bayreuth, and containing her statue.

To the N. of Potsdam, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of fourteen houses and a Greek chapel, built in 1826 by Fred. William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony lies the ***NEUB GARTEN**, or New Garden, laid out by Fred. William II. At the N. corner of the garden is the *Meierei* (*Restaurant) or dairy, prettily situated on the Jungfern-See (boats to Sacrow, Glienicke, etc.). In the E. part of the garden, on the Heiligen-See, rises the **Marble Palace**, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1844. Adm., see p. 92; the custodian lives in the right wing.

In the COURT, in front of the palace, Prometheus, by E. Wolff. In the ARCADES, scenes from the Niebelungenlied and views of the Rhine and the Danube by Kolbe and Hesse. The INTERIOR contains marble sculptures by Rauch, Tassaert, E. Wolff, and Troschel, pictures by Hackert and others, valuable clocks and furniture, and elaborate ceiling and mural decorations. — The Kitchen looks externally like a temple sunk in the lake.

On the ***Pfingstberg**, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by Hesse, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Branden-

burg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage road ascends to the summit of the hill. The castellan lives in the N. E. tower. To the W. lies the extensive *Drill Ground* (Bornstädter Feld). About 3 M. to the N. is the village of Nedlits (p. 98).

At Klein-Glienick (Café Fernau, see p. 91), on the Berlin road (tramway, see p. 92), on the left bank of the Havel, is situated a PALACE, built by Prince Charles, now the property of Prince Frederick Leopold, with a beautiful garden and park.

The "Park is accessible with special permission only. Close to the road to the Glienick bridge are the 'Neugierde' or entrance-court, and a Rotunda, built by Schinkel in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. Farther on are the 'Casino', with a number of antique sculptures, and a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Padua. In the park itself the chief points are the "White Bench and the Victoria Bench, both commanding admirable views.

Farther along the Babelsberg road, on the right, is PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD'S PALACE, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, recently restored and enlarged (no admittance). — Farther on is the Bürgershof Restaurant (p. 91). Opposite, to the left, rises the Böttcher-Berg, surmounted by a Loggia, commanding a fine "Panorama.

In the vicinity ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the entrance to the park and the palace of Babelsberg, the property of Emperor William II., a visit to which occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Those who visit Babelsberg first leave the railway at Neu-Babelsberg station (p. 91).

The picturesque château of *Babelsberg was erected in the English Gothic style by Schinkel in 1835, and extended in 1843-49 by Strack. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The "INTERIOR of the château is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art, mainly of the early Berlin and Düsseldorf schools. Emp. William I. invariably spent the latter half of summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming Views, through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienick, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. — The water of the fountains opposite the palace is forced to the height of 120 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. In front of the palace is the Gerhard Fountain; and behind the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by Kiss.

To the S.W. stands the Gerichtslaube, a Gothic portico originally attached to the old Rathhaus in Berlin. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the Flatow-Thurm, a copy of the Eschenheimer-Thor Thurm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine "View. — To the E. of the latter is the Feldherrn-Bank, with busts of generals in the war of 1870-71; a little higher up is a Column of Victory.

The Pfaueninsel, 3 M. to the N. of Klein-Glienick, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., was converted by him into a park, and abounds in beautiful oaks. The Château is in the form of a ruined castle with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the Farm at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin. Steamer to the Pfaueninsel, see p. 91; the road leads along the Havel, passing the forester's house

of *Moorlake* (restaurant), and reaches the ferry at the church of *SS. Peter and Paul*, at *Nikolaiholz*. — Between Glienicke and the Pfaueninsel, on the right bank of the Havel, lies *Sacrow* (restaurant on the river), with the *Church of Our Saviour*, a basilica built by Persius for Frederick William IV. A pleasant walk may be taken through the wood from here to the *Römerschance*, opposite the village of *Neditz* (p. 97).

The **Brauhausberg* (Restaurant, p. 91), to the S. of the main railway-station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, stands the *Astro-Physical Observatory*, an admirably-equipped institution, built in 1875-79 (adm. Frid., 3-6; custodian in the main building).

Other pleasant points in the neighbourhood of Potsdam are the **Wildpark* (rail. stat., p. 91), with the *Entenfänger* (*View) and the *Bairische Häuschen*, built by Fred. William IV. for his queen, a Bavarian princess ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the station); the forester's house of *Tempzin* (restaurant), on the Havel, a drive of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or row of 1 hr.; *Baumgartenbrück* (inn), 4 M. to the S. W., at the point where the Havel emerges from the *Schwilow-See*; *Caputh*, on the *Schwilow-See*, farther on; and *Werder*, a little town partly built on an island in the Havel.

3. From Cologne to Berlin via Hanover and Stendal.

RAILWAY to Hanover (208 M.), express in $5\frac{1}{2}$, ordinary trains in $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. (express fares 29 M. 50, 21 M. 90, 15 M. 80 pf.; ordinary 26 M. 20, 19 M. 70, 18 M. 10 pf.). — Express (*D* trains, see p. xiv) from Cologne to Berlin (366 M.) in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 52 M. 50, 38 M. 80, 27 M. 20 pf.); comp. p. 106.

At Oberhausen this route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin via Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, or St. Paul's), either in the morning or evening, reach Berlin in $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 hrs. The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to *Queenboro* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Queenboro* to *Flushing* by steamer $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Flushing to *Oberhausen* (change carriages; time allowed for dinner) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Oberhausen to Berlin 9 hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

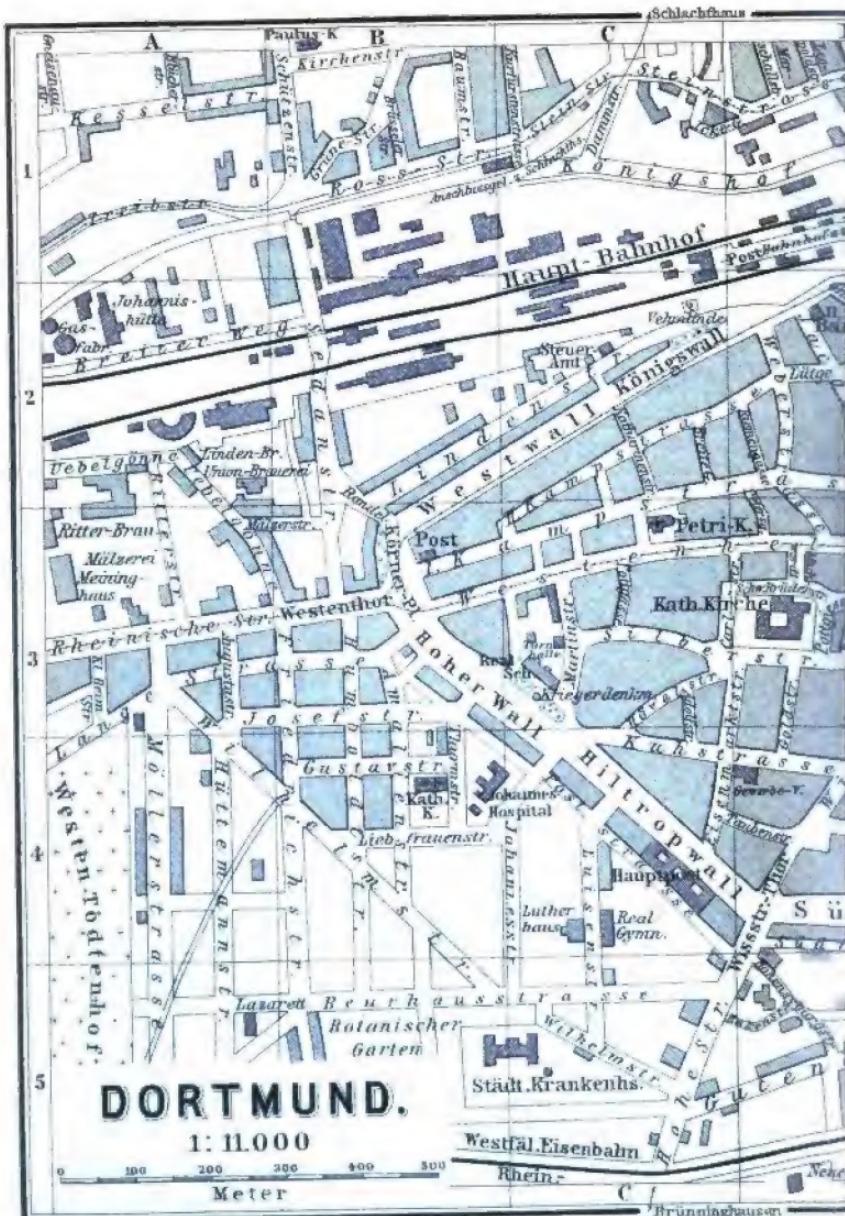
From Cologne to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 31 M. *Calcum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Kaiserswerth*, on the Rhine (diligence thrice daily). Near (34½ M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, adorned with frescoes by Lessing.

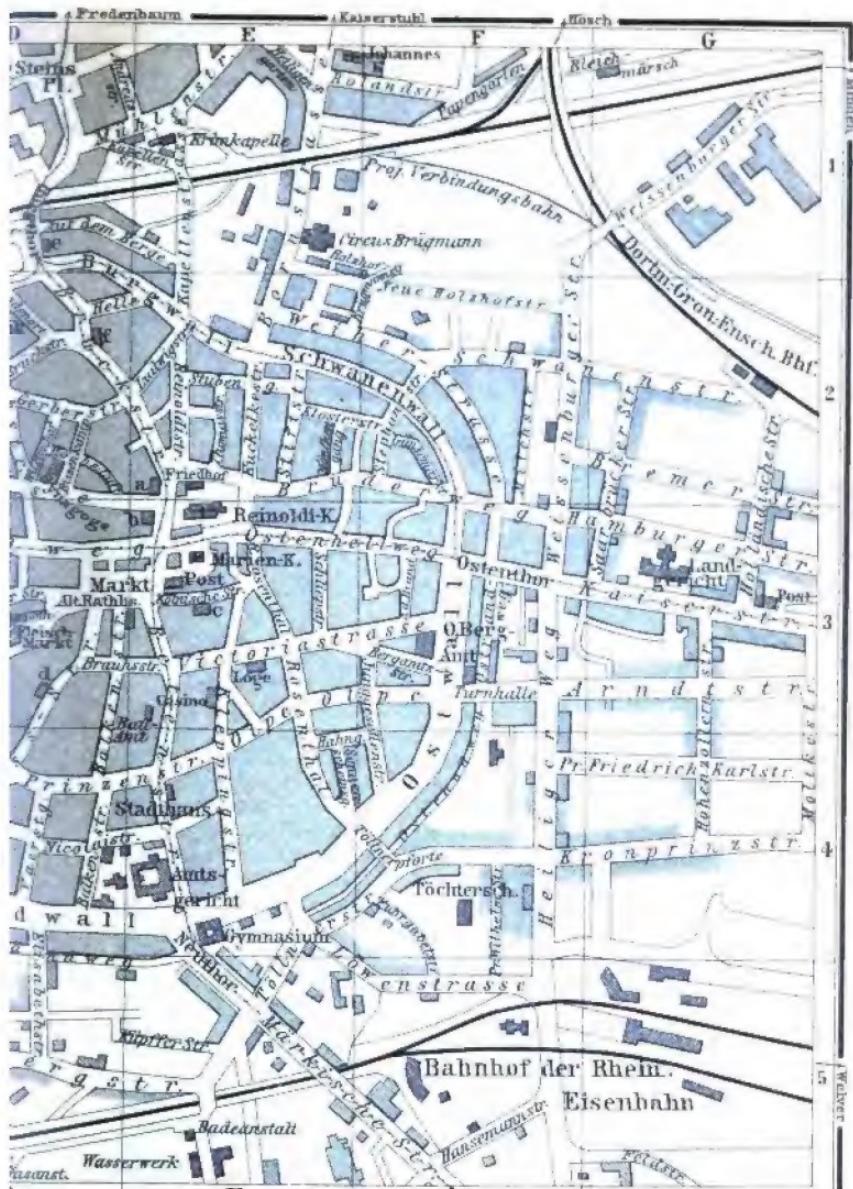
$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Duisburg* (*Europäischer Hof*; *Berliner Hof*; *Hof von Holland*), an ancient town, connected with the Rhine and the Ruhr by a canal, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 70,200 inhab., and one of the chief depots of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The *Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., contains some curious wall-paintings. In the *Burgplatz* is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594. — The train now crosses the Ruhr.

44 M. *Oberhausen* (*Hof von Holland*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of very recent origin, with 30,200 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines (Flushing train, see above). Extensive iron-works in the vicinity.

51 M. *Altessen* is the junction for (1½ M.) *Essen* (see p. 117). —







56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*. — 59 M. *Wanne*, the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

73 M. *Dortmund*. — Hotels. *LINDENHOF*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *REINISCHER HOF* (Pl. c; D, 1), R., L., A., & B. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *KÄISERHOF*, these three near the main railway-station; *RÄMIASCHER KAISER* (Pl. b; E, 3), R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1, D. incl. wine 3 M.; *KÖLNISCHER HOF* (Pl. c; E, 3), near the market-place; *MIDDENDORF* (Pl. a; E, 2), R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., well spoken of. — Dortmund beer at the *Krone*, in the market-place, and at *Stade's*, Beten-Str. 5; wine at *Schwarting's*, Viktoria-Str. 8, and the *Güldenkunst*, Ostentheilweg, in a restored Gothic house.

Cab for 1-4 pers., per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; 1 hr. 2 M., 2 M. 60, 3 M. 30 pf., & M. Double fare at night. Luggage 80 pf. — Electric Tramways to *Fredenbaum*, *Hörde*, *Dorstfeld*, and the *Funkenburg*.

Dortmund (260 ft.), the largest town in Westphalia, with 111,300 inhab., is the centre of an important mining district, with numerous foundries. It is mentioned in history as early as 809, was probably fortified in the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for the meetings of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and 48 other princes. After the Thirty Years' War the place lost its importance. The massive walls have been entirely removed and their site occupied by promenades, and the town now wears a modernised aspect.

The church of *St. Reinoldi* (Pl. E, 3), in the transition-style of the 13th cent., contains stained glass, a font (1469), and a brazen reading-desk of the 15th century. Adjacent is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. E, 3), a Romanesque structure built after 1150, with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altar-piece is by a master of the early Cologne school. — The *Petrikirche* (Pl. C, 3), completely restored, contains a late-Gothic altar-piece and carvings. — The Roman Catholic *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. D, 3), once a church of the Dominicans, is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains an interesting but badly-preserved altar-piece by Victor and Heinrich Dünewegge of Dortmund (1521). — The weather-beaten *Bathaus* (Pl. D, E, 3), in the market, was begun in the latter half of the 13th century. A large *War Monument* (Pl. C, 3) was erected on the Hohe Wall in 1881, and there are two smaller ones (for 1866 and 1870-71) on the Königs-Wall (Pl. C, 2). — The new *Post Office*, on the Hiltrop-Wall, is in the early-Gothic style (1895). — To the N.W. are the new harbour-works for the Dortmund and Ems Canal now under construction.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the market is the *Fredenbaum* (beyond Pl. D, 1), a favourite resort, with a large park, and about 1 M. to the E. is the *Funkenburg* (tramways, see above). — The *Kronenburg* and the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hain* (with a statue of Emp. William I.

by Schilling), are 1 M. to the S.E., on the Hörde tramway (p. 99). — To the W. of the town are the large ironworks of the *Dortmund Union*, employing upwards of 7000 hands.

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the 'Königshof under the Linden', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last meeting held by this society here was in 1803. One of the lime-trees (*Vehmlinde*; Pl. C, 2), 360 years old, is still standing near the railway-station, with old stone benches and tables below it.

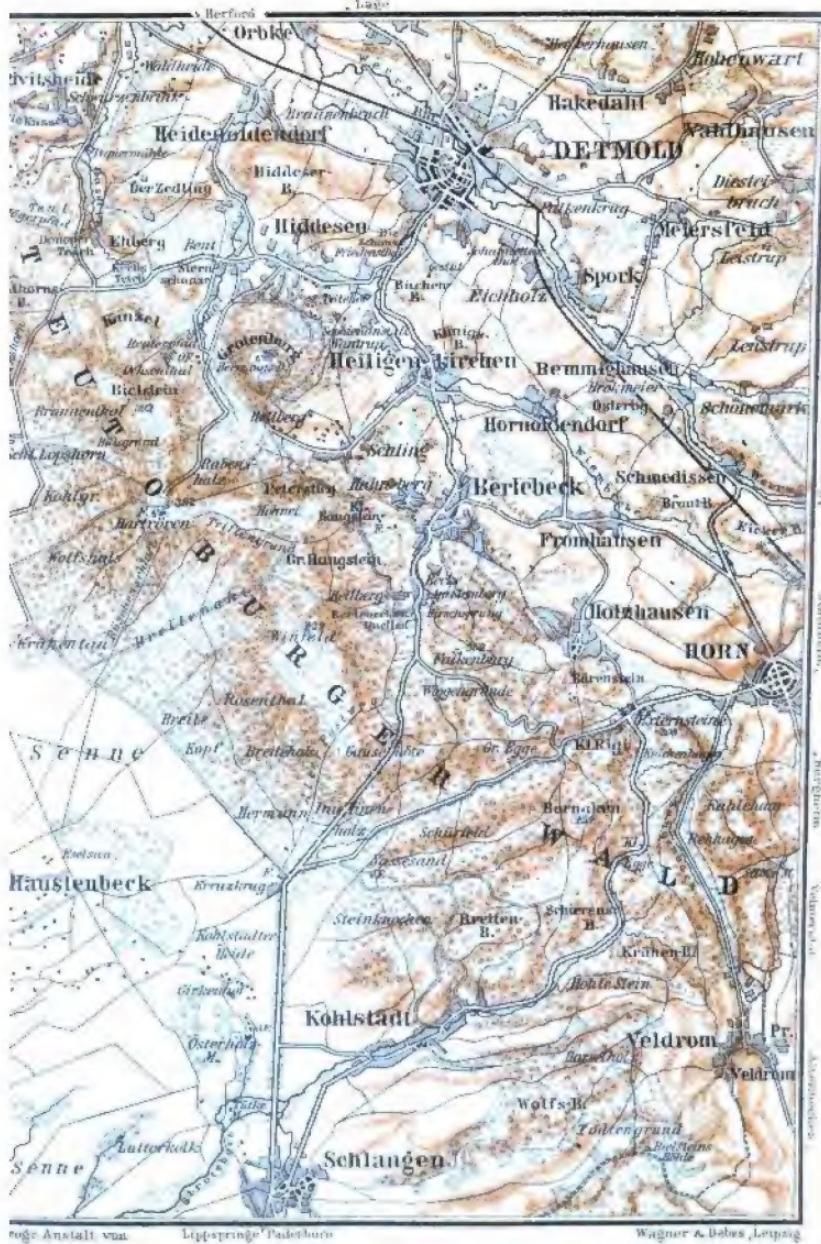
FROM DORTMUND to DÜSSELDORF, 44 M., a line of the *Bergisch Märkisch Railway* runs viâ *Langendreer*, *Bochum*, *Steele*, and *Essen* (see R. 6), and thence down the pretty Ruhrthal. — 27½ M. *Werden* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Gräber*), an ancient town, with 9400 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The main tower dates from the 9th cent., and the rest of the church is in the transition-style of the 12-13th centuries. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). — 30 M. *Kettwig* (*Kaiserhof*), with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 117). — 44 M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM DORTMUND to DÜSSELDORF by the *Rhenish Railway*, 48½ M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 M. 80, 4 M. 40, 2 M. 90 pf.). This line runs viâ *Herdecke* (p. 118) and *Hagen* (p. 106), beyond which it coincides almost exactly with the *Bergisch-Märkisch Railway*; comp. R. 6, p. 106, and *Baedeker's Rhine*. Branch-lines also run from Dortmund to *Witten* and *Hagen* (R. 6), to *Sterkrade* via *Wanne* (p. 98), and to *Gronau* (p. 157).

93 M. Hamm (**Graf von der Mark*, R. & B. 3½ M.; **Stadtkeller*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. ¾-1, D. incl. wine 3 M.; *Rheinischer Hof*, R., L., A., & B. from 2, D. 1½ M.; *Railway Hotel*), with 27,000 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, has considerable manufactures of iron. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, is remarkable for its great length and narrowness, there being only one aisle (that on the S.). About ½ M. from the town are the thermal baths of the same name. — Hamm is the junction of the Westphalian lines: N. to *Münster* (p. 153) and *Emden* (p. 157), S.E. to *Soest* (p. 107), and S.W. to *Unna* and *Schwerte* (p. 107).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. — 106 M. *Beckum*, the junction for a short branch-line to the (4 M.) small town of that name (Post; *Jürgens*). 111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda* the *Ems* is crossed. — 124 M. *Gütersloh* (*Schmale*; *Barkley*), with 6700 inhab., is a great depot of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The 'Pumpernickel' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious. — Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede* the train enters a more hilly district; to the right is the 'Colonia Bethel', a settlement for epileptic patients.





FROM BRACKWEDDE TO OSNABRÜCK, 33 M., railway in ca. $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 16 M. *Dissen* is the station for *Rothenfelde*, with saline springs. — About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of (26 M.) *Oesede* (omnibus) lies *Iburg*, with an old episcopal château and Benedictine abbey. View from the neighbouring *Dörenberg* (1025 ft.). — 33 M. *Osnabrück*, see p. 133.

135 M. *Bielefeld* (400 ft.; *Drei Kronen*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 M.; *Spengler*; *Ravensberger Hof*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1, D. incl. wine from 3 M.; *Kaiserhof*; *Westfälischer Hof*; **Teutoburg*, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; **Post*, plain, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), with 47,500 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen-trade, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent., is a busy manufacturing town. The *Marienkirche*, with a fine altar-piece (14th cent.), and the *Nicolaikirche*, with a carved altar of 1509, date from the 13th century. The castle on the *Sparrenberg*, rising above the town, erected in the 12th cent., was partly destroyed by fire in 1877, but has been restored. It is surrounded with pleasant grounds. The *Berglust*, a restaurant at the foot of the castle, commands a fine view. The *Hünenburg* (1 hr.) and the **Johannisberg*, to the S.W., are other good points of view.

143½ M. *Herford* (*Stadt Berlin*, R., L., & A. 2 M, well spoken of; *Rorig's Hotel*, *Central Hotel*, at the station; *Stadt Bremen*), with 21,600 inhab., possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery of the 9th cent., the abbess of which ranked with the princes of the empire. The *Münster*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent., contains a font of the 15th century. The *Marienkirche*, or *Abbey Church* (outside the town), founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an old carved-wood altar.

Enger, a small town 5 M. to the W. of Herford (diligence five times daily), was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, the Saxon Duke *Wittikind*, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered.

FROM HERFORD TO DETMOLD, 17 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 30, 1 M. 70, 1 M. 20 pf.); diligence thence to (12 M.) *Bergheim*, see p. 109. — The first station is (5 M.) *Salsufen* (*Stadt Bremen*; Cur-Hotel), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. — 7 M. *Lage* (Nolte's Inn; Arminius Hotel), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*.

From *Lage* a branch-railway runs to (5½ M.) *Lemgo* (*Wülker*; *Losch*), a small town of 7400 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1280, a handsome town-hall, and many gabled houses (in stone and timber-work) in the Renaissance style of the 16th century. *Merschaum* pipes are extensively made here. — The railway is being continued to *Hameln* (p. 109).

17 M. *Detmold*. — Hotels. **STADT FRANKFURT*, Lange-Str.; *LIPPISCHE HOF*, Hornsche-Str., R. & L. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 M., well spoken of; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, Lange-Str., good cuisine; *KAISERHOF*, at the station;

TEUTOBURGER HOF; PREUSSISCHER HOF. — Restaurants at the hotels; also, Meyer; Geissler; Odeon; *Neuer Krug, with garden.

Carriage to the Arminius Monument (Hermannsdenkmal) 8 M., to the Monument and the Externsteine 15 M.

Detmold, the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 11,200 inhab., is situated in the pretty valley of the *Werra*. In the middle of the town lies the *Residens-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent. and worthy of a visit. It contains some fine tapestry. To the N. of the palace square are the prince's stables ('*Senner*', see below). At the S. end of the town is the *Neu Palace* (built 1708-18, enlarged in 1850). The beautiful palace-garden, with fountains, is accessible (bell at the gate in the *Garten-Str.*). In the *Hornsche-Str.* are a *Natural History Museum* (open 10-12 and 1-5; 25 pf.) and the *Library* (60,000 vols., including several incunabula, and about 70 MSS.; open on Wed., 2-4, and Sat., 12-1). Pleasant walks on the *Büchenberg*, to the S. of the town.

About 3 M. from Detmold, to the S.W., rises the *Grotenburg*; the route, which cannot be mistaken, leads through the avenue by the canal, traverses the entrenchment, and follows the road to Lopshorn for five minutes. At the *Töthof* we diverge by a footpath to the left, which farther on passes some ancient German fortifications called the *Kleine Hünerring* and is indicated by stone pillars. On the (1 hr.) **Grotenburg* (1160 ft. above the sea, 840 ft. above Detmold; **Zum Hermannsdenkmal*), one of the highest points of the Teutoburgian Forest, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, which was inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height (constructed in 1880-48), stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the *Cherusci*, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst von Bandel* (d. 1876), who devoted to it a great part of his life. The different parts of the statue are cast in copper, and attached to a strong iron framework. The cost of the work amounted to about 270,000 M. The gallery of the monument (adm. 25 pf.) commands an admirable *Panorama*. The traces of the *Grosse Hünerring* (comp. above) are now very scanty. The precise position of the battlefield where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined, but it is probable that it is to be looked for in the *Wiehengebirge*, near Osnabrück, and not in the Teutoburgian Forest at all (comp. p. 184).

About 3½ M. to the S.W. of the *Grotenburg* lies *Lopshorn*, where a sturdy race of horses called '*Senner*' is bred.

FROM DETMOLD TO THE EXTERNSTEINE there are several routes, which may be entirely or partly traversed by carriage (2-3 hrs.; see above). The pleasantest is the following walk from the *Grotenburg* (see above). We follow the telegraph-wires from the hotel to (8 min.) the deer-fence and pass along the outside of this for 9 min. more. We then follow the broad green path inside the fence to (17 min.) a gate, where we take the narrow path to the right, which rejoins the broad path 5 min. later. We follow the latter, along the fence, to (1½ hr.) the *Berlebeck Springs*, near which is the *Villa Johannaberg* (pens. 5 M.). Here we ascend the highroad to the right and after ¼ M. a broad road leading to the left through the *Wiggengründe*. After 2 M. more we reach the Horn, Kreuzkrug, and Schlangen road, which leads to the left to (1¼ M.) the *Externsteine*. — By passing through the above-mentioned gate we reach the village of *Berlebeck* (Kanne, Schmidt, Forelle, D. 1½-2 M.), whence we may proceed to the *Externsteine* via the *Stemberg* (1360 ft.) and *Holzhausen* (Hartmann, pens. 3½ M.), or through the *Wiggengründe* (see above).

The "Externsteine (*Ulrich's Inn, Kaiserhof, R., A., & B. 2-2½, D. 2-2½, pens. 4-5 M.*) are a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, which may be ascended by steps and afford a fine view of the wooded environs. The name occurs in documents of 1083 in the form of 'Agistersteine'. In one of the rocks is a grotto, 33 ft. in length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in breadth, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in height, into which opens the mouth of a cave (17 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height). According to an inscription of 1110 in the grotto itself, it was fitted up by Bishop Henry of Paderborn in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. Outside the entrance to the grotto, and hewn in the rock somewhat in the old Oriental style, is a relief representing the Descent from the Cross (16 ft. high, 10 ft. broad) in two sections; in the upper are represented, in colossal figures, the dead body of Christ being removed from the Cross by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with the Virgin and the Evangelists. Above hovers God the Father with the banner of the Cross, and the figure of a child (the soul of the Saviour?), or perhaps Christ himself; at the side, the sun and moon. In the lower section are seen a man and a woman kneeling (Adam and Eve), entwined by a serpent (Sinn), waiting for redemption.

From the Externsteine we may proceed via (1½ M.) Horn (Teutoburger Hof; Bathskeller) to (1 M.) Horn-Meinberg (see below), or we may follow the picturesque forest-path via the Knickenhagen and the Vilmersdorff (1½ M.) to (2½ hrs.) Leopoldsthal (see below), to (3 hrs.) Sandebeck (see below), or to Altenbeken (see below). — From the Externsteine to Paderborn, see p. 108.

Beyond Detmold the railway (see p. 101) goes on to (35 M. from Herford; fares 4 M. 60, 3 M. 50, 2 M. 30 pf.) Altenbeken, passing Remmighausen, Horn-Meinberg, Leopoldsthal, Sandebeck, and Himmighausen (p. 109).

151 M. Löhne (*Railway Hotel), the junction for Hameln (p. 110) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 9).

154 M. Bad Oeynhausen. — Hotels. *VOGELER'S HOTEL; *CUR-HOTEL, R. from 3, D. 2½, B. 1½, pens. from 8½ M.; ROSA; PAVILLON; STARKE; VIKTORIA; KRONPRINZ. — Sanatorium, adjoining the Cur-Park, open throughout the year.

Restaurants at the *Curhaus*, the *Concordia*, and at the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 9 M., each additional pers. 3 M. — Music Tax 6 M., family 9-10½ M. A band plays thrice daily near the *Curhaus*.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (230 ft.), a watering-place with about 6000 patients annually, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the Weser. In the *Cur-Park*, three warm saline springs (92°, 80°, and 78° Fahr. respectively) issue from a shaft 2030 ft. in depth, the principal fountain rising in a jet 30 ft. in height. The water is considered especially beneficial in paralysis. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siel*, to *Melbergen*, to *Eidinghausen*, etc.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberge*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or *Porta Westphalica*, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. 160 M. Porta (*Hôtel Grosser Kurfürst*, R. from 1½ M.; *Bellevue*, with garden, R., L., A., & B. from 18/4, D. 13/4, board from 3½ M., both on the right bank; *Kaiserhof*, on the left bank, at the foot of the Wittekindsberg, R. from 1½, B. 3/4, D. 2, board 3 M.). The railway-station, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (615 ft.), on the right bank,

resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsb erg* (820 ft.), on which the province of Westphalia erected in 1896 an imposing **Monument to the Emperor William I.*, designed by Bruno Schmitz, and including a colossal statue by Zumbusch. In the adjacent *Margarethen-Klus*, a chapel, of which the outer walls and a rude altar and font alone remain, the Saxon Duke *Wittekind* is said to have been baptised under Charlemagne's compulsion (comp. p. 101). The neighbouring quarries of excellent sandstone afford an interesting survey of the stratification of the rock.

164 M. *Minden* (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Victoria Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½, omn. 1 M.; **Stadt London*, R., L., & A. 1½-2¾, B. ¾, D. 2, omn. ½ M.; *Müller*; *Westfälischer Hof*, all in the town, ¾ M. distant), with 21,000 inhab., lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by two bridges. From the time of Charlemagne down to 1648, when it fell as a secular principality to Brandenburg, the town was the seat of a bishop; after 1529 the bishops were Protestants. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72 and the nave from the end of the 13th cent.; the choir, built in 1377-79, has been recently restored (sacristan, Dom-Str. 16). The window-tracery is very rich. The cathedral treasury contains numerous valuable works of art. The handsome *Government Buildings*, constructed of the same brown, veined sandstone which has been used for many other buildings in the town, were erected in 1832-41. The *Gymnasium* contains a tastefully decorated aula, with two large historical paintings. The fortifications were levelled in 1872.

From *Minden* (Löhne) to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Oldenzaal*, see E. 9.

168½ M. *Bückeburg* (**Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. ¾-1, D. 1¾-2¾ M.; *Berliner Hof*; *Rathskeller*), the capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, is a dull town, with 5600 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The Protestant church, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, '*Exemplum Religionis Non Structuræ*'.

The **Papenbrink* (990 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of *Bückeburg* (reached by following the *Rinteln* road to *Klein-Bremen*, and then turning to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 110) in 1½ hr. — About 2½ M. to the N.W. of *Klein-Bremen* are the small sulphur-baths of *Nammen*; 5 M. to the S.E. of *Bückeburg* (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) those of *Eilsen*.

176 M. *Stadthagen* (*Stadt London*), an ancient town with an old château and Rathhaus, chalybeate baths, and many timber-buildings; by the church is the mausoleum of the princely family. — 186 M. *Haste*, whence a branch-line runs via the small baths of *Nenndorf* to (15 M.) *Weetzen* (p. 110). — 190 M. *Wunstorf* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*), the junction for *Bremen* (p. 158), with a large seminary and a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored. — Hence to the *Steinhuder Meer*, see p. 158.

203 M. Hanover, see p. 134; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 8; to Altenbekken, see R. 4.

FROM HANOVER TO LEIPSIC VIA MAGDEBURG, 165 M., railway in 5-6 hrs.; fares 21 M. 10, 17 M. 90, 12 M. 80 pf. — At (10 M.) *Lehrte* (see below) the line diverges from the Stendal and Berlin line and runs via (23 M.) *Paine* ("Tüllmann), near which petroleum springs were discovered in 1880, and (29 M.) *Vechelde* to (39 M.) *Gross-Gießingen* (p. 110) and (37½ M.) *Brunswick* (p. 145). From Brunswick to (91 M.) *Magdeburg*, see pp. 110, 111; from Magdeburg to (165 M.) *Leipsic*, see p. 311. Through-carriages by this line run to Dresden and Vienna.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 17), Brunswick (see above), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 141) lines.

238 M. *Isenbüttel*; 246½ M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1780-1874) was born; 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is the large château of Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of lines to Magdeburg (p. 111) and to Salzwedel (p. 106); 268 M. *Mieste*; 276½ M. *Gardelegen* (*Deutsches Haus*), an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church (7600 inhab.).

296 M. *Stendal* (*Nicolai*, by the railway-station, with garden; **Adler*; *Eudolphi*; *Rail. Restaurant*; tramway from the station to the town), a town with 20,100 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear on the site of a Slavonic settlement, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late-Gothic structure, was erected in 1423-66 and restored in 1893. The W. portions with the towers, in the transition style, date from 1257. In the choir, stained glass of 1480. The Gothic cloisters of 1460 are now fitted up as a *Provincial Museum* (open on Sun., 11-12, and Wed., 2-3). The imposing late-Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, in front of which is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. In the open space behind the choir of the Marienkirche is a bronze statue of the celebrated archæologist *Winckelmann* (1717-68); the house in which he was born, near the *Unglinger Thor*, is marked by a tablet. The only remains of the old fortifications are two gates, the *Ünglinger* and *Tangermünster Thor*. Outside the latter is a bust of *G. Nachtigal* (1834-85), the African traveller.

A branch-railway runs from Stendal to Tangermünde (*Schwarzer Adler*), picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7 M. to the S. E., and remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th cent., the finest of which are the gateways, the church of *St. Stephen*, and the recently-restored *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 17 M. 5, 12 M. 80, 8 M. 60 pf.). Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (36 M.) *Salzwedel* ("Deutscher Hof"), on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the Mark (10,000 inhab.), and once a Hanseatic town, containing several interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing various works of art); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenzkirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; and a number of late-Gothic timber-buildings. The *Altstadt-Rathaus* (of 1508) was burned down in 1895. Rail-

way to *Oebisfelde*, see p. 103. — 86 M. *Uelzen* (p. 100) is the junction for Hamburg and Hanover. From (109 M.) *Visselhövede* a line runs S. through the Lüneburg Heath to Hanover. At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 158). — 145 M. *Bremen*, see p. 158.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (86 M.), see R. 49; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 49.

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerien* the train crosses the Elbe. 304 M. *Schönhausen*, the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of Prince Bismarck in 1815. Most of the estate afterwards passed into other hands, but it was purchased by the 'German People' in 1885 and presented to Prince Bismarck on his 70th birthday. The mansion is now a museum, containing gifts presented to the prince (adm. 10-12 and 2-5).

From Schönhausen diligence daily in 1 hr. to (7½ M.) *Jerichow* (Blümner), with the interesting Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian convent founded in 1144. — From Jerichow a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) *Tangermünde* (p. 105).

317½ M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst), with 18,400 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. Several unimportant stations.

354½ M. *Spandau* (*Friedrichshof*, *Kaiserhof*, both at the station; *Pohrt's Restaurant*, Breite-Str.), at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, with 50,800 inhab., is strongly fortified and contains extensive military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling is kept in the imposing old *Julius Tower* in the Citadel. The church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 14th cent., contains interesting monuments and a metal font of 1398. A monument in front of the church, unveiled in 1889, commemorates the Elector Joachim II.'s profession of Protestantism here in 1539. Near the Charlotten-Brücke is a monument to Emp. Frederick III. (1892).

366 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

4. From Cologne to Berlin via Hildesheim.

368 M. RAILWAY in 9½-13¼ hrs. (express fares 52 M. 80, 38 M. 80, 27 M. 20 pf.; ordinary 36 M. 80, 27 M. 80, 19 M. 20 pf.). Dining and Sleeping Cars are attached to the principal trains.

The train starts from *Deutz*, opposite Cologne. Hence to (44 M.) *Hagen* via (28 M.) *Elberfeld*, (30 M.) *Barmen*, and (35 M.) *Schwein*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

44 M. *Hagen* (**Lünenschloss*, R. 2½, B. 1 M.; *Römer*, R. & B. 2½ M., well spoken of, these two at the station; **Kaiserhof*, **Glitz*, R., L., & A. 2¼, D. 2¼, B. ¾ M., in the town), a flourishing manufacturing town with 41,800 inhab., is the junction of several railways, which diverge in all directions to the industrial valleys of the *Ennepe*, *Volme*, *Lenne*, and *Ruhr*. Railway to *Siegen*, see p. 119; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see pp. 119, 118.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*; to the left rises an abrupt hill with the tower of **Hohen-syburg* (adm. 25 pf.; restaurant), once a stronghold of Wittekind (p. 101). A little to the W. is a monument to Emp. William I. — 50 M. *Westhofen*.

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Schwerte (*Sternberg*), a small town with a Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period (carved altar of 1523; stained-glass windows of the 14th and 15th cent.), is the junction for the line to Arnsberg, Scherfede, and Cassel (R. 7).

From (58 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to *Hörde* and *Dortmund* (p. 99). — **63 M. Unna** (*König von Preussen*; *Strube*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 12,400 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and *Dortmund* (R. 8). *Königsborn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., is visited for its salt-springs (lodgings at the *Curhaus*).

81 M. Soest (320 ft.; **Overweg*, R., L., A., & B. 3, D. 3 M.; *Vorwinkel*), an old town with 15,400 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of much importance. It possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schrar'), which served in the 12th cent. as a model to *Lübeck* and other towns. The town is still surrounded by broad walls; the moats have been converted into gardens. Of the ancient gates the *Osthoventhor* (1526) alone is preserved. The *Rathhaus* (1701) contains interesting archives. Opposite lies the Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Otho the Great, in the 10th cent., and dating in its present form from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed about 1166. The adjacent *Chapel of St. Nicholas* contains mural paintings of the early 13th cent. and an altar-piece by Conrad of Soest (ca. 1400). — The *Petrikirche* dates from the 12th century. — The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the 15th century, and restored in 1850-82. The picturesque apse should be observed. The N. aisle contains an altar-piece of 1473, with wings, another by Heinrich Aldegrever (1502-1560), and a curious embroidered altarcloth of the 14-15th century. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb. A wooden antependium, in the *Westfälische Kunstverein*, is the earliest known example of German easel-painting (1166).

Drügelter, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 120), 7 M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road then traverses the extensive *Arnsberger Wald*.

FROM SOEST TO HAMM, 15 M., railway in 35-40 minutes. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 13).

From Soest via Dortmund and Essen to *Düsseldorf*, see p. 100.

84 M. Sassendorf (*Lohöfer*), with salt-works; **89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Benninghausen**. — **94 M. Lippstadt** (*Köppelmann*), a town with 11,100 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive *Marienkirche*, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir stalls. A branch-line diverges here to (19 M.) *Warstein*, near which are the fine stalactite *Bielstein Caverns* (adm. 75 pf.).

121 M. Paderborn (*Union, Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Weisser Schwan, Preussischer Hof, Westfälischer Hof*, in the town), an ancient town with 19,900 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000.

The *Cathedral* has been repeatedly ravaged by fire, and was restored in 1891-93, when the columns and pillars were painted. The crypt and the massive W. tower belong to the original Romanesque building (ca. 1143); the rest dates from the 13th century. The principal "Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with 13th cent. reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, and saints. The other sculptures on the same side of the church, belonging to the original church, consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with animals from the old German lore.

INTERIOR. In the N. transept stands a finely-carved late-Gothic altar of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops. In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1822, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 16th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, executed in the 14th century. — The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the old *Chapel of St. Bartholomew*, erected in 1009-36 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, and containing dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 198 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born*, or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Protestant Church*, originally belonging to a Benedictine abbey, is a flat-roofed basilica with two towers. The *Busdorfkirche* was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the present edifice dates from the 14th century. The choir contains a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — The *Rathhaus*, of 1477 and 1618, has recently been well restored.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Paderborn station.

From Paderborn a diligence runs daily to Lippespringe (385 ft.; *Old and New Curhaus, Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., well spoken of), situated 6 M. to the N.E. It possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints, and attracts upwards of 2500 visitors annually. The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Curhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippespringe via *Schlängen* (Koch's Inn) to the *Externsteine* (p. 103), 9 M.; from Schlängen the old highroad leads through fine avenues of oaks to *Detmold* (p. 101).

122½ M. Neuenbeken. The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long and 84 ft. high, immediately beyond which is another, 528 yds. long and 114 ft. high, crossing the *Becke Valley*.

124 M. Altenbeken, the junction for Kreisen and Magdeburg (R. 5) and for Warburg and Cassel (R. 7).

From ALTERNBEKEN to CASSEL, 55½ M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 M. 20, 5 M. 40, 3 M. 60 pf.). Stations: 2½ M. *Willebadessen*; 16 M. *Bonenburg*. — 28 M. *Warburg*, and thence to (50½ M.) *Cassel*, see R. 7.

The train now passes through the *Egge Hills* by a tunnel 1⅓ M. long. **129½ M. Himmighausen** (p. 103); **133½ M. Bergheim**; **136½ M. Steinheim**; **143 M. Schieder** (Deutsches Haus), with a château and park of the Prince of Lippe. The train crosses the Emmer. **148½ M. Lügde**, with a late-Romanesque church.

149 M. Pyrmont. — Hotels. *LIPPISCHER HOF, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3 M.; KRONE, R. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 M.; WALDECKER HOF, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; GROSSES BADE-HOTEL; VOGELL'S PENSION & RESTAURANT, on the hill behind the new Protestant church, moderate and well spoken of. Several Lodging Houses. — Furnished Apartments to be had in most of the houses of the place; double-bedded room, 20 M. a week and upwards. — Meyer's Wine Rooms. — Visitors' Tax 15 M., each addit. member of a family 7 M. — The station is about 2 M. to the S. of the town; tramway 30 pf., omn. 50 pf., cab with one horse 1½, with 2 horses 2 M.

Pyrmont, pleasant little town (1500 inhab.) in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the 16th century, was formerly one of the most famous watering-places in Europe, and is still visited by 13,000 patients annually. The principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station, both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allee*, an avenue extending from the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Cursaal, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of the visitors. The veranda of the railway restaurant commands a good view of Pyrmont and the surrounding hills. — Excursions may be made to the *Bomberg*, the *Königsberg*, *Friedenthal* (pens. from 4 M.) the *Schellenberg*, etc.

Beyond Pyrmont the train crosses the *Emmer*. **153 M. Welsede.** At (156½ M.) *Emmerthal* it quits the valley of the *Emmer*; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Haemelschenburg*, an imposing Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. We then cross the *Weser* and the *Hamel*, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (right) and *Ohr* (left).

161 M. Hameln (*Thiemann, *Sonne, Oster-Str., R., L. & A. from 2, B. 3/4-1, D. 2 M.; *Bremer Schlüssel, on the *Weser*, near the suspension-bridge, R., L. & A. 1¾-2½ M.; *Stadt Bremen*, R., L., & A. 1½-2 M.; *Kaiserhof*, at the station, well spoken of; omn. to the town 25 pf.), a town with 16,500 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important. The handsome *Münster*, near the bridge, dedicated

to St. Boniface, was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75 (sacristan, Münsterkirchhof 10). The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Dempfersche Haus* (1607; Markt 7), the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1642), and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610), in the Oster-Str. (Nos. 7 and 2), are the finest. An old legend called the 'Rat Catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' ('choreomania'), left the town, and never returned; but it is possibly a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the Rattenfängerhaus records the legend. The *Post Office* and the *Marktkirche* are also imposing buildings.

The *Klat* (805 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). On the right bank are the forester's house of (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Heisenkäthe* and the summer-resort of *Friedrichswald* (pens. 4 M.).

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Carlshafen* (p. 121) and *Münden*, see p. 190.

FROM HAMELN TO HANOVER. 33 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 4 M. 40, 3 M. 30, 2 M. 20 pf.). 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hasperde*; 7 M. *Münden*. — 12 M. *Springe* (Meyer's Hotel), with a large deer-park belonging to the emperor. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — At (28 M.) *Westzen* diverges a branch-line to *Haste*. Beyond (29 M.) *Linden* we cross the *Leine*. — 33 M. *Hanover*, see p. 134.

FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE, 33 M., branch-line in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser* (from Hameln upwards to *Eise*, see below). 15 M. *Einteln* (**Stadt Bremen*; *Stadt Cassel*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the *Weser*, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1808. The *Pachenburg* (1070 ft.; 'View') is situated 6 M., and the *Papenbrück* (p. 104) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. — A shadeless road leads from Einteln via *Müllenbeck*, with an ancient Gothic church, to (5 M.) *Varenholz*, with a château of 1686. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Steinbergen* (inn), whence a walk may be taken to (6 min.) the *Arnsburg* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Luhdener Klippe* (view). — 25 M. *Vlotho*. — 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 103).

Our line now diverges from that to Hanover (see above) and runs to the E. (right) to (179 M.) *Eise* (see p. 132). At (183 M.) *Nordstemmen* (p. 132) we again diverge to the right and run towards the E. to (201 M.) *Hildesheim* (see p. 141). Beyond Hildesheim the train runs towards the N.W., passing some unimportant stations. 221 M. *Gross-Gleidingen* is the junction of the line to (33 M.) *Hanover* (p. 105), via *Peine* and *Lehrte* (p. 105).

226 M. *Brunswick* (p. 145; **Refreshment Room*), junction for the *Harz* line (R. 61) and for Hanover (p. 134) and *Seesen* (p. 112). The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of *Alt-Richmond* and *Neu-Richmond* (comp. p. 153).

241 M. *Königslutter* (*Stadtkeller*), a small town on the *Lutter*, once the seat of a nunnery, converted by Emp. Lothaire II. into a Benedictine abbey in 1135. The **Church* is a fine example of the pure Romanesque style, the nave dating from about 1150, the richly

decorated choir and transept from the end of the 12th century. In 1894 it was adorned with painting. The main tower dates from the 13th, the upper part of the W. towers from the 15th century. The handsome cloisters were built about 1200. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife, and his son-in-law. The altar-lamp (12th cent.) and the Easter candlestick (13th cent.) are interesting.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Königslutter to Schöppenstedt (Deutsches Haus) via the *Tetzl-Denkmal*.

251 M. Helmstedt (*Erbprinz; Deutsches Haus; Kaiserhof*), an ancient town with 12,900 inhab., was in 1576-1810 the seat of a university. The old university building, in the Renaissance style (1592-97), contains a library and the aula of the gymnasium. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16-17th centuries. The *Stephanskirche* dates from the 13-15th centuries. On the *Marienberg*, a hill to the W., stands the old church of a suppressed Augustine nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (transition-style). The tower-chapels contain interesting mural paintings and antependia (13th cent.). — A little farther on are the dolmens known as the *Lübbensteine*. — To the E. of the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgeri*, secularised in 1803, the church of which is still used for Roman Catholic worship. The crypt (ca. 1050) was originally an independent church. — About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clara-Bad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs.

The old Cistercian convent of *Marienthal*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th century.

From Helmstedt a branch-railway runs to the S. to (14 M.) *Oebisfelde* (p. 106).

Several unimportant stations are passed. 262 M. *Eilsleben*, the junction for Holzminden (p. 112) and of branch-lines to Blumberg (p. 341) and Neuhausleben; 278 M. *Sudenburg* (p. 113), a suburb of Magdeburg.

280 M. *Magdeburg* (p. 113); thence to (368 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 5.

5. From Cologne to Berlin via Holzminden and Magdeburg.

350 M. RAILWAY in $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs. (express fares 52 M. 30, 38 M. 80 pf.; ordinary 36 M. 80, 27 M. 90, 18 M. 20 pf.). — Sleeping Cars are attached to the night-trains.

From Cologne to (124 M.) *Altenbeken*, see R. 4.

130 M. *Driburg* (*Englischer Hof*, pens. from $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Stadt Driburg*, both these well spoken of; *Eisenbahn; Evers*). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, a favourite watering-place in a healthy situation among wooded hills, with powerful chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the bathing establishment, with 200 rooms). Near the station is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad* (pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.). Excursions may be made

to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse*, with an old abbey church, etc.

$137\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brakel*. From (144 M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to *Carlshafen* (p. 121) and to *Nordhausen* via *Northeim* (p. 132). $146\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Godelheim*. On the hill to the right are the white buildings of *Schloss Fürstenberg* (p. 120).

150 M. **Höxter** (*Berliner Hof*, *Stadt Bremen*, both well spoken of), once a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League, with 7200 inhabitants. The Protestant *Church of St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectangular choir, was consecrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1592 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoritenkirche*, also Protestant, but at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The Roman Catholic *Nicolai-kirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 12th century. Among the most interesting Renaissance timber-buildings are the (restored) *Tilly House* and others in the *Heisterhof*, lying a little way back from the *Westerbach-Strasse*. — Steamers ply on the *Weser* from Höxter to *Münden* and *Hameln* (p. 109).

An avenue of chestnut-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) *Corvey* (*Inn*), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 822. The abbots were of princely rank. In 1798 it was created a bishopric, but it was suppressed in 1803. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, farm offices, and church, encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château contains a fine library of 150,000 vols., of which *Hofmann von Fallersleben*, who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874. The first six books of the *Annals of Tacitus* which had been believed to be lost, were found here in 1514.

The train now crosses the *Weser*; on the left bank lies *Corvey* (see above). — 155 M. **Holzminden** (**Buntrock*; *Uhde*; *Deutsches Haus*, at the station), a Brunswick town with 9100 inhab., possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering, with a monument to *Haarmann*, its founder. Railway to *Scherfede*, see p. 121. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the vale of the *Ihne*, with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelunxborn* (1129).

182 M. *Kreiensen* (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 M.), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 8). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (*Weisses Ross*), an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 844. Romanesque abbey-church, dating from 1172.

195 M. *Seesen* (**Kronprinz*; *Wilhelmsbad*), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts. (4500 inhab.). Railway to *Nordhausen* via *Herzberg*, see p. 392. — $199\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neukrug*, the junction of a branch-line to *Grauhof* (p. 395) and *Vienenburg* (p. 395). — $203\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lutter*. At *Lutter am Barenberge*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., *Tilly* gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark on 27th Aug., 1626.

207½ M. **Ringelheim**, junction of branch-lines to Vienenburg and to Hildesheim (p. 141) via Derneburg (p. 146).

220 M. **Börsum** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 M.), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 392). 229 M. **Mattierzoll**; 234½ M. **Jerxheim**, the junction of the line from Brunswick to Oschersleben (p. 391) and Magdeburg. At (252 M.) **Eilsleben** our line unites with that from Hanover and Brunswick (p. 111).

271 M. **Magdeburg**. — **Hotels**. Near the station: *CENTRAL HOTEL, B. from 2, B. 1½ M.; CONTINENTAL HOTEL (Pl. d; A, 3), B., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; FÜRST BISMARCK (Pl. h; A, 4), B., L., & A. from 1½, B. ¾-1, D. 2 M.; these three opposite the station; ERHEIMISCHER Hof, Victoria-Str. (Pl. A, 4), B. 1½ M.; EVANGELISCHE VEREINSHAUS, Bahnhof-Str. 29, B. 1½-3 M. — In the town: *WEISSEN SCHWAN (Pl. b; B, 3), Breite Weg 161, B., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *MAGDEBURGER Hof (Pl. k; B, 3), with electric light and lift, these two of the first class; CITY HOTEL, Alte Ulrichs-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 3); STADT PRAG (Pl. e; B, 4), Bär-Platz, with restaurant, KAISERHOF (Pl. a; B, 3), Kutschter-Str. 10, both well spoken of.

Restaurants. Wine: Jordas, Kaiser-Str. 28; *Fuhrmann, Himmelreich-Str. 4; *Dankwardt & Richters, Breite Weg 55; *Rathskellerei, Altenmarkt; *Est Est, Prälaten-Str. 1; Continental Bodega Co., Alte Ulrichs-Str. 10. — Beer: *Central, Central Hotel; Grosser Kurfürst (Pl. k; B, 6), Hasselbach-Platz; Hofbräu, Hasselbach-Str. 1 (Pl. A, 4); *Franziskaner (Pl. f; B, 3), Breite Weg; Stadithaus, Jakob-Str. (Pl. C, 2); Franks, Schöneck-Str. 1; Reichshalle, Kaiser-Str. 18; Weisser Bär, Weinfass-Str. 6. — Cafés. Peters, National, Tamborini, Breite Weg 20, 12, and 213; Dom, Oranien-Str. 12. — Confectioners. Café Hohenzollern (Pl. c; B, 2), Breite Weg; Meffert, Breite Weg 166.

Baths, Fürsten-Str. 28 and Gneisenau-Str. 3.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 23; A, B, 4), see p. 114; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. 24; C, 3); *Victoria* (Pl. 26; E, 2), a summer-theatre in the Werder (p. 116). — Concert Rooms. *Fürstenhof, Kaiser-Str. 93; *Theater-Garten*, at the *Stadt-Theater*; *Hofjäger*, Ring-Str.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M. — By time: ½ hr., for 1-2 pers. 1 M., 3 pers. 1 M. 30 pf., 4 pers. 1½ M.

Tramway every 6 min. in the forenoon and every 4 min. in the afternoon from *Neustadt* along the Breite Weg to *Sudenburg* and *Buckau*; from the *Alte Ulrichs-Thor* across the Altenmarkt and over the Elbe bridges to the *Friedrichstadt* and (steam-tramway) *Herrenkrug*; from the *Alte Ulrichs-Thor* through the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the *Hofjäger* and the *Stadtfeld*; from the Breite Weg through the *Kaiser-Str.* and *Wilhelm-Str.* to the *Hofjäger*.

United States Consul, *Herr Julius Muth*; vice-consul, *Herr R. Weichsel*.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, and a fortress of the first rank, with 220,000 inhab. (includ. suburbs), is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. An island in the river is occupied by the *Citadel*. As the point of intersection of numerous railways (to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, and Leipsic), Magdeburg is also one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany. It is the headquarters of the German sugar industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. The most

important of its numerous industries are iron-founding and machine-making.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (see below) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 968 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see of equal rank with Cologne and Mayence. In the 13-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was burgomaster of the town from 1646 to 1681. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg. The extension of its line of fortifications in 1866 and 1870 has led to a great development of the town on the W., S., and N.

The chief street of the new quarter near the railway-station is the KAISER-STRASSE (Pl. B, 3-5), containing the *Theatre* (Pl. 23; A, B, 4). Among the other handsome buildings of this quarter are the *Real-Gymnasium* and the *School of Art* (Pl. 14; A, 3).

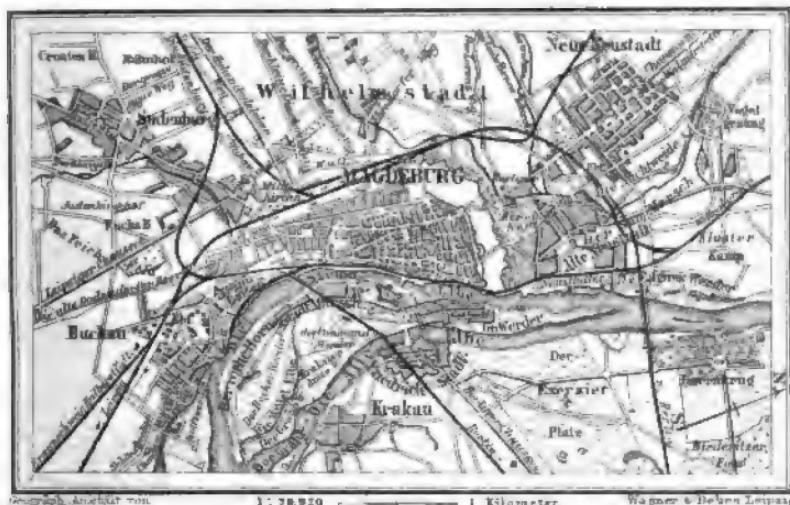
The BABSTRE WEG (B, 1-6), the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the old town from N. to S. and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date mostly from the 17th century. The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — The sculptures in the pediment of the handsome *Reichs-Bank*, in the Grosse Münz-Str. (Pl. B, 3), were taken from the old house of Otto von Guericke (d. 1686; see above).

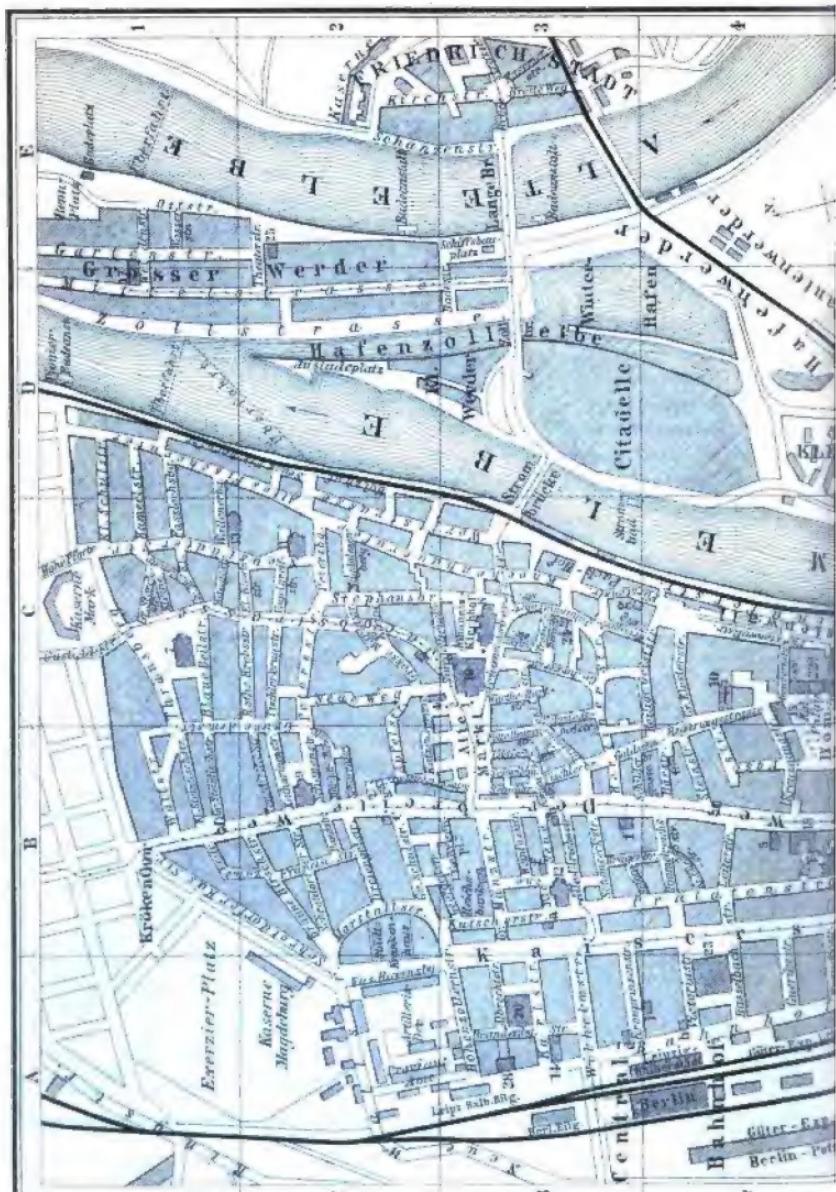
The **Cathedral* (Pl. 6; B, C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble and massive structure, erected after 1208 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church (comp. above), was the earliest attempt in the Gothic style in Germany. The elaborate polygonal choir, the two unfinished E. towers, and the E. bays of the nave were erected before 1274. The choir with its two-storyed ambulatory and series of chapels recalls the French style of building, though many of the details are essentially German in spirit. The purely Gothic nave dates from 1363, the W. towers from 1310-1520. The rich W. portal is worthy of inspection. The whole edifice was restored under Frederick William III. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft.

The CHOIR, which contains richly carved stalls, is separated from the nave by a late-Gothic *Screen* (1448). The antique columns below the painted figures of saints and Saxon emperors (13th cent.) are supposed to have been previously utilized in the earlier church of the Emp. Otho I. (d. 973), who reposes beneath a simple marble slab in the choir. — The RETRO-CHOIR contains the tomb (1447) of Otho's consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England, two fine brasses, and a curious *Chapel* (18th cent.) with painted figures of the imperial pair. — In the S. TRANSEPT are a *Madonna* and the tomb of Archbp. Otho of Hessen (d. 1861), both in

MAGDEBURG.

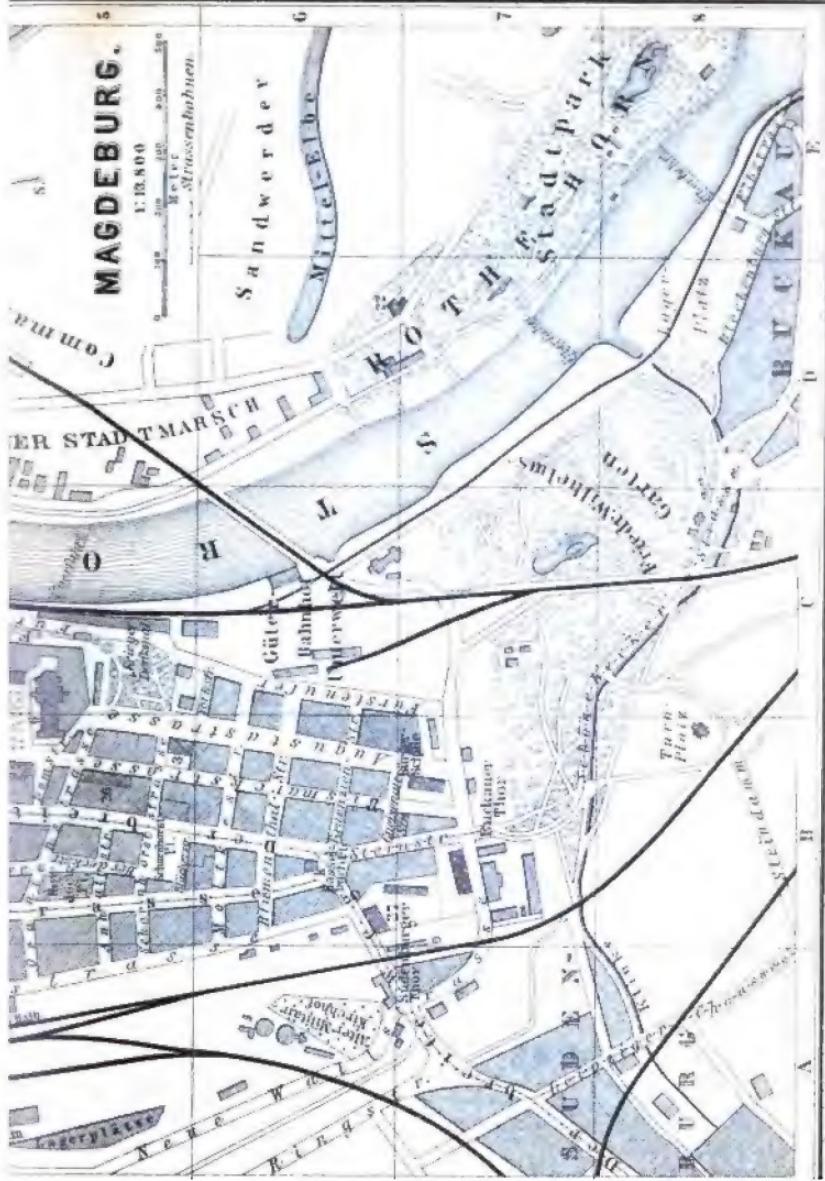
Denkmäler.			
1. Otto der Grosse	C. 3.	14. Kunstschule	A. 3.
2. A. W. Franke	C. 3.	15. Oberlandes - Gericht	C. 4.
3. Dom - Gymnasium	B. 5.	16. Ober - Präsidium	C. 4.
4. Hauptwache	C. 2.	17. Odeon	D. E. 1.
Kirchen.		18. Post	B. 4.
5. Deutsch - Reformierte	B. 4.	19. Rathaus	C. 3.
6. Dom	B. C. 5.	20. Real - Gewerbeschule	A. 3.
7. Jakobskirche	C. 1.	21. Regierungs - Gebäude	C. 4. 5.
8. Johannis Kirche	C. 3.	22. Schützenhaus	D. 6. 7.
9. Katharinenkirche	B. 2.	22 ^a . Museum	C. 4.
10. Marien od. Liebfrauenkirche	C. 4.	23. Stadttheater	A. 4.
11. Petrikirche	C. 2.	24. Wilhelmtheater	C. 3.
12. Utrikeskirche	B. 3.	25. Victoria - (Sommer) Theater	E. 2.
13. Wallonenkirche (reform.)	C. 1.	26. Töchterschule (neue höhere)	B. 5.
		27. Neue Trainkaserne	B. 6. 7.
		28. Turnhalle (Friesen -)	A. 3.

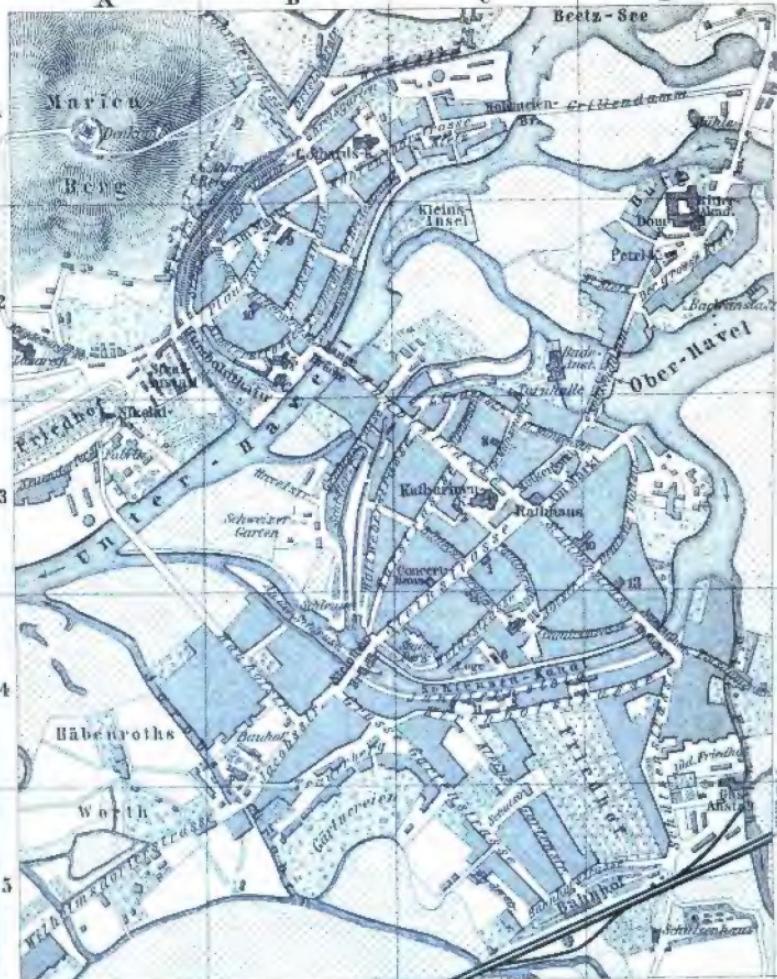




MAGDEBURG.

1: 13.800





BRANDENBURG

1 : 18.200

100 200 300 400 500 Meter.

1. Amtsgericht	C.3.	Nikolaik.-K.	A.3.
2. Gerichtshaus (altes)	B.2.	Paulsk.-K.	C.4.
3. Gymnasium	C.3.	Petri-K.	D.2.
4. Wredow-Zuchthof	B.4.	Synagoge	C.3.
Kirchen:		5. Krankenhaus	B.2.
Dom-K.	D.2.	6. Post	C.D.B.2.
Gothards-K.	B.1.	II. Protestant-Amt	C.4.
5. Johannis-K.	B.2.	Ritter-Akademie	D.L.2.
Katherinen-K.	C.3.	12. Soldatenkirche/Realgym	B.2.
6. Katholische K.	C.4.	13. Steuer-Amt	D.3.

the Gothic style and painted. — The Nave contains numerous other monuments of the 18th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. — In the chapel beneath the towers is the *Monument of Archbishop Ernsti, one of the earlier works of the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1484; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, SS. Maurice and Stephen, and a variety of decorations. Here also is a large candelabrum, cast in 1484, probably by P. Vischer. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzel are also shown. — Outside the portal of the N. transept is a Gothic portico with figures of the Ten Virgins (originally painted) and of the Old and New Covenant (ca. 1300).

The Tower (488 steps) commands a fine view, to which, however, that from the gallery (166 steps) is almost equal. The sacristan (1 M.) lives in the handsome adjoining Cloisters (13th and 14th cent.), with old sgraffito embellishments. The old *Chapter Room, adjoining the cloisters on the E., is now occupied by the public archives. — The large bell weighs 13 tons.

The Civic Museum, Domhof 5, occupies the old Royal Palace, to which various additions have been made (open free on Sun. and holidays, 11-2, and on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 11-1 and 3-5, in winter 11-3; adm. on Tues. and Frid., at the same hours, 50 pf.). The groundfloor and first floor of the front-building are occupied by the *Industrial Collections* and the *Engravings*; in the side-building to the left are the *Pictures and Sculptures*; to the right are the *Prehistoric Collections*. The *Natural History Collection* is on the second floor of the main building.

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the Liebfrauenkirche (Pl. 10, C 4; sacristan, Klosterkirchhof 7) or *Church of Our Lady*, begun about 1070 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica, altered and added to in the Gothic style about 1220, and restored in 1890-91. The Romanesque *Cloisters (12th cent.) and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entr., Regierungs-Str. 4).

In the ALTMARKT (Pl. B, C, 3), in front of the Rathhaus (Pl. 19; 1691), rises the *Monument of Otho I. (Pl. 1), an equestrian figure, 8 ft. high, on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality about 1290, and several times restored. At the corners are the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and two other figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures. The statues are all in sandstone and of life-size.

The small Platz near the Hauptwache (Pl. 4) contains a bronze Statue of Franke (d. 1851; Pl. 2), burgomaster of Magdeburg. A little to the E. is a large new building, containing municipal offices and the *Public Library*. — In front of the Johanniskirche (Pl. 8; C, 3) stands a *Luther Monument*, by Hundrieser, erected in 1886.

The Fürstenwall (Pl. O, 4, 5), on the Elbe, is a favourite walk. At the S. end are pleasure-grounds, with a *War Monument*.

The Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten (Pl. B, C, 7, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*, destroyed in 1812. The eminence on which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. In the W. part of the park are the *Gruson Palm Houses* (open 8-12 and 1-3). On the S. side lies the

manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 113), with numerous villas and the large *Gruson Iron Works* (3000 men), now belonging to Herr Krupp (p. 117). — Opposite, on the right bank of the Elbe, the *Rothe Horn Park* (Pl. D, E, 7, 8), with the *Schützenhaus-Restaurant*.

On the *Werder* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2) are situated the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. 25) and a number of pleasure-resorts, such as the *Odeon* (Pl. 17). — On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the **Herrenkrug* (frequent steamers in the afternoon, 15-25 pf.; tramway, see p. 113), on the left bank the *Vogelsang* (tramway), both favourite resorts, with pleasant grounds.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* the train crosses the Elbe. At (280 M.) *Biederitz* our line unites with that from Zerbst and Leipzig (p. 345).

286 M. *Burg* (Roland; Hesse), with 19,400 inhab., and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

321 M. *Brandenburg* (**Schwarzer Bär*, Stein-Str. 60; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Schwan*; *Cramer's Wine Rooms*; *Ahler's Berg*, with garden and open-air theatre; *Stadtpark Restaurant*; *Wilhelms-Garten*), a dull town with broad streets and 42,700 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dominsel.

Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic *Hevelli*, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1157 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the chief place in the Mark. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station (comp. Plan C, D, 5) we proceed by the *Schützen-Strasse*, *Annenthor-Brücke*, and the *St. Annen-Strasse* to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the 14th cent., but modernised and disfigured in the 18th. Near it stands a *Roland* (see p. 161), 18 ft. in height. Opposite rises the **Church of St. Catharine*, a Gothic brick edifice, the nave of which was erected in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the tower above the W. front in 1583-85. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior is worthy of careful inspection, especially that of the Corpus Christi chapel, adjoining the nave. In the interior are fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and several monuments. — We next cross the *Molkenmarkt* and the *Mühlendamm*, past the early-Gothic *Petrikirche* (Pl. D, 2; 14th cent.), to the —

CATHEDRAL (Pl. D, 2), originally a Romanesque basilica of 1165-1187, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., and restored by Schinkel in 1834-36. It contains a fine reredos of 1518, and remains of an earlier one of 1375. The *altar-candelabrum*, with statuettes

of angels, dates from 1441. The sacristy contains an interesting collection of mediæval vestments.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, where the church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. B, 1), partly Romanesque of 1160, and partly Gothic of 1348, and the old *Altstadt Rathhaus* (Pl. 2; B, 2), of the 13-14th cent., are the most interesting buildings.

Fine view from the *Marienberg* (Pl. A, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower 114 ft. in height, designed by the architect Stier, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, erected in 1890 to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 1866, 1870-71.

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, from which a diligence runs thrice daily to (7½ M.) *Lehnin (Kronprinz; Preussischer Hof)*, with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1871-79. — As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 2.

6. From Duisburg to Hagen and Siegen via Langen-dreer.

105 M. RAILWAY to Hagen in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 5 M. 20, 3 M. 90, 2 M. 70 pf.); thence to Siegen in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 50, 6 M. 40, 4 M. 30 pf.).

The line at first traverses the *Westphalian Coal Measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 92 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 10-12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg, see p. 98. — 5 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr (Im Zulast; Retze)*, a prettily-situated town with 36,000 inhab., the junction of several railways and surrounded by coal-pits and iron-works. The *Grosse Kirche* dates from the 13-14th centuries. On the left bank of the Ruhr is the old château of *Broich*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia spent part of her youth.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of world-wide celebrity. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 20,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat-companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe and Asia with steel guns.

12 M. *Essen* (**Essener Hof*; **Rheinischer Hof*, at the Bergisch-Märkisch station; **Berliner Hof*, R., L., & A. 2 M. 30 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *Deutscher Hof; Victoria; Stemme*), a town with 96,100

inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, where upwards of six million tons of coal are raised annually, it has increased rapidly within the last forty years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel.

The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 874, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. It was restored in 1881-86. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1316.

The *Interior* contains an altar-piece by *B. de Bruyn* (1522-27), a large seven-branched candelabrum of the 10th cent., and various interesting objects in the precious metals. The *Goldene Kammer*, or treasury, contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th century (sacristan, Berg-Str. 17). — To the N. are handsome Gothic *Cloisters*.

In front of the handsome *Rathhaus* is a *Statue of Alfred Krupp* (d. 1887; see p. 117), by Schaper, erected in 1889.

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 98), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (*Altenessen*; see p. 98).

15 M. *Steele (Badenbergs)*, an old town on the *Ruhr*, is surrounded by coal-mines (pop. 10,000). The station (*Restaurant) is at *Königstele* (Lindemann), 1 M. from the town. Steele is the junction of branch-railways to *Vohwinkel*, *Herdecke* (see below), and *Osterfeld*.

22 M. *Bochum (Neubauer, R., L., & A. from 2½, D. 2½ M.; Kaiserhof)*, an important industrial place with 53,900 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

25½ M. *Langendreer*, where the line diverges from that to *Marten* and *Dortmund* (p. 98).

29 M. *Witten* (265 ft.; **Voss*, in the town; *Dünnebacke*, near the station, R., L., A., & B. 2½, D. 2½ M.), an industrial town with 28,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ruhr*. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and *Volmarstein* is seen opposite.

34 M. *Wetter (Brandes)*, picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top is a monument to Baron Stein, the eminent Prussian minister, who was afterwards president of Westphalia (d. 1831).

36½ M. *Herdecke (Zweibrücker Hof')*, a town with 4300 inhab., opposite the influx of the *Volme* into the *Ruhr*. The valley of the *Ruhr* is here crossed by the imposing viaduct (to the left) of the Rhenish line from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 98). The *Hohen-syburg* (p. 106) is about 5 M. to the N. of Herdecke.

The train now crosses the valley by a viaduct, 345 yds. long

and 100 ft. high, and ascends first along the left bank of the *Volme* and then along the left bank of its affluent the *Ennepe*.

39 M. Hagen, the junction of several railways; see p. 106.

The *Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn* from Hagen to Siegen connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal-measures of the *Ruhr*.

50 M. Hohenlimburg (*Bentheimer Hof; Post*), a small town with 7100 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height. *View from the top.

52 M. Letmathe (*Post*), with 3000 inhabitants. Large zinc-foundry near the station.

FROM LETMATHÉ TO ISERLOHN AND FRÖNDENBERG, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-line in 1 hr. (1 M. 25, 30 pf.) — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Dechenhöhle, see below.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. Iserlohn (**Sander; Post*), with 24,700 inhab. is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. Extensive trade. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The *Stadtkirche* contains a fine carved altar of the 16th century. Near the station is the *Alexanderhöhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Kulturstieg*. — Beyond Iserlohn the line proceeds to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hemer*, a thriving industrial place, ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Menden* (*Beiderlinden*), and ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fröndenberg* (p. 120).

At the *Grüne* (inn), part of the valley of the *Lenne* between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil bones.

On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E., is situated the highly-interesting 'Dechenhöhle', a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (tickets of admission sold at the station, 1-2 pers. 1 M. 20, each member of a party 40 pf.), lighted with gas, and extending about 330 yds. into the hill.

Pleasant route from Iserlohn to Menden (10 M., see below), or to Arnsberg (21 M.). The road leads to the E. to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sundwig* (*Weber's Inn*), with an interesting stalactite grotto (adm. 50 pf.), in which bones of antediluvian animals have been found. On the hill (10 min.) is the *Felsenmeer*, a basin containing groups of rocks interspersed with trees. From Sundwig we proceed either by the highroad or by a footpath to the (3 M.) *Klusenstein*, a very picturesque ruin, with farm-buildings, rising precipitously above the wild valley of the *Hönne*. From this point down the valley of the *Hönne* to *Menden* (rail stat., see above), 1 hr., passing the *Schmelzquelle*, a clear and copious spring on the left. Or we may follow the highroad in the valley from Klusenstein, via *Binolen* (with the *Reckenhöhle*, adm. 50 pf.) to (3 M.) *Sansouci*, a good inn, where the *Hönne* is quitted (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the *Balver Höhle*, a large cave with numerous fossils). Thence over the hill to (6 M.) *Hachen* on the *Röhr*, from which a path (guide necessary) crosses the hills to *Arnsberg* in 2 hrs. (see p. 120).

58 M. Altena (*Klincke; Post*) is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the old Counts von der Mark. Pop. 12,100. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the castle afford beautiful views. Conspicuous war-monument. — Several small stations. From (77 M.) *Finnentrop* a branch diverges to *Olpe* and *Rothenmühle*. At (92 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahr-bacher Höhe* (1310 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel. 99 M. *Oreusthal*. Branch to Marburg (p. 416).

105 M. Siegen (**Goldner Löwe, R. & B.* 2 M. 80 pf.; **Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town (19,200 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens*

(1577-1640) was born here while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

7. From Cologne to Cassel via Arnsberg.

171 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. (fares, 22 M 50, 16 M 95, 11 M 20 pf.; express, 24 M 80, 18 M 40, 12 M 90 pf.). One fast train only runs daily by this line; the usual route from Cologne to Cassel, though a little longer, is via Soest and Altenbeken (R. 4; two quick trains daily in $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares as above).

Journey to ($52\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarze*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. Then (59 M.) *Langschede*. — 62 M. *Fröndenberg* (branch-line to *Menden* and *Iserlohn*, see p. 119).

74 M. *Neheim-Hüsten*. *Schloss Herdringen*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoit of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train passes through a tunnel below the *Schlossberg*.

$79\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnsberg** (**Husemann*, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 M ; *Helmert*; *Höynck*, at the station, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 7000 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill to the N., crowned with the ruins of a castle which was blown up in 1762, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town. At the foot of the hill is the former Premonstratensian abbey of *Wedinghausen*, now a grammar-school.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. — 92 M. *Meschede* (*Hoff*; *Gercken*), an ancient town with 3000 inhab., prettily situated on the Ruhr, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., with a late-Gothic church.

From (102 M.) *Olsberg* (Padberg) an excursion may be made to the *Kahle Astenberg* (2770 ft.), a fine point of view. Beyond Olsberg, on the hill to the right, are the huge *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

107 M. Stat. *Brilon* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. (diligence) from the town of that name (*Lohmann*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Teuto*), one of the most ancient in Germany, mentioned as early as the year 1100. Pop. 4500. It possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir and a huge tower; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150).

The line then descends the narrow *Hoppeke-Thal*. At (117 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bredelar* are iron-works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Marsberg* or *Stadtberge* (Post; *Poelmann*), a small town with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-*

Marsberg, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eversburg*, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irmensäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin. The castle and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772, who founded here the first church on Saxon soil. The church of St. Peter dates from the 12th and 13th centuries; in front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 161). The chapel of St. Nicholas is an interesting structure in the transition style.

132½ M. *Scherfede* (Railway Restaurant), the junction of a line to *Holzminden* (p. 112).

138½ M. *Warburg* (*Hôtel sum Desenberge; Dodi*), an ancient town (5300 inhab.), picturesquely situated on an eminence on the *Diemel*, is the junction of the railway to *Altenbeken* (p. 109). To the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruined tower of the castle of *Desenberg*.

From *Warburg* to *Corbach*, 27 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 3 M. 60, 2 M. 70, 1 M. 80 pf.). — The only intermediate station of importance is (15½ M.) *Arolsen* (*Waldecker Hof*), with 2800 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince *Waldeck*, father-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the painter, were both born at *Arolsen*. The Church contains three statuettes in marble by the former. — 27 M. *Corbach* (*Waldecker Hof*), a small town with 2300 inhabitants.

Beyond *Warburg* we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the *Diemel*. — 151 M. *Hümme* is the junction of a branch-line to (10½ M.) *Carlshafen* (*Schwan; Brandes*), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the *Diemel* into the *Weser*, whence steamers ply in summer to *Hameln* (p. 109) and *Münden* (p. 130).

155 M. *Hofgeismar*, with a mineral spring. — 159 M. *Grebenstein*, with ancient watch-towers, at the foot of the *Grebenburg*. — 164½ M. *Mönchhof*; 1½ M. to the W., in a beautiful park, lies *Wilhelmsthal*, formerly a château of the Elector of Hesse, built in 1760, containing handsome rococo decorations and several pictures by *Tischbein*.

171 M. *Cassel*. — *Hotels.* Near the Station: **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. b; C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3 M.; **HÔTEL ROYAL* (Pl. a; C, 2), similar charges, with restaurant, both opposite the station; *STÜCK'S HOTEL*, Museum-Str. 4, with restaurant; **CASSELER HOF* (Pl. g; D, 2), R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ M., with restaurant; *PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM* (Pl. c; C, 2), R. & L. 2½, D. 2½, B. 1 M., both in the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*; *DEUTSCHER KAISER* (Pl. d; D, 1), *Bahnhof-Str. 1*; *HÔTEL GOLZE*, Spohr-Str. 6, in these two R., L., & A. from 1½ M., B. 80 pf.-1 M., D. 2-2½ M.; *EVANGELISCHE VEREINSHAUS*, *Kölnische-Str. 17*, B. 1½-3 M. — In the Town: **KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN* (Pl. e; D, 2), **HÔTEL SCHIRMER* (Pl. f; D, 3), these two in the *Königs-Platz* and of the first class, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3-3½ M.; *BITTER* (Pl. h; E, 2), *Mittelgasse 42*, with restaurant; *REICHSKANZLER*, *Oberste Gasse 56*; *BAVARISCHER HOF*, *Grosse Rosen-Str. 16*. — *Pensions:* *Frau Hagst*, *Hohenkollern-Str. 88*; *Fräulein Werenberg*, *Grosse Friedrich-Str. 12* (pens. 4-5 M.). — Hotels at *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 128.

Restaurants. *Palais Restaurant*, *Obere König-Str. 30*; *Gerhardt*, *Obere*

König-Str. 28; *Königsschenke*, Obere König-Str. 22; *Ludovici*, Friedrichs-Platz 10; *Le Gouillon*, Untere Karl-Str. 7; *Schäfer*, Wilhelm-Str. 3; *Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str. 6, with café, concert every evening in summer (symphony on Frid.; in winter on Sun. and Wed.). — The *Felsenkeller* on the *Weinberg*, outside the Frankfurter Thor (Pl. C, 5), is a good point of view (also café). — *Café-Restaurant* in the *Karlsau*, p. 128; concert several times a week.

Café. Wiener Café, König-Str. 39. — *Confectioners*. *Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 3 (also beer at these two).

Cabs. Per drive of 2400 metres (ca. 1½ M.), 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: ¼ hr. 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., every additional ¼ hr. 30, 40, 60 pf. Through the Au: per hr., 1 pers. 1 M. 40, 2 pers. 1 M. 80, 3 pers. 2 M. 60 pf. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free, 22-50 lbs. 10 pf., heavier boxes 20 pf. each. At night (10-7) double fares. — To *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 128. — Carriage to *Wilhelmsthal* (p. 121; 1½ hr.) and back, about 14 M.

Tramway from the *Wilhelmshöher Allee* (in connection with the steam-tramway) to the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 2) and to *Bettenhausen* every 10 min., with branch-line *Königplatz-Todtenhof* (comp. the Plan; fares 10-30 pf.). — *Steam Tramway* to *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 128.

River Baths, in the *Fulda*. — *Warm Baths* (with vapour-bath): *Erdmann*, Mauer-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2). — *Physicians*: *Dr. Schöoten*, Schul-Str. 4 (speaks English); *Dr. Alberg*, Kleine Rosen-Str. (speaks English).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 2), Königs-Platz 40; also at the rail. station.

Theatre (Pl. 3; D, 3), open daily; closed July 1st - Aug. 15th.

Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the *Kunsthaus* (Pl. 6), in the Stände-Platz, admission 50 pf. (daily 11-1 and 2-4).

The 'Verein sur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', Obere König-Str. 47 (office-hours 10-12 and 3-5), is an institution for giving information to strangers.

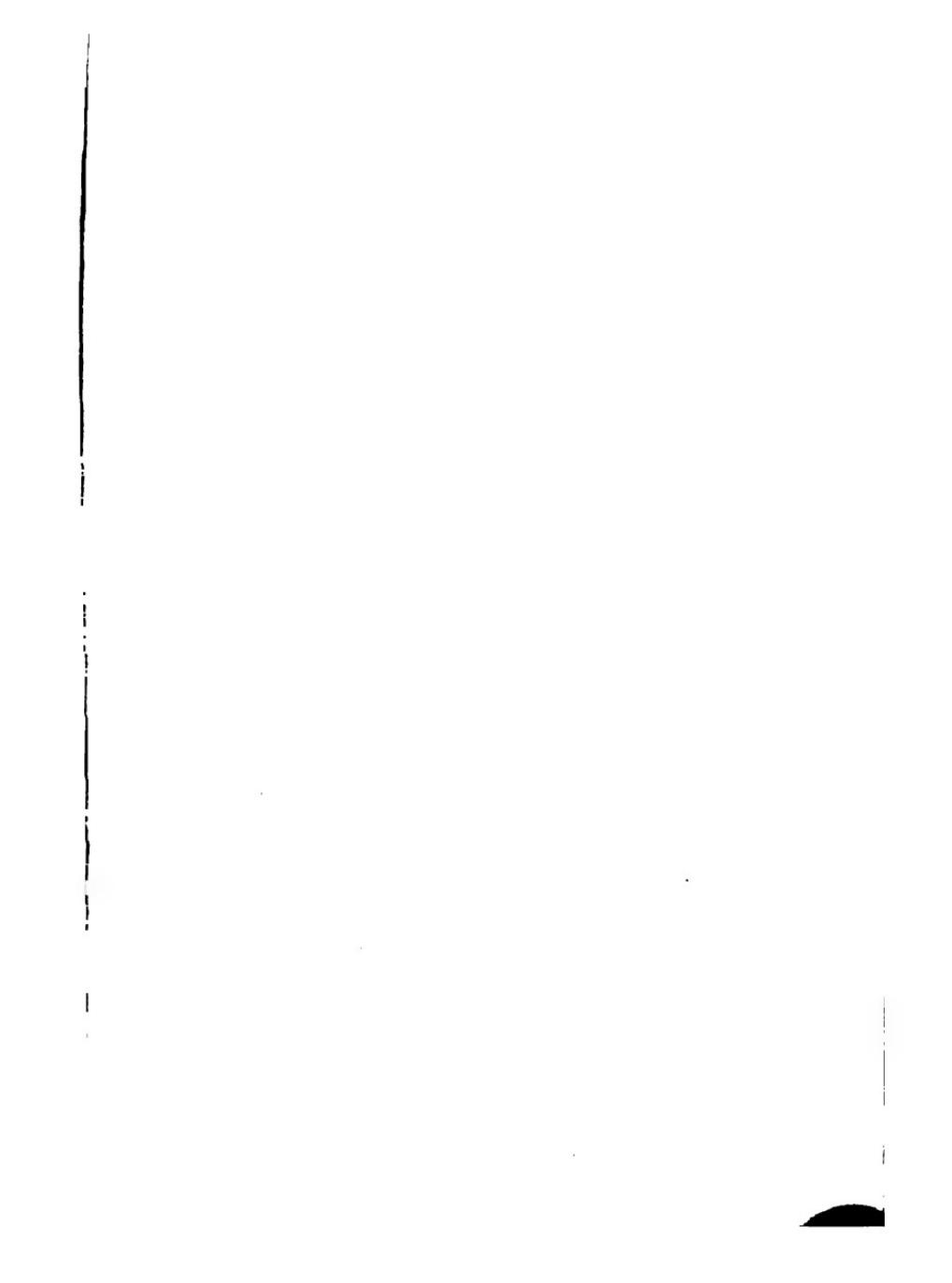
English Church (*St. Alban's*), Murhardt-Str.; services at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.; H.C. at 8 and 11.30 a.m. on alternate Sundays. Chaplain, *Rev. Jas. W. Thomas*, M.A., 6 Eulenburg-Strasse.

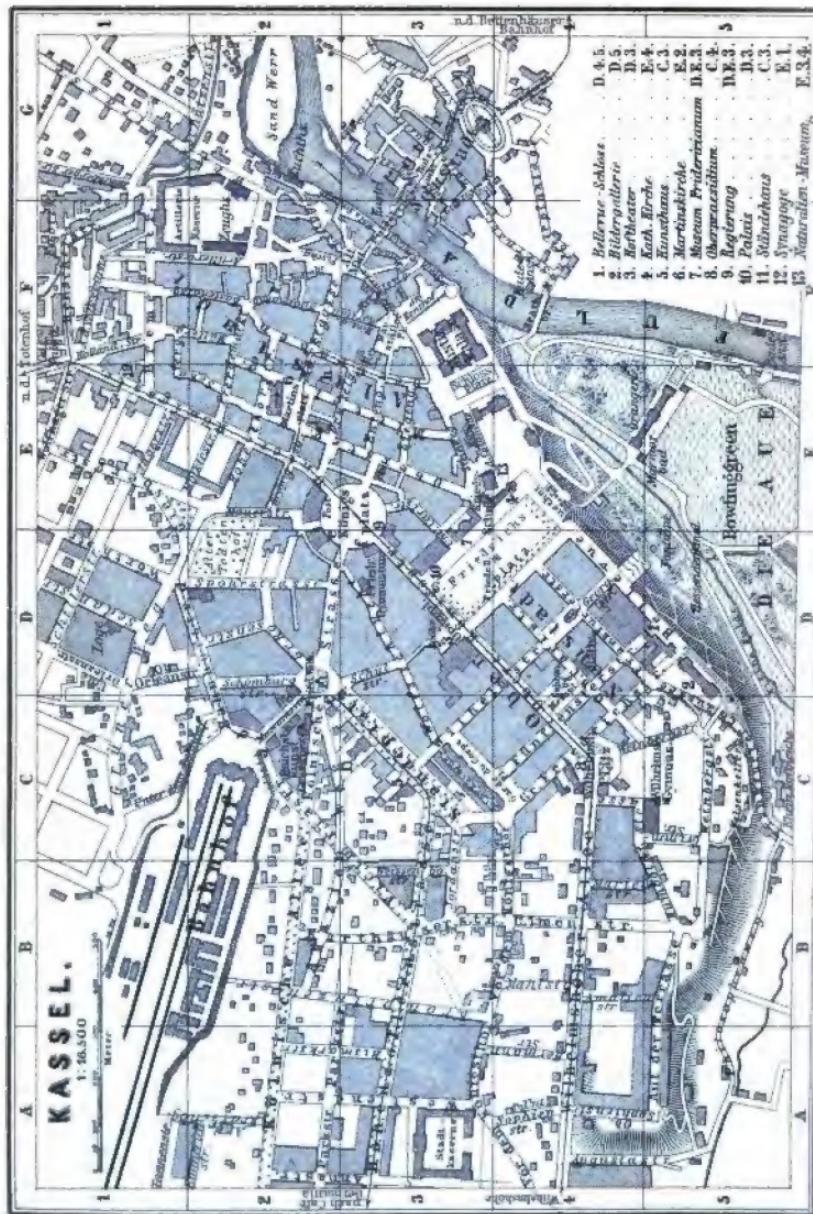
U. S. Consular Agent, *Herr G. C. Kothe*.

Principal Attractions: Picture Gallery (p. 124), Museum (p. 124), walk through the Auegarten (p. 128), excursion to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 128).

Cassel (490 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the *Altstadt* from the small *Unter-Neustadt*. To the S.W. of the *Altstadt* are the *Ober-Neustadt* and the new *West-Viertel* or *Hohenzollernstadt*. The town has assumed a busier and more prosperous aspect since its annexation to Prussia in 1866. Its manufactures of locomotives, turbine-wheels, railway-carriages, surgical instruments, and fine tools are important. Pop. (1864) 35,980; (1896) 81,700.

From the station the short *Museum-Strasse* leads to the S.E. (right) to the *FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by Schneider, erected in 1881, with figures of the rivers *Werra*, *Fulda*, *Lahn*, and *Eder* by Echtermeyer. On the N. side (corner of *Museum-Str.*) is the *Industrial and Technological Museum* (open free 10-1; at other times 20 pf.), adjoined by the *School of Industrial Art*. — To the S.W. of this square is the *STÄNDE-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 3), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House





of the Estates; Pl. 11), built in 1836, and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Art; Pl. 5; see p. 122). — From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz the Kölnische-Strasse leads to the E. to the Königs-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), containing the *Post Office* and the above-mentioned hotels. The Königs-Platz is the starting-point of the tramway to Wilhelms-höhe. — A little to the N. E., in the Martins-Platz, rises the Protestant Church of St. Martin (Pl. 6; E, 2), in the Gothic style, of the 14th and 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842. The towers were completed in 1889-91. Sacristan, Hohenthor-Str. 21.

CHOIR. The Monument of *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife the *Landgravine Christina of Saxony* (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by El. Gottfried and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs, stands in the apse. By the N. wall of the choir is a monument to *Prince Philip of Hesse*, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1582-1632), who fell in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge (p. 112); opposite to it is a brass, with a likeness of the *Landgravine Christina*.

The OBERE KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, C, 3, 4), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz, is the chief business street of the town. It passes the Friedrichs-Platz, the Opern-Platz (see below), and the *Mess-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 4), containing a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*, and terminates at the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (Pl. C, 4), at the beginning of the Wilhelmshöher-Allee (p. 128). The large building at the end of the street is the new *Wilhelms-Gymnasium*; to the right the *Oberpräsidium* (Pl. 8).

The spacious FRIEDRICHS-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, is 335 yds. long and 165 yds. wide. It is bounded on the E. by the old electoral Palace (Pl. 10), which was built in 1769, and enlarged in 1821 (shown by the castellan); by the *Museum Fridericianum* (see p. 124), the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church* (1770-76; containing a St. Francis from Rubens's studio). In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.*, a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz, on the other side of the Obere König-Strasse, is named the OBERN-PLATZ. Here stands the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 3), in front of which rises a bronze statue of *Louis Spohr*, who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859, by Hartzer (1883).

The S. side is terminated by the handsome Aue-Thor (Pl. E, 4), which was built in the reign of Frederick II., and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Karlsaue (p. 128), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meissner (p. 418) to the left is the most prominent. From the lower end of the Friedrichs-Platz we observe towards the N.E. a large building (1876-80), which contains the *Law Courts* and *Government Offices* (fine view from the terrace at the E. angle).

The **Museum Fridericianum** (Pl. 7), erected in 1769-79 by Landgrave Frederick II., contains a few good ancient sculptures and collections of plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. It is open free on Thurs. 10-1, and in summer on Tues. and Sat. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum. Catalogue 50 pf.

I. HALL OF THE FOUNDERS. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova* (?).

II. SEMICIRCULAR ROOM, containing the *Ancient Sculptures*. *Youth about to anoint himself, a Greek work; Victor, after Polycletus; Athena, after Phidias; two statues of Apollo, one archaic; Replica of the Doryphorus of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); *Head of a Diadumenos, a later Attic adaptation of that of Polycletus.

The other rooms contain the extensive collection of *Plaster Casts*. Through the CORRIDOR (VI) to the S.E. of the Rotunda and Room IV we reach Room V (the first entered in winter), which contains small objects of ancient art, terracottas, and a collection of antique coins. On a pedestal: *Bronze statuette of Victory, a Greek work.

We now return to the rooms on the other side of the Rotunda. — Room VIII. Thirty-six cork models of ancient Roman buildings, executed at the end of last century. Rooms IX and X contain antiquities, mostly found on Hessian soil.

The LIBRARY (open daily, 10-12.45), occupying a large hall on the first floor of the building, in front, contains 170,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (e. g. the oldest MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 9th cent.). A representative selection of the MSS. and bibliographical rarities is shown on Mon. and Thurs., 11-12. Jacob and William Grimm were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 123), stands the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. 13; open on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 3-5). The *Natural History Collections* (including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and a collection of different woods in the shape of books) occupy the groundfloor and first floor; the *Ethnographical Collection* (models of boats, etc.) is on the second floor. An inscription on the N. outside wall records that Papin here made his first important experiments on the application of steam-power (1706).

From the S.W. side of the Friedrichs-Platz runs the **SCHÖNE AUSSICHT** (Pl. D, 4, 5). The large *Bellevue Schloss* (Pl. 1), the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of the *Academy of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. 2), an extensive Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rothfelsler*. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*, *Echtermeyer*, and *Brandt*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. — The FIRST FLOOR, reached by a marble staircase, contains the valuable collection of pictures, in 4 large saloons and 20 cabinets. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and

Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian.
Catalogue 2 M., short catalogue 50 pf.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Friesland in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. The gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as Potter's Farm, Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage.

Among the best Italian works in the gallery are a fine portrait by *Titian* (No. 488, Room IV), painted about 1550, and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 497, R. IV). — The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Van Dyck* (No. 119, Room I), obviously composed under Venetian influence, the portraits by him (Nos. 120-129, various rooms), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 151, Cab. 7), and the Barber's Shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 147, Cab. 10) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by *Hals* and *Rembrandt*, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany. Among those of *Frans Hals*, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing Toper (No. 216, Cab. 11) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 219, Cab. 12; a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two young musicians (No. 215, Room II) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 213, 214, Room I) also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of *Rembrandt's* pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 249, Cab. 8), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment. The Woodcutter's Family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 240, Cab. 14) shows the master's familiarity with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of *Saskia*, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 236, Cab. 7), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 237, Room I). The old heads in Cabinets 11, 14, and 8 date from 1630-32. *Coppelon*, the writing-master (No. 234, Cab. 7), and *Krul*, the poet (No. 235, Room II), were also painted soon after *Rembrandt's* removal from Leyden to Amsterdam (1630). To his later period (1655-58) belong the so-called *Six* (No. 239, Room II), the Spear Bearer (No. 245, Room III), his own portrait (No. 229, Cab. 8), and that of *Nicholas Bruyningh* (No. 243, Cab. 14). *Rembrandt's* landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter Scene (Nos. 242, Room I; 241, Cab. 8),

are also well worthy of inspection. — The Dutch masters *Ph. Wouwerman*, *Jan Steen*, *Adr. van Ostade*, *Metsu*, and *Terburg* are also admirably represented.

The STAIRCASE is embellished with 8 marble statues, by *Echtermeyer*, of the nations most prominent in the history of art.

Room I (with RR. II and III, Netherlands School of the 17th cent.). — Right Wall: *119. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child with saints; *218, *214. *Frans Hals* (d. 1668), Portraits; **243. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Mountain landscape with a bridge (1650); 277. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), The piper; 140. *Tenters the Younger*, Boors carousing. To the left of the door: *139. *Tenters the Younger*, Peasants resting. Opposite the entrance, to the left, *101. *Jac. Jordaeus* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — Left Wall: *123, *124. *Ant. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Family portraits; 342. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Riding-school; *287. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait; 93. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs; 378. *Hondecoeter*, Concert of birds.

Room II. Right Wall: 235. *Rembrandt*, Jan Kral, the poet; 108. *Jordaens*, Bean King ('le Roi boit'); *215. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *92. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic; *289. *Rembrandt*, Portrait, formerly called Burgomaster Six (1639); *398. *Jacob van Ruydael* (d. 1682), Mountain scene with waterfall; 248. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait. — Left Wall: 251. *Rembrandt*, Civic standard-bearer (copy; original in the Rothschild collection, Paris); 379. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; *152. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 91. *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); *128, *129. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; 252. *Rembrandt* (copy), Samson blinded by the Philistines (1636); 292. *Gaspar Netscher* (d. 1684), Masquerade. — Exit Wall: 106, *103. *Jordaens*, Porridge-eater, Education of Bacchus; 399. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 439. *J. de Heem*, Still-life.

Room III. Right Wall: 86. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Callisto; 269. *Bart. van der Helst* (d. 1670), Portrait. — Left Wall: 83. *A. Janssens*, Diana and her nymphs (game by *Snyders*); 88. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta; 179, 180. *Ter Brugghen*, Flute-players; 215. *Rembrandt* (copy), Spear Bearer. — Exit Wall: 381, 382. *Melchior d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 138. *J. van Craesbeek*, Merry party.

Room IV. Italians. Entrance Wall: 499. *Palma Giovane*, Toilet of Venus; 485. *Pontormo* (?), Portrait; 511. *Morato*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — Right Wall: *497. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; *504. *Paolo Veronese*, Cleopatra. — Left Wall: 508. Copy of *Paolo Veronese*, Family of Darius before Alexander; *690. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa. — Exit Wall: **488. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alfonso d'Avalos or Giov. Franc. Acquaviva, Duke of Atri (?), of the master's later period. From Room IV we now enter (left) —

CAB. 1. To the left: *459. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood; right, 482. *Lattressa*, Bacchic festival.

CAB. 2-4 contain unimportant works.

CAB. 5. 538. After *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape (under glass); 518. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment; 567. *Ag. Carracci*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 549. *Carlo Maratti* (d. 1713), Holy Family.

CAB. 6-14 are devoted to the Netherlands School of the 17th century.

CAB. 7. Entrance Wall: *Rubens*, St. Francis with the Stigmata; *126. *Van Dyck*, *Snyders*, the artist, and his wife; 97. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp; 212. *Ravesteyn*, Portrait. — Middle Wall: 41, 42. *Ant. Mor* (*Stir A. More*), Johann Gallus and his wife. — Exit Wall: 217, 218. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *Rembrandt*, **286. Saskia van Ulenburgh, his first wife; *234. *Coppelon*, the writing-master; 294. *Netscher*, Lady and parrot; *161. *Gonzales Coques*, Young scholar and his sister; *127. *Van Dyck*, Isabella van Asseche; *293. *Netscher*, Old lady.

CAB. 8. Entrance Wall: 267, 268. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits (perhaps Rembrandt's parents); *393. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; 229. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself. — Middle Wall: *Rembrandt*, 288, 247, 248. Portraits, *241. Landscape in winter (1636); *276, 276. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 244. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1656). — Exit Wall: **249.

Rembrandt, Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asenath (1656).

CAB. 9. Entrance Wall: 222. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait; *299. *Gabr. Metz* (d. after 1687), Lady and game-dealer; *309. *Paul Potter*, Cattle. — Exit Wall: *289. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 306. *A. van Everdingen* (d. 1678), Landscape; 126. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Merstraten of Brussels; *374. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

CAB. 10. Entrance Wall: 147. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; 104. *Jordaens*, Childhood of Jupiter; 90. *Rubens*, Girl with a mirror. — Middle Wall: *122. *Van Dyck*, The painters L. and C. de Wael; *Teniers*, 148, 142, 143. Peasant scenes; 144. Dentist; *118. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Wildens, the artist. — Exit Wall: *87. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt.

CAB. 11. Entrance Wall: 231. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; *301. *Metsu*, Young lady with a lute and gentleman with a glass of wine; *298. *Jan Steen*, Bean-festival. — Middle Wall: 291. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; *377. *J. Weenix*, Dead hare; *356. *Pi. Wouwerman*, Harvest-wain. — Exit Wall: 381. *Pi. Wouwerman*, Battle between Christians and Musselmans; 300. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; *210. *Nic. Knüpfer* (b. at Leipzig in 1603, lived at Utrecht), The Seven Works of Mercy; *216. *Franz Hals*, Laughing toper; below, to the left, 288. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing.

CAB. 12. Entrance Wall: 368. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 371. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — Exit Wall: *219. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat; *376. *Adr. van de Velde*, Scene in front of a country-house.

CAB. 13. Beside the door: 67, 69. *Pieter Neefs*, Church-interiors. — Exit Wall: 49, 50, 51. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes.

CAB. 14. Entrance Wall: 84. *Rubens*, Drunken Hercules; 121. *Van Dyck*, Italian nobleman; *Rembrandt*, *230. Portrait of his father, **240. The Woodcutter's Family, a Holy Family in the homely Netherlandish style (1646), 232, 233. Portraits. — Exit wall: *248. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicolaus Bruyninghs (1656).

CAB. 15 (Early German School). Right Wall: 18. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary; 17. *Cranach the Younger*, Diana resting at a spring; above, 5. *Dürer*, Elsbeth Tucherin; *Cranach the Elder*, 15. Luther, 16. Melanchthon. Third Wall: *30. *Adrian Key*, William the Silent, of Orange; 11. *Cranach the Elder*, St. Barbara.

CAB. 16 contains Netherlandish works of the 17-18th centuries. — CAB. 17. Paintings by *J. H. Tischbein* (1722-89), court-painter of Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse, and other German artists of the 17-18th centuries. — From CAB. 20, which contains a few modern paintings, we again reach the staircase.

The beautiful vaulted *LOGGIA (entered from Room I) contains busts of painters and allegorical mural paintings.

The ART COLLECTIONS ON THE GROUND FLOOR are open free on Mon., 10-1; in summer also on Wed. and Sat., 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

We first reach the Collection of Casts, chiefly of modern, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. From the 1st Gallery we enter the collections of industrial art and smaller objects of art. Room I: Works in gold and silver, watches and clocks, miniatures. — To the right is the HESSEAN TEMPLE OF FAME, containing flags, trophies, weapons, and the like. — We then return through Room I to Room II: Objects in ivory and amber, medals, and gems. — Room III: Objects in wax, clay, bronze, and other materials. — Room IV: Objects in glass, stone, clay, and wood. — Room V: Majolicas, mosaics, and scagliola work (imitation mosaic). — Rooms VI, VII: Porcelain and faïence.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds, in which is a bust to *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hesse. Fine view from a pavilion farther on. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the Weinberg (Pl. C, 5), with its modern villas (to the left, the way to the Felsenkeller, p. 122).

The **Karlsaue* or *Aue*, near the Friedrichs-Platz (p. 123), and bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned by *Le Nôtre*, the French landscape-gardener, in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Author, we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 4, 5), built in 1709-11. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *Monnot*, a French sculptor of last cent. (Faun, Bacchante, Bacchus, etc.; reliefs from Ovid's Metamorphoses). Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11.30-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the nearest corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. Garden-restaurants in the Aue, see p. 122.

In the vicinity, below the Schöne Aussicht, rises a *Monument* by *Kaupert*, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination.

WALKS. To the N.E. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wolfssanger*, in the valley of the Fulda (restaurant in the hydropathic establishment, also pension); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller*, commanding fine view. — To the W. to the *Drusel-Thal* (restaurants), whence the *Hirschstein* and (2 M.) *Höhe Gras*, two good points of view, may be visited. — To the S. by the Köl-nische Allée (Pl. A, B, 2) to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Reservoir* (view).

FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

Carriage and pair to the Pensionshaus 8, to the Hôtel Schombardt and the Palace 9, to the Cascades 12, to the Riesenschloss 15 M., including the drive back and fee. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to the Hôtel Schombardt or Pensionshaus, 1 pers. 2 M., 2 pers. 2 M. 20, 3-4 pers. 2 M. 50 pf.; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. without extra charge. On Sundays more is demanded.

Steam Tramway from the Königs-Platz at Cassel, through the Obere König-Str. and the Wilhelmshöher Allée (Pl. D, C, B, A, 3, 4), to Wilhelmshöhe (terminus near the Hôtel Schombardt) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., starting every 15-20 min.; fare 30 pf., return (except on Wed. and Sun.) 50 pf.

Railway from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 7 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf., return-tickets 70, 50, 30 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway).

Guides (unnecessary except to save time), per hr. 75 pf. and fee (to be found at the hotel).

Hotels. SCHOMBARDT'S HOTEL, in the park, open throughout the year, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. (1 p.m.) 3, board 5 M. — DR. WIEDERHOLD'S CUR-ANSTALT, R. 1-8, board 4 M., medical treatment 15 M. per week; BAD WILHELMSHÖHE, a hydropathic, R. 1-4, board 4 M.; PENSIONSHAUS WILHELMSHÖHE, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, board 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; GOSSMANN'S NATURHEILANSTALT, pens. 50-90 M. per week; WILHELMSHÖHER HOF, on the tramway-line; HÔTEL-CAFÉ MOULANG, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 2, board 5-6 M. Numerous private apartments with or without board.

Restaurants at the hotels and also at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades.

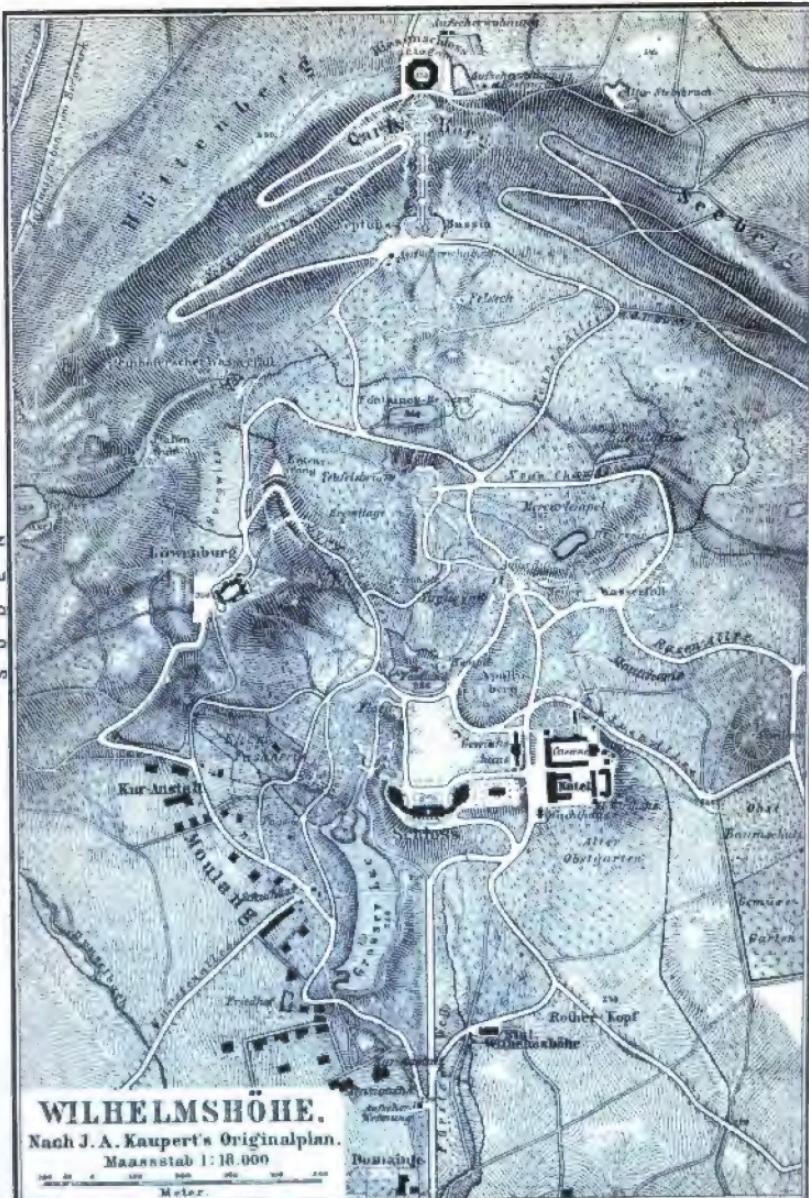
The Fountains play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only); also on Ascension Day and Whit Monday. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 123; Pl. C, 4) the *Wilhelmshöher-Allée* (Pl. B, A, 4), a fine avenue of limes, flanked with hand-



SÜDEN

NORDEN



some new houses in the villa style, leads by the villages of Wehlheiden and Wahlershausen to (3 M.) *Wilhelmshöhe, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hesse, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds, partly laid out at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly indebted to the Landgrave Karl (d. 1730) and the Elector William I. (d. 1821) for their present extent.

The **Schloss**, erected in 1787-92, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner of war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semi-circle. The interior (shown on week-days) is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the groundfloor, close to the entrance. When any members of the imperial family are in residence, the Schloss and part of the grounds are closed to the public. Near the Schloss are the *Guard House*, the *Marstall*, or stables, which have been converted into a barrack, and *Schombardt's Hotel* (see p. 128).

A visit to the finest points in the ***Park**, which requires about 4 hrs., may be made in the following order (compare Plan).

From the *Hôtel Schombardt* winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon*, the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful *Panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; fee 50 pf.; when the fountains are playing, free). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle. — The *Eleven Beeches* (*Elf Buchen*), 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald. Equidistant to the S. is the view-tower on the *Hohe Gras* (p. 128).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer Waterfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, an imitation of an ancient castle (1793-96). The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee).

To the N.W. of the Löwenburg is the *Teufelsbrücke* (devil's bridge), a little to the E. of which is the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. Thence a path leads in 5 min. to the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, and the chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond to the E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

The *Fürsten-Allée* or *Basen-Allée* leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*, see p. 121.

8. From Cassel to Hanover.

108 M. RAILWAY in 3-5 hrs. (express fares 15 M. 10, 11 M. 20, 7 M. 80 pf.; ordinary 18 M. 40, 10 M. 10, 6 M. 70 pf.).

The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6½ M.) *Kragenhof*, by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. *Münden* (**Hessischer Hof*, near the station, R., L., & A. 1¾-2½, B. ¾, D. 2 M.; *Krone*, Burg-Str., R., L., A., & B. 2¼, D. 1¼-1½ M.; **Andree's Berg*, 1 M. from the station, D. 2, pens. 4½ M.; *Tivoli*, pens. 4½ M.; *Knocke's Bergschlösschen*, R. from 1½ M.), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 8000. To the left of the road from the station to the town is a *War Monument* in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71. The *Church of St. Blasius*, of the 14th cent., contains the tomb of Duke Erich I. of Brunswick (d. 1540) and his wife; fine view from the gallery of the tower. The Renaissance *Rathaus* was completed in 1619. The recently restored rooms of the extensive *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick about 1571, are occupied by the district-court, a chapel, etc. Near the *Schloss* is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869. Picturesque views are obtained from *Andree's Berg* (10 min.; see above) beyond the suburb of *Blume*, on the other side of the *Werra*, and from the *Watch Tower* on '*Tilly's Schonze*' among the woods on the left bank of the *Fulda*, about 1½ M. from the town.

FROM MÜNDEN TO HAMELN. A steamboat descends the *Weser* from *Münden* to *Hameln* daily in summer, when the water is high enough, in 10½ hrs., returning (against the stream) in 15½ hrs. This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty Valley of the *Weser*. The following are a few of the most noteworthy points. To the left (½ hr.), *Hilwartshausen*, with an ancient nunnery (founded in 900 by Otho the Great). r. *Burgfeide*, at the mouth of the *Niene*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1098-1542), now suppressed. — l. *Carlsdorf* (p. 121), also a station on the railway. — l. *Herstelle*, with the ruined *Zuydtwyksburg*. — l. *Beverungen*, on the *Holzminden* and *Scherfeld* railway (p. 121); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the *Ottbergen-Northeim* railway. The imposing château of *Wehrden* now rises on the left. On the right bank the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (*Hôtel Lüring*), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous. The mountains seen to the E. are the isolated *Sollinger Wald*. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the *Ottbergen-Northeim* railway, passes the *Brusberg* on the left, and reaches *Höxter* (see p. 112). — In ½ hr. more we pass under the Westphalian railway bridge and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 112), and in another hour we reach the station of *Holzminden* (p. 112). — l. *Polle* (Stadt Hannover), with a ruined castle; just beyond is the *Teufelsmühle*, at the foot of the cliff, with a waterfall. — l. *Bodenwerder* (*Goldener Anker*), the residence of Baron *Münchhausen*, famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kommade*, with an ancient abbey-church. At *Hehlen* (l.) rises the imposing château (18th cent.) of the counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmerthal* (station), on the *Hanover* and *Altenbeken* railway, which here crosses the river. — r. *Hameln*, see p. 109.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of *Münden*), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to

(26 M.) *Drausfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. *Göttingen*. — Hotels. *GRÉBARD'S HOTEL*, Allée-Str. 23, near the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Krone*, Weender-Str. 41, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *ROYAL*, Barfüßer-Str. 11, these two well spoken of; *Dauracher Hof*, Weender-Str. 64, cheaper. — Pens. *Internationale*, Hainholzweg 6 (4 M).

Burkene's Garten, outside the Geismar-Thor, and the *Stadt-Park*, in the Theater-Platz, are popular resorts (concerts almost daily in summer).

Göttingen, an old town with 25,500 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 800 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allée-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the *Leine*, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the *Post Office*, the *Anatomical Institute*, and the *Natural History Museum*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. — The *Rathaus*, in the market-place, is a picturesque building of the end of the 14th cent.; the main hall, restored in 1880, is adorned with mural paintings by Schaper. The adjoining streets contain several old timber houses. — In the *Wilhelms-Platz*, which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV.* (d. 1837), rises the *Aula*, containing a *Picture Gallery*, with several early German and Dutch pictures (such as Christ on the Cross by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, Antony and Cleopatra by Jan Steen), a collection of casts, and a cabinet of coins (fee in each case). Adjacent, at No. 13 *Burgstrasse*, is the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* (open free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days, 10-4, fee 30 pf.). — The extensive *University Library* (upwards of 400,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.) is kept in an old monastery near the church of St. John and in a modern addition in the same style (open daily, 11-1 and 2-3). At the end of the *Weender-Str.* rises a large building for *Lectures*, in front of which is a statue of Wöhler (d. 1882), the chemist, by Hartzer. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* (daily, 7-12 and 2-6), beyond which is the *Agricultural Institute*. The *Chemical Laboratory* and the *Institute for Physical and Electrical Chemistry* are near the Geismar-Thor. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees, and affording a pleasant walk. — On the *Hainberg* is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. Above, to the left, is the *Rohns*, a pleasure-garden. On the top of the hill is the *Bismarck Tower* (view). — In the cemetery, outside the *Weender Thor*, is a bronze bust of G. A. Bürger (d. 1794), the poet.

A favourite excursion is to the ruin of *Plesse* (p. 132), with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspriest* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; music in summer on Sun. and Wed.). — In the pleasant *Bremke-Thal* to the S.E. lies (6 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the wooded *Gleichen*, which are surmounted with ruins.

From *GÖTTINGEN* to *EICHENBERG* (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascend-

ing the broad valley of the *Leine*. Thence to *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see R. 51.

40 M. *Bovenden*, commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (p. 131). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*; below, a modern château. — 48 M. *Northeim* (*Sonne*; *Englischer Hof*), an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is the station for travellers intending to explore the *Harz* Mts. from this side. Pop. 7200. A branch-line diverges here to *Wehrden* and *Otibergen* (p. 112).

From (56 M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Einbeck* (*Goldener Löwe*), once celebrated for its beer, and (11 M.) *Dassel*.

60 M. *Kreienzen* (p. 112) is the junction for the *Holzminden* and *Magdeburg* line (R. 5). — 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. — 72 M. *Alsfeld* (*Peck's Hotel*), with 4700 inhab., lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. Various pleasant excursions may be made hence. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) *Hameln* (p. 109), the *Leine* is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg*, built in the mediæval style by *Hase*, with a frieze by *Engelhard*, illustrating northern lore.

87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 113, 110).

103 M. *Hanover*, see p. 134.

9. From Rotterdam to Hanover via Salzbergen.

265 M. RAILWAY in 9½-13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts., or 31 M. 80, 24 M. 50, 16 M. 50 pf.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (96 M.) *Zutphen*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. The line then crosses the *Issel*, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch-lines diverge from (114 M.) *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 153). Beyond (121 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (141 M.) *Bentheim* (**Bellevue*; **Bad Bentheim*, open from June to Sept. only; *Hôtel Wallis*, commercial), a small town with an old château (partly of the 12th cent.) and a cold sulphureous spring. — 149 M. *Salzbergen* (Restauration Oberhuus, with beds; junction for *Emden*, p. 157). — 154 M. *Rheine* (p. 157; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for *Münster* and *Hamm*, where carriages are changed.

The *Osnabrück* line crosses the *Ems*. The wooded chain of hills on the left, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 102), enhances the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with

summer-houses and orchards, on the left as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

183 M. Osnabrück. — Hotels. *Hohenzollern*, opposite the Central Station (Pl. D, 3), R., L., A., & B. from 2 M., well spoken of; *SCHAUMBURG* (Pl. a; C, 3), at the W. station, R., L., & A. 2 1/4-3 1/2 M.; B. 1, D. 2 1/2 M.; *CENTRAL*, *Möser-Platz* (Pl. B, C, 3), with wine-room; *DÖTTING's HOTEL* (Pl. b; B, 3), R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 M., B. 80 pf.-1 M., D. 2 1/2 M.; *KAISSERHOF* (Pl. c; B, 3), with garden, R., L., A., & B. from 2 M. 60 pf., D. 3, omn. 1/2 M.; *HOTEL REWNER* (Pl. d; C, 3), both well spoken of.

Osnabrück (190 ft.), a prosperous town on the *Hase*, with 45,100 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B, 2), of the 12-13th cent., partly Romanesque and partly transitional, is a spacious cruciform structure, with an octagonal tower above the crossing and two square W. towers (of the original building). Fine sculpture (ca. 1220) above the S. portal. The interior contains a font of about 1300, and a treasury with beautiful crucifixes, reliquaries, and an ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, but probably of the 12th century. The cloisters are also fine. The verger lives at No. 16, Kleine Domsfreiheit.

The large Platz ('Domsfreiheit') to the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1794), by Drake.

The **Marienkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 4, B, 2), or Church of St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The carved altar dates from the beginning of the 16th cent.; the sculptures on the Paradieses-Pforte are modern copies. The tower, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transition style, dates from the 12th century. — In front of the church is a bronze statue of the Hanoverian statesman *Stüve* (d. 1872), by Pohlmann.

Adjacent is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 6; custodian at the police guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The statues of emperors on the façade are modern. The 'Friedenssaal', restored in 1890, contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 155). — In the market-place are some gabled houses in the Gothic style, and several timber buildings of the Renaissance period. — In the Neumarkt is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71.

The Gothic *Katharinienkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 3, B, 3) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition-style. In 1881 the edifice was thoroughly restored; the tower is 330 ft. high. — In the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting

wood-carvings, statues, etc. — The *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. C, 1), the *Civic Hospital* (Pl. A, 2), and the *Modern School* (Pl. A, 3) are among the most imposing modern buildings in the town; the *Aula* of the last contains a fresco by Gey, representing the Proclamation of the Peace of Westphalia. — The *Museum* (Pl. A, 3), founded in 1879, contains a natural history cabinet and Germanic antiquities (open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times 50 pf.). — The *Bürger-Park* (to the N.), the *Schinkelberg* (500 ft.), and (2 M.) *Steinkamp* are pleasant resorts for walkers.

About 15 M. to the N. of Osnabrück lies the village of *Barens* (carr. from Osnabrück in 2 hrs., 7 M.), where, as well as throughout the entire *Venner Moor* lying in front of the N.W. slope of the *Wichenberg*, Roman coins of the Augustan era have frequently been found. This fact, supported by topographical and military considerations, renders it probable that this neighbourhood was the scene of the great victory of Arminius over Varus in B. C. 9 (comp. p. 102).

Osnabrück is the junction for the Cologne and Hamburg line. Railway to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 168; to *Brackwede*, see p. 101.

190 M. *Wissingen*; 197 M. *Melle* (Möller's Inn), on the *Else*; 207 M. *Bünde* (Deutscher Kaiser), also on the *Else*.

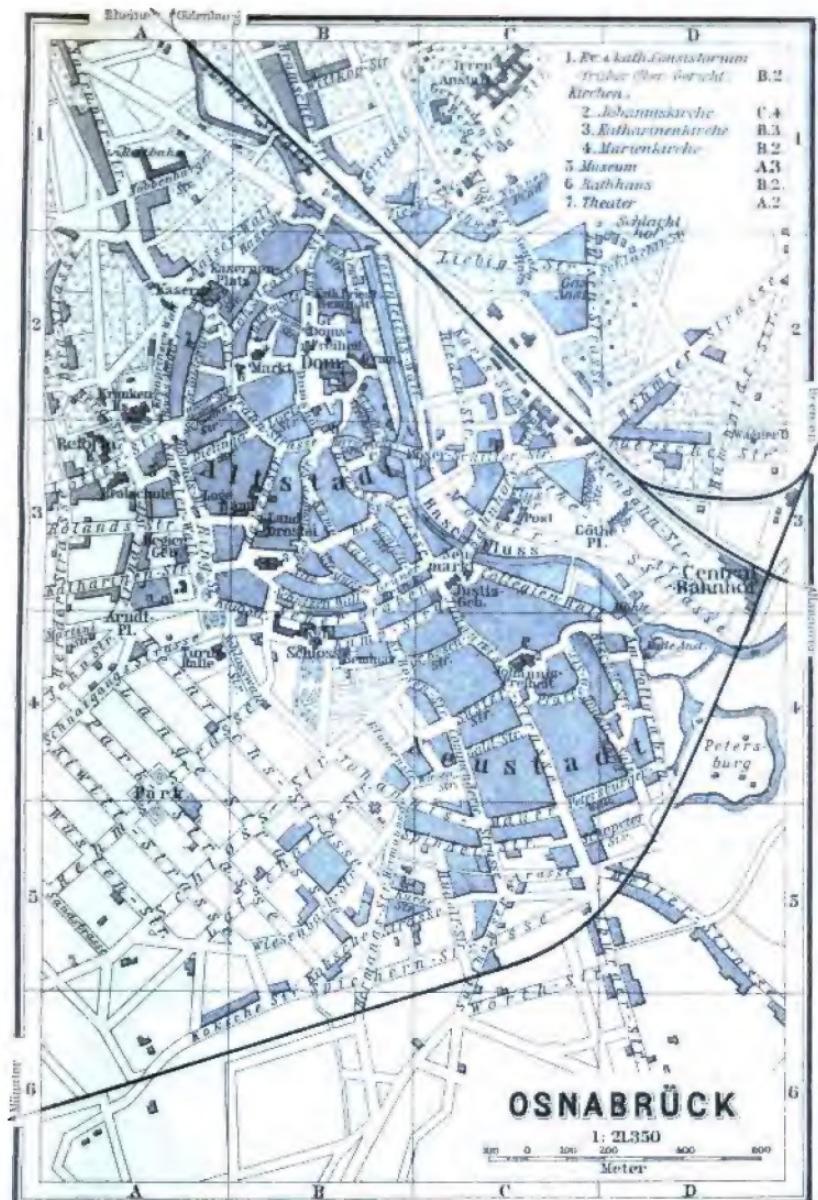
212 M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached. From Löhne to —

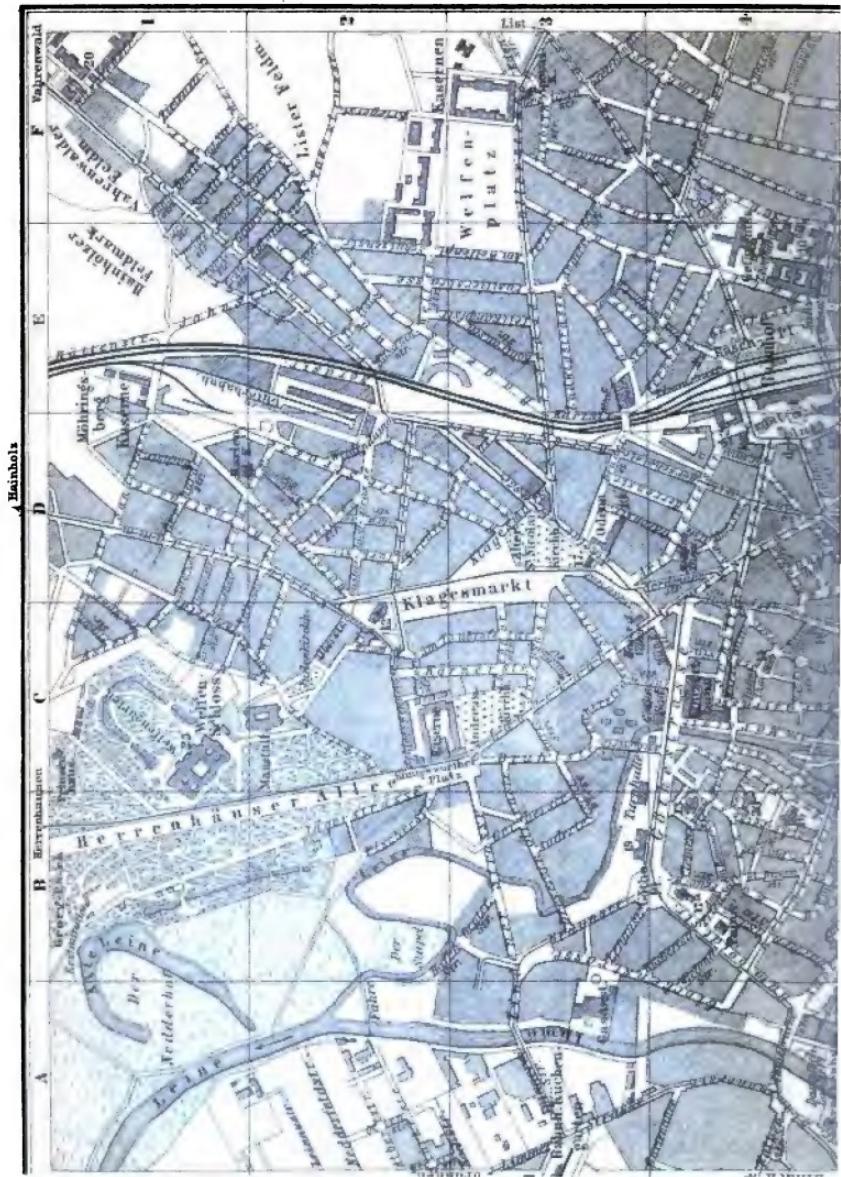
265 M. *Hanover*, see R. 3.

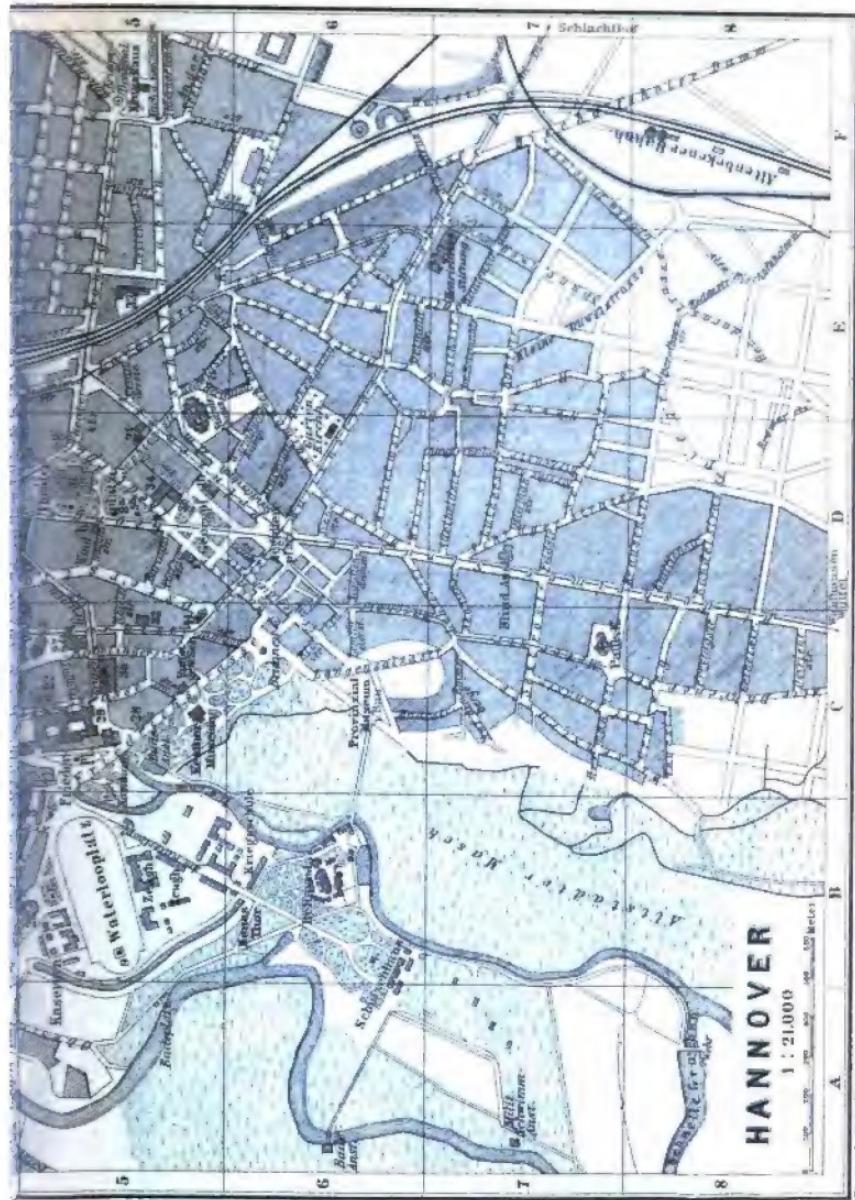
10. Hanover.

Hotels. Near the station: *HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a; D, 4, 5), first-class, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4 M.; GRAND HÔTEL HARTMANN (Pl. b; D, 4), with restaurant on the groundfloor; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. d; D, 4), with restaurant; *BRISTOL (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant, B., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 8 M.; BORNEMANN'S (Pl. 1; D, 4), B., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2-2½ M.; HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. k; D, 4), B., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ M.; CENTRAL HOTEL; WACHENHÜGEL'S, Schiller-Str.; KAISERHOF. — In the town (not far from the station): CONTINENTAL (Pl. e; D, 4, 5), Georg-Str. 20, B., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 8-8½ M., with a popular restaurant on the groundfloor; *KÄSTEN'S (Pl. g; D, 5), Theater-Platz 9, with restaurant, B., L., & A. from 8, D. 2½ M., omn. 25 pf., no fees; *MONOPOL, at the corner of the Sophien-Str. and Theater-Platz, B. 2½ M., with good wine-restaurant; *VICTORIA (Pl. h; D, 5), Georg-Str. 27, B., L., & A. 2½, D. 2½ M., B. 90 pf.; DASEKING'S HOTEL, Georg-Str. 46, B. 1½ M., with good restaurant; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. m; D, 5), Luisen-Str. 4; BAIRISCHER HOF (Pl. n; D, 4), Luisen-Str. 10, with restaurant; *HANOVER HOTEL, Kalenberger-Str. 34, commercial, with good cuisine, B., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. ¾-1, D. 2-2½ M.; VIER JAHRESZEITEN, Egidiensthor-Platz 2; STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG, Artillerie-Str. 12; EVANGELISCHE VEREINSHAUS, Prinzen-Str. 12 (Pl. D, 6, 5), R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ M. — Pensions: Mrs. Constable, Detmold-Str. 14; Frau von Münchhausen, York-Str. 1; Frau von Plessen, Lessing-Str. 15; Frau Dr. Harras, Höltig-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 6); Internationale (Frau Assessor Harrye), Langlaube 14a 4 M.; Frau von Thielman, Prinzen-Str. 2 (Pl. E, F, 5); Wuthmann, Heinrich-Str. 34 (Pl. E, F, 5); Mrs. Browne, Masch-Str. 6.

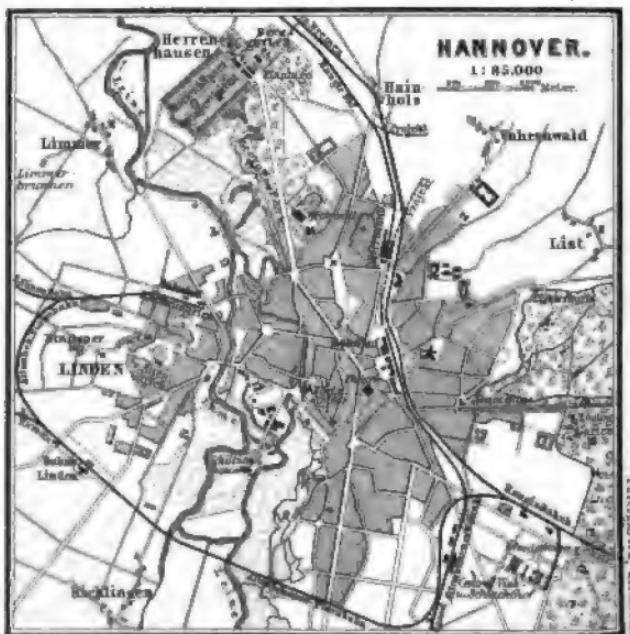
Restaurants. Besides those mentioned above: *Münchener Bürgerbräu, Theater-Str. 14; Münchener Bierhalle, Luisen-Str. 5, with garden, D. 1½ M.; *Rabe, Marien-Str. 42; Königshalle, König-Str. 1, D. 1½ and 2 M.; Dortmunder Löwenbräu, Georg-Str. 12; Sievers, Georg-Platz; Cuimbaicher Bierhalle, Bahnhof-Str. 18. — **WINE ROOMS:** *Michaelis, Windmühlen-Str. 4,







1. Reichsbank	D.5.	C.4
2. Hann. Bank	D.4.	D.5. B.3.
3. Bibliothek	R.5.	F.1. 1. 1.
Denkmäler:		
39. Bödeker	C.5.	D.5.
4. Ernst-August	D.E.4.	C.5. 74.
5. General Graf Alten	B.5.	B.5.
56. Harnmarsch	D.5.	B.5.
6. Leibniz	B.5.	B.4. 1. 1. 1.
7. Marchchner	D.5.	C.5. 1. 1.
8. Schiller	D.5.	C.5. 1. 1.
89. Stromeyer	B.5.	C.5. 1. 1.
9. Waterloo-Säule	B.5.	B.4. 1. 1.
10. Freimaurerloge	D.3.	D.5. 1. 1.
10a. Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gymnasium u. Seminar	E.4.	C.5. 1. 1.
Kirchen:		
11. Aegidien-K.	C.5.	D.5.
12. Christus-K.	C.2.	C.5. 1. 1.
13. Katholische K.	B.4.	B.4. 1. 1.
14. Kreuz-K.	C.4.	C.5. 1. 1.
15. Markt-K.	C.5.	C.4. 1. 1.
16. Neustädter K.	B.4.	D.5. 1. 1.
17. St. Nicolai-Kap.	D.3.	C.4. 1. 1.
17. Garnisons-K.	B.4.	D.5. 1. 1.
18. Leibniz-Haus		C.4
19. Lyceum I u. II		D.5. B.3.
20. Militär-Reitinstitut		F.1. 1. 1.
21. Museum		D.5. 1. 1.
22. Altes Palais		C.5. 1. 1.
23. Palais Ernst August		B.5. 1. 1.
24. Polizei		B.4. 1. 1.
25. Technische Hochschule		C.1. 1. 1. 1.
26. Post- & Telegraphenamt		D.E.4. 1. 1.
27. Altes Rathaus		C.5. 1. 1.
28. Neues Rathaus		C.5. 1. 1.
29. Königl. Schloss		C.5. 1. 1.
30. Synagoge		B.4. 1. 1.
31. Schauspielhaus		D.5. 1. 1.
32. Residenz-Theater		C.5. 1. 1.
33. Tivoli		E.5. 1. 1.
34. Militärd.-Versicherungs-Anst.		D.5. 1. 1.
35. Markthalle		C.5. 1. 1.
36. Regierungs-Geb.		B.C.4.5. 1. 1.
37. Fabriengarten		C.4. 1. 1.
38. Perm. Gewerbeausstellung		D.5. 1. 1.



first-class; *Zu den Drei Männern*, Ständehaus-Str. 4; *Lücke*, same street, No. 1; *Eilers*, Langlaube 46, with quaint fittings; *Grand Restaurant Victoria*, Theater-Platz 7; **Mossilla*, Braunschweiger-Str. 38; *Rathskeller* (p. 138); **Rheingau*, Sophien-Str. 6; *Continental Bodega*, Georg-Str. 38.

Cafés and Confectioners. *Kreipe* (late Robby), at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz; *Kaiser-Café*, same place; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 27; *Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12, confectioner only.

Amusements. In the town: *Tivoli* (Pl. 33; E, 5), in connection with the Königshalle Restaurant (p. 134); concerts in summer every evening, (adm. 1 M.); *Palmengarten*, Goethe-Str. 41 (adm. 30 pf., in the evening 50 pf.). — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 141); *Parkhaus*, near Herrenhausen; *Eilenriede* (p. 141); *Bellavista*, by the Neuenthor (Pl. B, 6), etc.

Theatres. **Royal Theatre* (Pl. 31, D, 5; closed in June, July, and Aug.); parquet (stalls) $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4½ M., dress-circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M.; concerts in winter. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. 32; C, 6), Markt-Str. 47 (closed from April to Aug.), comedies and operettas, reserved seat $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — *Stadt-Theater*, Reuter-Str. 10, for operettas; (closed in summer).

Baths. *Hannover'sche Badehalle* (Pl. C, 5), Friedrich-Str. 18, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 4, 5); *Dianabad*, Bahnhof-Str. 18 (Pl. D, 4).

Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town: 1-2 pers. 60-8-4 pers. 75 pf. (from the station 10 and 15 pf. more); small articles free, each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — By time: ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; 1 hr., 1½ or 2 M.

Tramways (first seven lines electric). 1. From the *Pferdethurm* (Eilenriede; p. 141) by the Breite-Str., Markt-Str., and Schmiede-Str. (Pl. D, 6, C, 5, 4) to *Limmerbrunnen* (p. 141). 2. From the *Pferdethurm* by the Georg-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. C, B, 4) to *Linden* (Göttinger-Str.). 3. From *Linden* (Königin-Str.) by Goethe-Str., Schiller-Str., and Laves-Str. (Pl. D, C, B, 4, E, 6) to the *Bischofsholterdamm* (Pl. F, 7, 8). 4. From *Fischerhof* by Limmer to the *Schwanenburg*. 5. From the *Steinorth* (Pl. D, 4) by Linden to *Badenstedt*. 6. From *Stöcken* by Herrenhausen (p. 140), the Königsworther-Platz, and the *Volgersweg* (Pl. C, 2, 3, E, F, 4) to the *Bödeker-Strasse*. 7. From *Stöcken* by Herrenhausen, Königsworther-Platz, and Friesen-Str. (Pl. F, 4) to the *Bödeker-Strasse*. 8. From *Laatzen* to the *Döhrener Thurm*. 9. From the *Döhrener Thurm* to *Hainholz*. 10. From *Linden* by the Kalenberger-Str. and the Alteceller-Heerstr. (Pl. B, 4, E, F, 4, 3) to *List* (Eilenriede). 11. From *Vahrenwald* (with the royal riding-school; Pl. F, 1) to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 141; Pl. F, 5). 12. From *Vahrenwald* by the Herschel-Str. (Pl. D, 3, 4) to the *Meter-Strasse* (Pl. C, 7). 13. From the Königsworther-Platz (Pl. C, 2, 3) by the Herschel-Str. and Celler-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4) to *List* (Eilenriede). 14. From the *Egidienthor-Platz* (Pl. D, 6) to the *Zoological Garden*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 26; D, E, 4), in the Ernst-August-Platz.

United States Consul: Rev. Edward P. Crane, Schiller-Str. 23.

English Church, in the Nicolai-Capelle, Goseriede (Pl. 17; D, 3); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Smallwood, M. A., Gelbel-Str. 19.

The Anglo-American Agency, Laves-Str., supplies gratuitous local information of every kind.

Hanover (255 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 209,000 inhab. (245,000, including the suburb of *Linden*), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, just above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The

irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of sandstone or brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (b. 1818).

In the spacious ERNST-AUGUST-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 4), in front of the Railway Station (built in 1876-80 by *H. Stier*), rises an *Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by *A. Wolff*, the king (d. 1851) being represented in the uniform of a hussar. — Ernst-August-Platz No. 26 is the Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 26), a Renaissance edifice by *Böttger* (1881).

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads direct from the station to the GEORG-STRASSE (Pl. D, 4, 5), the chief thoroughfare of the town. Following this to the left, we reach the THEATER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 5), in which rises the Royal Theatre (Pl. 31), built in 1845-52 by *Laves*, with seats for 1800 spectators. The principal façade is adorned with a handsome portico, under which there is a broad carriage-approach. On the balcony above are placed statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In front of the building rises a monument (Pl. 7, D 5; designed by *Hartzler* of Celle) erected in 1877 to the composer *Marschner* (d. 1861), who, till within a few years of his death, was conductor of the royal orchestra. The 'Platz' is also embellished with a monument in white marble (Pl. 8a) to the famous surgeon *Stromeyer* (d. 1876), and with a bronze statue of the technologist *Karmarsch* (d. 1879; Pl. 5a), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. Both statues are by *Rassau* of Dresden. — On the E. side of the Theater-Platz is the Military Service Insurance Office (Pl. 34), a Romanesque edifice by *Hauers* and *Hägemann*.

In the Georgs-Platz, to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the Lyceum and Real-Gymnasium (Pl. 19; D, 5), in front of which rises a colossal bronze Statue of *Schiller* (Pl. 8), by *Engelhard* (1863). At the corner of the Landschaft-Str. is the Permanent Industrial Exhibition (Pl. 38; open 11-12, 25 pf.; Sun., 11-1, 10 pf.). On the W. side of the square is the Imperial Bank (Pl. 1). — To the S. of the Georgs-Platz lies the AEGIDIEN-PLATZ, an important tramway-centre (p. 135). To the E., in the Marien-Str., is the Gartenkirche (Pl. D, E, 6), rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1887-91. In the church-yard lies Charlotte Kestner, Werther's Lotte (d. 1828), who lived at Aegidien-Str. 4. — To the E. of the Georgs-Platz, at the beginning of the pleasant street named AM SCHIFFGRABEN (Pl. E, 5), which leads to Eilenriede (p. 141), stands the House of the Provincial Diet, an edifice in the Italian Renaissance style by *Wallbrecht* (1880). — Near this point is the —

Hanoverian Provincial Museum (Pl. 21; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 2, a Romanesque edifice by *Hase*, completed in 1855, and adorned with statues of Leibnitz, A. von Humboldt, Dürer, and Peter Vischer. In front of the entrance are copies of two Egyptian lions in the Cap-

itoline Museum. The groundfloor is occupied by the rooms of the Artists' and Architects' Clubs (introduction necessary) and the Collection of Casts. The other collections are upstairs (open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11-2; closed on the chief festivals). [A new building for the museum is now being erected in the Marschrand-Str. (Pl. C, 6).]

The best departments of the Natural History Collection (1st and 2nd floors) are the minerals, birds, and butterflies.

The Historic Collection (2nd floor and on the groundfloor of the addition) includes valuable pre-Christian antiquities and Hanoverian coins.

Art Collections. On the groundfloor are casts from the antique, sculptures by Bandel, Engelhard, Henschel, Dopmeyer, etc. and models and sculptures by Kämmel (d. 1866). — PICTURES GALLERY on the first floor: Rooms I-III contain landscapes by Kotzsch and cartoons by Gey. — R. IV contains pictures by Netherlandish and later Italian masters, other old masters, and modern paintings, including: 71. A. Achenbach, Beach; 70a. Baisch, Cattle; 76. C. Becker, Belisarius; 86. Busse, Landscape; R. Jordan, Interment; 121. Hößner, The soldier's story; 182a. Kaubach, Children; 188. Knille, Immuring of a nun; 186-187. Northen, Battle-pieces; 191. Oppenheim, Mignon; 215, 216. Schirmer, Landscapes; 221. W. Schuch, Village doctor; 224. Seel, Monks; 246. G. F. Waldmüller, Peasant at evening-prayer; H. Friedrich, Portrait; Rolling, Battle of Beaune-la-Rolande. A separate section is devoted to the older pictures, among which are: 1-4. Canaletto, Views of Venice; 23. P. Horermans, Fiddler. — The adjoining Cabinet contains drawings by K. F. Lessing, and L'Allemand and cartoons by E. Koken. — R. V: 139. Koken, Forest-scene; 112. Geyer, Reception of the prince; 230. Spangenberg, Vandals; 222. Schuch, Landscape; 107. G. Flüggen, Legacy-hunter; 193. K. von Piloty, Death of Caesar; 70a. L. Bokelmann, Arrest; 116. Gude, Norwegian coast; 165. Kreling, Erwin von Steinbach; 131, 132. Kaubach, Portraits; Busse, The Palatine; Vogel, Duke Ernest the Confessor receiving the Eucharist in 'both kinds'.

An addition to the Museum, built by Götsche, contains the Gallery of the Family of Brunswick (pictures and sculptures), the former Hausmann Collection of Pictures, an Ethnographical Collection, and the Guelph Museum (transferred from Herrenhausen in 1896).

The Picture Gallery is on the first and second floors. FIRST FLOOR: ANCIENT MASTERS. Cabinet I. Mierewell (?), Portraits. — Cab. II. Snyder, Still-life; Mierewell, Portrait; Netscher, Pensionary De Witt. — Cab. III. Dou, The old secretary; Mierewell, Old woman. — Cab. IV. Reynolds, Landscape. — Cab. V. Rembrandt, Portrait of himself; Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait. — Cab. VI. Honthorst, Electress Louise Henrietta of Brandenburg (d. 1664). — Cabinets VII-VIII. Panini, Piazza Navona, St. Peter's at Rome; Bordone, The birth-room. — Cab. IX. Rubens, Rape of Dejanira; landscape by Ruydael. — Cab. X. Brueghel, Ruydael, Landscapes. — Cab. XII. Holbein the Younger, Prince Edward, Melanchthon (medallion). — In the central passage are some ancient busts of Roman emperors.

SECOND FLOOR: MODERN PAINTERS. Cab. I. Lessing, Emp. Henry IV. at the convent of Prüfening; Northen, La Haye Sainte; Bergmann, Rembrandt. — Cab. II. Hößner, Deserted; Kreischmer, Desert tower. — Cab. III. Hübler, Return of the sons; Blanc, Gretchen; Oesterley, Leonore. — Cab. IV. Mets, Scene in the Peasants' War. — Cab. V. Bleibtreu, Battle on the Katzbach; Oesterley, Jephtha's Daughter; Begas, Lorelei; A. Achenbach, Briel harbour; Schirmer, Wood; Rottmann, Sicyon. — Cab. VI. Köhler, Semiramis; Becker, Norwegian scene. — Cab. VII. Bergmann, Emp. Charles V. at St. Just; Morgenstern, Valley of the Isar. — Cab. VIII. Knille, The dead Cid; Adam, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon. — In the central corridor: Camphausen, Puritans; Köhler, The child Moses; also a few marble sculptures.

The collection of ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURES, mainly on the staircase, includes works by *Rauch*, *Kümmel*, *Canova*, and *Hasemann*.

On the GROUND FLOOR is the Guelph Museum, including altar-furniture, tapestry, and armour. Here also are the antiquities of the Provincial Museum.

In the centre of the ALTSTADT is the market-place with the *Märktkirche* (Pl. 15; C, 5), a brick building of the 14th century. The interior, restored in 1855 and adorned with painting by Schaper in 1893, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. The glass in the choir is of the 14th century. In the chapel under the tower are the banners of the Anglo-German Legion of 1803-15. Tower 300 ft. high. — The old **Rathaus* (Pl. 27; C, 5), opposite the church, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, was restored in 1878-79 and enlarged in 1890-91. The large reception-hall and the Rathskeller (p. 136) are decorated with frescoes by Schaper. — In front of the Rathaus is a Gothic *Fountain*, in bronze (1881), and a market-hall (Pl. 35) has been built on the S. side. At the corner of the Markt-Str. and the Grupen-Str. is a bronze figure of *Hannovera*, by Wegener.

The Markt-Strasse and Köbelinger-Strasse running to the S. from the market-place, and the Knochenhauer-Strasse and Schmiede-Strasse to the N., contain a number of picturesque late-Gothic brick buildings with lofty gables, of the 15th and 16th centuries. At the end of the Markt-Str. is the Gothic *Egidienkirche* (Pl. 11, C 5; 14th cent.), with a Renaissance tower. — In the Schmiede-Str., near the Märktkirche, is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeker*, erected in 1880. No. 10 in the same street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. 18; C, 4), a sandstone building of 1652, with rich plastic ornamentation, restored by Haupt in 1891-92. The interior, which now contains the *Kunstgewerbe-Museum*, an interesting collection of art-industrial objects and antiquities (open daily 10-2, Sun. 11-3), affords an excellent idea of a German merchant's house of the period. — The neighbouring *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. 14; C, 4) contains a good altar-piece by Gonnen.

The extensive Royal Palace (Pl. 29; O, 5), with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817 (open daily, 10-6, 25 pf.; entrance by Portal No. 2). The N. wing is at present occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick. The chapel contains an altar-piece by L. Cranach, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by Oesterley.

Opposite the palace is the *Alte Palais* (Pl. 22; C, 5). — At the corner of the Friedrich-Str. is the old palace of George V. (d. 1878), now the *Rathaus* (Pl. 28; C, 5). [A new Town Hall is to be built in the Masch-Anlagen.] Farther on in the Friedrich-Str. is the *Art-Industrial School*.

The *Kestner Museum* (Pl. C, 5), in the grounds adjoining the Friedrich-Strasse (open daily, 11-2, also in summer 8-6; catalogue

20 pf.), contains the collections presented to the town in 1884 by Herr Hermann Kestner (grandson of Charlotte Kestner, the original of Lotte in Goethe's 'Werther'; comp. p. 136), consisting of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, coins, cameos, paintings, and engravings, and a library of 10,000 volumes. It also contains the collection of mediæval works of art, rare books, autographs, and paintings left by Senator Calemann, and bought by the town for 600,000 M. (30,000l.), and the Town Library (open in summer 11-12, in winter 12-1). — On the S. side of the Friedrich-Strasse Grounds is a *Fountain* with a statue of Gutenberg.

To the W. of the Friedrich-Str. flows the *Leine*, beyond which extends a spacious drill-ground called the WATERLOO-PLATZ (Pl. B, 5), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo Column*, 154 ft. in height, erected in 1826-32 'by the grateful Fatherland' to about 800 Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a trifling fee; in winter the key is obtained at the barracks to the right, No. 3). On each side are barracks, and to the left are also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' on Wed. & Sat., 10-11.45, gratis; at other times on application at the Artillery Depot, 50 pf.) and the *Military School*. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840; Pl. 5), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple (Pl. 6) with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), by the Irish sculptor Hewetson (1790). Leibnitz is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. 16; B, 4).

At the back of General Alten's monument is the building of the *Royal Archives and Library* (Pl. 4; B, 5), erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent. and enlarged in 1891-92. Adjacent are the *Ministerial Offices* (Pl. 36), a Romanesque structure by Hunäus. — The *Ernst-August Palais* (Pl. 23; B, 5), in the Adolf-Str. (No. 2), now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Poor House* in the Neue-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here in 1809 (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea (comp. p. 152). — In the vicinity is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 30; B, 4), built in an oriental style by Oppler (1870). — In the Goethe-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4) is the Romanesque *Garrison Church* (Pl. 17 a), built by Hehl in 1891-93. Adjacent is a *Panorama*. — No. 3 in the Lange Laube is the so-called *Haus der Väter* (Pl. C, 3), of 1619, now occupied by the Men's Choral Union.

The *Christuskirche* (Pl. 12; C, 2), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with stained glass, is worthy of a visit (sacristan, Gustav-Adolf-Strasse 1). — The *Nicolaï Chapel* (Pl. 17; D, 3), in the Nicolaï Cemetery (disused), is now the *English Church* (p. 135).

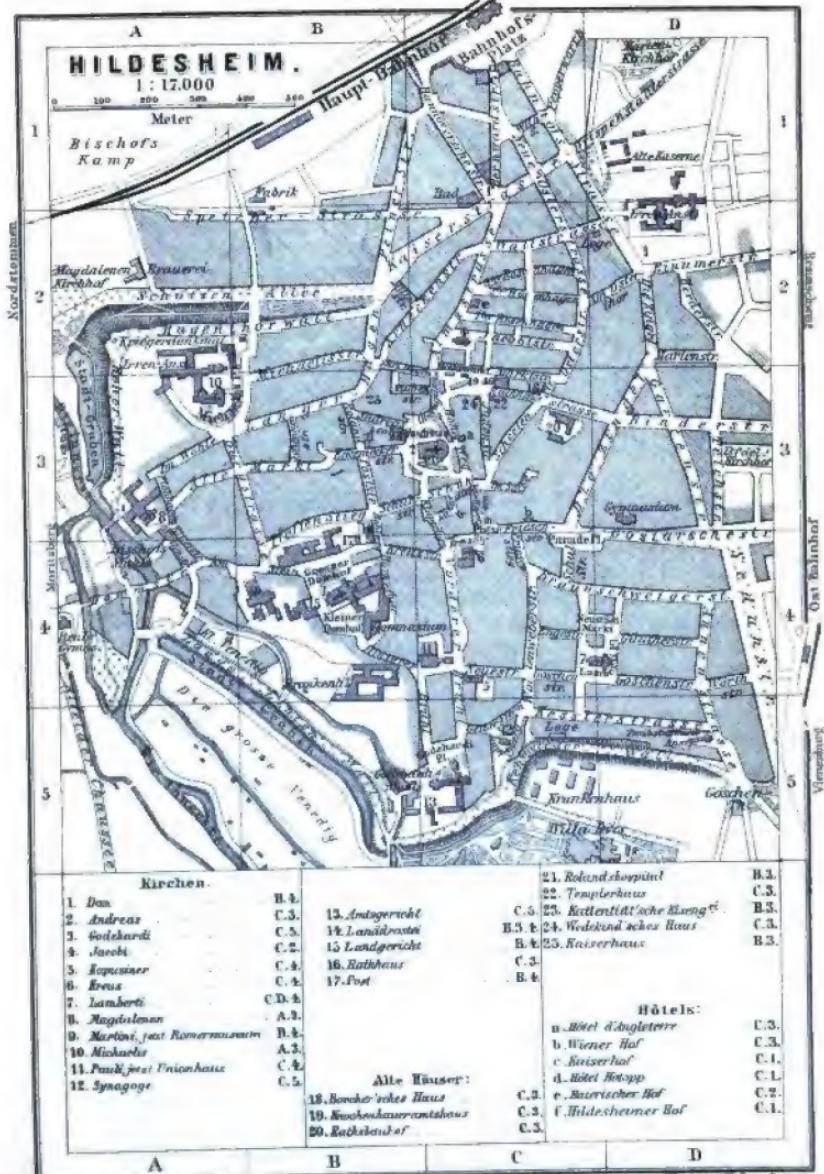
The HERRENHÄUSER ALLÉE (Pl. C, B, 2, 1), a fine avenue of limes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726 by Le Nôtre, leads on the N.W. side of the town to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the right (E.) side of it, near the town, is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a Polytechnic School (Pl. 25; C, 1). Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus; the corridor is adorned with a frieze by Engelhard, representing scenes of Northern Mythology. The collections it contains may be inspected on application to the castellan. In the square in front is a colossal figure of the Saxon Horse. Behind the Palace is the pretty *Welfen-Garten*. — To the N. stands the *Prinzenhaus*, recently removed from the Goethe-Str. and re-erected here. In 1774-95 it was occupied by Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg, father of Queen Louise of Prussia and Queen Frederica of Hanover. — On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgen-Park* (Pl. B, 2), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal *Palace* and a *café*.

Schloss Herrenhausen, at the farther end of the avenue, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1760), and George V. (d. 1878). The interior contains numerous portraits. The *Garden, 120 acres in area, laid out by Le Nôtre in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques, monuments of Hanoverian princes, fountains, and hot-houses. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. The fountains play every Wed. and Sun. from June (after Ascension Day) to Aug. (in May, June, and Aug. 5-7, in July 5.30-7.30, in Sept. 3-5). The waters of the great fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — To the N. of the carriage-road is the *Berggarten*, containing a fine collection of palms (two between 65 and 80 ft. high), orchid and Victoria Regia houses, etc. (fee). — At the end of the garden is the *Mausoleum, built in 1842-46, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by Rauch (open from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; closed on Sun.; apply to the castellan at the Schloss).

The large *Prison* (Pl. E, 4) was built by Schuster in 1865-75. Adjacent are the new *Law Courts*, some new *Schools*, and two new Gothic churches, the *Apostelkirche* and the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*.

The quarter to the S., especially the KÖNIG-STRASSB (Pl. E, F, 5), and *Am Schiffgraben* (p. 136), is distinguished by numerous handsome villas. The circular space at the end of the König-Str. is embellished with a **War Monument* (Pl. F, 5) by Voltz, erected in 1884. The handsome pedestal of Swedish granite supports a colossal figure of Germania crowned with the imperial diadem by two genii; in front is a mourning figure of Hanover, with two lions.





Immediately behind extends the Eilenriede, a wood belonging to the town, affording beautiful walks and containing numerous restaurants ("Cirhaus, pens. from 4 M.; Pferdethurm; Neues Haus; Bischofshole; Steuerndieb, etc.). On the S. side of it, 1½ M. from the town (comp. Pl. F, 5; tramway, see p. 135), is the Zoological Garden, with well-kept grounds and a good restaurant (adm. 50 pf., Frid. 75 pf., first Sun. of each month from April to Oct. 30 pf.; concerts several times a week).

In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse, to the N.E. of the town, is the Military Riding Institute (Pl. 20; F, 1), for providing a uniform training for the riding and fencing-masters of the army. — In the Paul-Str., to the W. (Pl. D, 1, 2), is the Roman Catholic Marienkirche, a late-Gothic building by Hehl (1890), with a tower 300 ft. high.

To the S.E., on the Misburgerdamm, the road to the Pferdethurm (tramway, see p. 135), is the new Veterinary College. Farther on are the large Cattle Market and Slaughter House.

Visitors are admitted on week-days to the Municipal Waterworks on the Lindener Berg by tickets obtained at the "Stadtbaumt", in the old Rathaus (p. 138). Extensive view.

To the W. of Linden is the little bathing-place of Limmerbrunnen, with sulphureous springs (electric tramway, see p. 135).

The Deer Park at Kirchröde (railway on Sun. and holidays 25 pf.; carr. 4, through the Eilenriede 4½ M.), which contains tame deer, is much visited.

From Hanover to Visselhövede, see p. 106.

11. Hildesheim.

Hotels. *HÖTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; C, 3), Hoherweg, E., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5 M.; HILDESHEIMER HOF (Pl. f; C, 1), Bernward-Str., with restaurant, E. & L. from 2½, A. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. from 6½ M.; WIRKER HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str. 5, E. & B. from 2¾, D. 1¼-2 M., well spoken of; *KAISERHOF (Pl. c; C, 1), Horloff, bot hat the station BAIERISCHER HOF, Alms-Str. 40 (Pl. e; C, 2), Alms-Str. 42.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Unionhaus, in the old Paulinerkirche (Pl. 11; C, 4); Hasse, Markt-Str. 11, opposite the Rathaus; Knaup's Logesaal, An der Zingel; Zum Neuen Schaden, Kreuz-Str. — Wine. *Domschenke, at the E. corner of the Domhof; Rathskeller, under the Rathaus; Limpicht, in the market-place.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 1), on the N. side of the town. — Railway to Lehrte, see p. 105; to Nordstemmen, see p. 132; to Ringelheim, see p. 113.

Hildesheim (280 ft.), an ancient town with 39,000 inhab. (1/3 Rom. Cath.), situated on the Innerste, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 818, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15-16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League (1241), and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of Bishop Bernward (998-1022). According to tradition, the bishop himself was a practical worker in several branches of art, and it is at least well authenticated that he patronised all alike and that he personally superintended the various

studios founded by him. A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors *Godehard* (d. 1038) and *Hesilo* (1004-79), and that of bishop *Bernhard* (1150-64), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of ROMANESQUE ART in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German RENAISSANCE style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the middle of the 16th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the **ALTSTÄDTER MARKT*, a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 3), with its arcades, was erected in 1443 and skilfully enlarged in 1883. The hall is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Mittag* (after those in St. Michael's, see p. 143) and with *Frescoes by Prell. To the S. is the *Templer-Haus* (Pl. 22), also in the late-Gothic style, with a handsome oriel and two round corner-turrets. To the E. stands the **Knochenhauer-Amthaus* (Pl. 19), or former guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, and probably, though injured by fire in 1884, the finest timber building in Germany. It is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xxx) and is now used as a savings-bank. The *Wedgekind House* (Pl. 24), dating from 1598, is also adorned with carving. The *Fountain* in the middle of the Platz, with a small figure of Roland on the top, was erected in 1540 (comp. p. 161). — In the *Roland-Str.* is the *Roland Hospital* (Pl. 21), a building of 1611. The *Kaiserhaus* (Pl. 25), Langer Hagen No. 12, is a Renaissance édifice of 1586, adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

In the *ANDREAS-PLATZ*, near the market-place, is the Protestant *Andreaskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 3), with a choir of 1389 and a tower 386 ft. high, completed in 1893. The hall between the church and the tower is occupied by the new *Museum of the Hildesheim Society of Antiquaries*, with remains, sketches, and models of timber houses, stone sculptures, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-12; on other days key obtained at Andreas-Platz 5). — The *Trinity Hospital*, Andreas-Platz No. 21, the lower part of which dates from 1334, has been recently restored and converted into a factory. Opposite is the *Mercers' Guildhouse* (1482; restored).

**St. Michael's Church* (Pl. 10, A 3; sacristan, Michaelis-Platz 3), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward and built in 1001-33, was restored in 1186 after a fire in 1162 and finally by Hase (p. 136) in 1854-57, when it was fitted up as a Protestant parish-church. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and an elevated W. choir (restored about 1200); the crypt beneath it

was consecrated in 1015. The church once boasted of six towers. The E. choir was torn down in 1650.

The **INTERIOR** is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former; this arrangement dates from the time of Bernward. The pillars are the original ones, and two of the old columns (last section to the N.E.) are preserved. Part of the three-decked galleries of the transepts dates from the same period. The other columns, with their fine capitals, belong to the building of 1186. The interesting *PAINTINGS on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jeze, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. They were restored in 1865. — In the N. transept are clumsy stucco figures of the 11th cent. (Mary, four apostles, St. Benedict, St. Bernward holding a model of the church). Above them, facing the choir, are finely executed stucco-reliefs of angels (ca. 1186). The bronze font in the S.E. transept was made by Dietrich Mente of Hildesheim (1818). — The **CXXII** (used by the Roman Catholics), resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Bernward and his monument, of the 14th cent., surrounded by a spring. The paintings are by Schaper. The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters (1244-59), to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the Transitional style.

St. Magdalén's Church (Pl. 8, A 3; sacristan, No. 21, opposite the church, to the S.W.), built in 1234-94 and entirely renewed in 1794, contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward (p. 141), including a gold cross (994), several candelabra, and a fine late-Gothic chalice.

The **Bömer Museum** (Pl. 9; B, 4), endowed by Senator Römer (d. 1894), occupies the Gothic *St. Martin's Church* and the adjoining *New Museum* added in 1890 (open free on Sun., 11-1; on other days on application to the care-taker, fee; catalogue 20 pf.). It contains casts of interesting mediæval and classical antiquities, some carved altars, a number of paintings of the early-German school, and cartoons by Cornelius and Kaulbach; also a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich, and an ethnographical collection. In front of the museum is a bronze bust of the founder, by Hartzler.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 1; B, 4), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 (under Bishop Hezilo) on the site of an earlier church (before 872), with late-Gothic aisles and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1730, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1839 without reference to their original form (sacristan, Domhof 10).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable interest. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large *Candelabrum* in the nave (walls and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem), presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an *Irmensäule* (p. 121). The *Rood Loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high-altar are the gilded *Sarcophagi* of *St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb* of *St. Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. To the right of the choir rises

a bronze *Easter Column* (*Christus-Säule*) by Bishop Bernward (1022), 15 ft. high, with 28 groups in low relief of scenes from the life of Christ. — The modernised *Crypt* contains the tomb of St. Godehard (p. 142). — The *Cantabona* or large bell of the cathedral weighs 8½ tons.

The "Cloisters," in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, date from the 11th century. In the upper story are the *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library*, and the old *Rittersaal* (closed). The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the "Cloister Garth," was erected in 1321 and adorned with painting in 1888; the windows have been embellished with fine tracery. On the outside of the apse of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said to be 1000 years old, and its history is known since the 16th century. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* (1228), on the S. side of the cloisters, has a later bay in the Gothic style.

The "Treasury," above the sacristy (shown on application by the sacristan on week-days 10.30-12.30 and after 3, on Sun. and festivals 12-1 and after 4; 1 pers. 1½ M., each member of a party 1 M., ten or upwards 10 M.), contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 9-12th cent.: e.g. a silver cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket of the 10th cent. enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642); reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Louis the Pious; the silver *Bernward's Chalice* (15th cent.); *Head of St. Bernward*, silver-gilt (18th cent.); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; a small winged altar-piece by Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1456); several codices with miniatures (11th cent.); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

In the quiet and shady Domhof, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a *Statue of St. Bernward*, by Hartzer, erected in 1893. — In the same Platz stands the *Post Office* (Pl. 17), with a late-Gothic oriel dating from 1518.

**St. Godehard's Church* (Pl. 3, C, 5; sacristan, No. 16 Godehards-Platz), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The sculptures in the arch of the N.W. portal (13th cent.) are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style, by Weiler of Cologne, are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1148-53 (shown by permission of the Dean).

Besides these buildings, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent., chiefly in the late-Gothic style (e.g. in the Oster-Str., Markt-Str., Domhof, Eckenmecker-Str., and Brühl). Many of them are adorned with quaint inscriptions.

— The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the High or Michaelis Rampart (Pl. A, 2) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, ¾ M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1040, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partly modernised. The *Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg and 1 M. from Hildesheim, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg* (500 ft.), another very fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable

In addition to the above, the following were also obtained from the same source.

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Schaff-Denkmal		Viertel-Garten		Büderbach		Rittergut-Park		Büderbach		Viertel-Garten		Büderbach		
1. <i>Baudenk.-Festhalle</i>	B.5	10. <i>Lersting</i>	D.6	20. <i>Born</i>	D.24	31. <i>Wittels.-Kunst-</i>	E.3	12. <i>Unterländisches Museum</i>	D.1	31. <i>Wittels.-Kunst-</i>	D.1	12. <i>Unterländisches Museum</i>	D.1	
2. <i>Bauk. Denkm.-Anlage</i>	B.6	11. <i>Löwenstein-Matratz</i>	D.5	21. <i>Katholische Kir.</i>	E.2	32. <i>Wittels.-Kunst-</i>	D.4	43. <i>Wagn.-</i>	D.3, 4	43. <i>Wagn.-</i>	D.3, 4	43. <i>Wagn.-</i>	D.3, 4	
3. <i>Bev.-Denkmal</i>	E.7	12. <i>Gevan-Denkmal</i>	B.5	22. <i>Martin's Kir.</i>	E.1	33. <i>Wittels.-Kunst-</i>	E.5	44. <i>Wandstädte</i>	D.6	44. <i>Wandstädte</i>	D.6	44. <i>Wandstädte</i>	D.6	
4. <i>Burg-Bauschmiede</i>	D.4, 5	13. <i>Friedensmal</i>	B.4	23. <i>August's Kir.</i>	E.2	34. <i>Wittels.-Kirche</i>	C.4	45. <i>Wandstädte</i>	C.5	45. <i>Wandstädte</i>	C.5	45. <i>Wandstädte</i>	C.5	
5. <i>Burg-Denkmal</i>	D.4, 5	14. <i>Küres-Gedenkmal</i>	F.6	24. <i>Archibald's Kirche</i>	E.1	35. <i>Park</i>	C.4	46. <i>Festhaus</i>	D.5	46. <i>Festhaus</i>	D.5	46. <i>Festhaus</i>	D.5	
6. <i>Kommer.</i>	B.5	15. <i>Küres-Gedenkmal</i>	B.5	25. <i>Herr's Kir.</i>	B.6	36. <i>Pfarrkirche</i>	D.5	47. <i>Büd.</i>	B.4	47. <i>Büd.</i>	B.4	47. <i>Büd.</i>	B.4	
7. <i>Kommer.</i>	B.5	16. <i>Aegidius Kir.</i>	D.6	26. <i>Reichsmünze</i>	C.3	37. <i>Rath & Pfarrgebäude</i>	C.6	48. <i>Büd.</i>	B.5	48. <i>Büd.</i>	B.5	48. <i>Büd.</i>	B.5	
8. <i>Kommer.</i>	D.5	17. <i>Andreas Kir.</i>	C.2	27. <i>Königliches Rathaus</i>	D.2	38. <i>Reichsbahnhof</i>	C.5, 6	49. <i>Deutsche Ritter</i>	C.5	49. <i>Deutsche Ritter</i>	C.5	49. <i>Deutsche Ritter</i>	C.5	
9. <i>Büderbach</i>	B.5	18. <i>Brielen Kir.</i>	C.4	28. <i>Zentral-Zollamt</i>	B.5	39. <i>Stadtmauer</i>	C.5	50. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.5	50. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.5	50. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.5	
10. <i>Büderbach</i>	D.4	19. <i>Wittelsack Kir.</i>	D.4	30. <i>Marschall</i>	D.4	40. <i>Synagoge</i>	B.6	51. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.1	51. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.1	51. <i>Städtebau</i>	D.1	
11. <i>Büderbach</i>	D.4				D.Y. 5, 6	41. <i>Tischtmanns Inst.</i>	D.1							



ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 50), was found in 1868.

A pleasant excursion may be made by train to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Derneburg*, with an old Cistercian abbey (now part of residence of Count Münster; gardens shown), and thence on foot to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wohldenberg* (680 ft.), with a ruin (view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 112).

12. Brunswick.

Hotels. *SCHRADER'S HOTEL (Pl. a; B, 5), Gördelinger-Str. 7, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ -4, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 *M.*, omn. 60 pf.; *DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. b; C, b), Neue-Strasse 21, R., L., & A. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, omn. 60 pf.; BLAUE ENGEL (Pl. d; B, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 40, commercial; HOTEL ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. e; C, b), Kohlmarkt 10, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*; SACHSISCHER HOF (Pl. g; C, 4, 5), Gördelinger-Str. 42; CENTRAL (Pl. i; E, 4), Steinweg 29. — At the station: *MONOPOL (Pl. f; O, 6), R., L., & A. 2-7 *M.*; *KAISERHOF, R. from 2, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 *M.*; WARNECKE'S (Pl. h; B, 6), Gülden-Str. 78, moderate, STADT BREMEN, Bank-Platz, these two well spoken of; EVANGELISCHES VIELENSHAUS, Lessing-Platz 5 (Pl. D, 7), R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -8, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*. — Pension: *Fran Professor Nevers*, Schleinitz-Str. 10.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; *Betsch*, in Schrader's Hotel (see above); *Bankkeller*, under the bank (Pl. 2); *Schmidt*, Schuh-Str. 90; *Utric*, Sack 21; *Danne*, August-Platz 1; *Café Lück*, Steinweg 22; *Theater-Restaurant*, Steinweg 29; *Schwarzer Walfisch*; *Börsen-Restaurant*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 2; *Hagenschenke*, Hagenmarkt 8. — Wine Rooms. *Schrader & Oberländer*, Post-Str. 8; *Rittmeyer*, in the Altstadt-Rathhaus; *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 10; *Nevers*, Auf der Höhe 27. — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by *Steger*, Bäckerklink 4, and *Nettelbeck*, Beckenwerper-Str. 26.

Pleasure Resorts. *Brüning*, Damm 16, with concert-room and garden (in winter variety theatre); *Wilhelmsgarten*, Wilhelm-Str. 20, with large garden; *Höist* (Pl. D, 8), with an open-air theatre; *Weisses Ross*, outside the Petri-Thor; *Stadt-Park*, outside the *Stein-Thor*.

Theatre, dress-circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, parquet $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; closed from June 15th to Sept. 1st. — Summer Theatre, in *Höist's Garden*, see above.

Baths. *Fuhst*, Am Fallersleber Thor 12; *Mosel*, Schöppenstedter-Str. 42; *Hase*, Am Bruchthor 4 (cold baths).

Photographs. *Behrens' Kunstanstalt*, opposite the Post Office (Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Drive within the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 1 *M.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M.*; each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60 pf. Each trunk 20 pf. Double fares at night (10-7).

Tramways (electric). From the *West-Strasse* (beyond Pl. A, 8) by the Kalenwall (railway-station), Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, 6), Münz-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), Ruhfauten-Platz, and Hagenmarkt (Pl. D, 8), to the *North Station* (beyond Pl. E, 1). From *Richmond* (p. 168) by the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5), Damm, Bohlweg (Pl. D, 5), and Hagenmarkt, to the *Fallersleber-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 3). From the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5) by the Altstadtmarkt (Pl. B, 5) to the *Petri-Thor* (Pl. A, 3) and to the *Celler-Strasse*. From the *Hohe-Thor* (Pl. A, 6) by the Altstadtmarkt, Neue-Str. (Pl. C, 5), and Steinweg (Pl. D, E, 4) to the *Hannedi-Strasse*. Steamer from the railway-station to *Eisenbüttel* hourly in the afternoon (fare 10 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

U. S. Consul. *Ed. W. S. Tingle, Esq.*; vice-consul, *Herr Julius Seckel*.

Principal Attractions. Altstadtmarkt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Catharine's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; War Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg; Ducal Museum.

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (240 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with 114,700 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the

S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen goods, machinery, and carriages; and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno*, the son of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named after him *Brunonis Vicus*, or *Brunwick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-96), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son *Emp. Otho IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 194). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1523 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1763. On the death of Duke William I. in 1884 (p. 148), Prince Albert of Prussia was elected Regent of Brunswick.

Like Dantzig and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art (comp. pp. xx, xxi). In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Architecture*, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the gable-end is turned towards the street, and not the façade.

The *ALTSTADT-MARKT (Pl. B, 5), where the Altstadt-Rathhaus, the Church of St. Martin, and several fine old private buildings (e.g. the '*Huthaus*', No. 8, of the end of the 17th cent.) are situated, forms the centre of the S.W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing ornaments, arms, and texts from Scripture in the Low German dialect.

The *Altstadt-Rathhaus (Pl. 1; B, 5), consisting of two parts, one 56 ft., the other 62 ft. long, at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, begun about 1250, continued in 1393-96, and completed in 1447-68. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades with graceful tracery, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from *Henry the Fowler* to *Otho the Child*, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly carved (restored in 1862). The *Small Hall* contains the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein* (open on Sun., 11-1), with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kändler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathhaus was closed, and subsequently opened on the occasion of fairs only.

*St. Martin's Church (Pl. 22; B, 5), opposite the Rathhaus, originally a Romanesque basilica of the end of the 12th cent., was en-

larged in the Transition style about 1250 and converted into a Gothic building in the 14th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late-Gothic period; the choir was built in 1490-1500. On the S. and N. façades are rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal (14th cent.). The W. portal is Romanesque.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Bathhaus represents the *Einsiedler von Rauchkappel* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the INTERIOR (sacristan in the house No. 9, to the S.E.) the brazen *Pforte* with relief of 1441, by *Bartold Spanker*, is of considerable artistic merit. The *Wippe*, by *G. Röttger*, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Järgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1604).

In the streets adjoining the Altstadt-Markt are many handsome old private houses, such as Post-Strasse No. 6 (Renaissance, 1591). At No. 38 Gördelinger-Str., opposite the end of the Post-Str., rises the Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 12; B, 5); the E. gable in the Renaissance style was constructed in 1590.

At the corner of the Stein-Str. stands the *Synagogue* (Pl. 40; B, 6), built by *Uhde* in 1875 in a Moorish-Byzantine style (apply to the custodian of the adjacent school). Nos. 11 and 13 Knochenhauer-Str. are interesting old edifices of 1489, with statues. No. 9 Stein-Str. (1512) is adorned with a curious relief. No. 1 Bank-Platz, is a Renaissance edifice of 1592.

Traversing the Kohlmarkt and the Schuh-Str., we observe several other handsome dwelling-houses, the finest of which is *No. 5, in the Sack, a little to the N., with rich burlesque ornamentation (1536; restored 1890). In the BURG-PLATZ (Pl. D, 5) rises the —

**Cathedral of St. Blasius*, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. 20; D, 5), with a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172-73 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle (double) was added after 1322, the N. aisle (also double) with its spiral columns in 1469-74. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been wholly rebuilt. The chapel in front of the S. transept was completed in 1891.

**Interior*. (The sacristan lives at No. 5, opposite the W. portal; fee for showing the church and the vaults, which require to be lighted, 1-4 pers. 2 M., 5-8 pers. 3 M., 9-12 pers. 4 M.; for the church alone a smaller fee; printed guide to the cathedral 50 pf.). — *NAVE*. The "Monument of the founder (d. 1196) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the Romanesque style, executed about 1260, with lifesize recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art (Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass with a long inscription, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 146). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1736), in zinc, in the S. aisle. The old figures of saints on the pillars have been restored; the nave has been painted from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The candelabrum suspended in the nave is a copy of that in the cathedral at Hildesheim (p. 143). The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, in front of the CHOIR, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-

branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion. To the right and left of it are Romanesque sandstone and alabaster figures of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim, and wooden figures of St. Blasius and John the Baptist (all of the 18th cent.). The walls and vaulting of the choir and the S. transept are adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings, dating from about 1224, and representing scenes from the Bible and from the lives of Thomas Becket and other saints; those in the N. transept are modern. The N. TRANSEPT, now fitted up as a chapel, contains the stone coffin of the Margravine Gertrude (d. 1117), grandmother of Henry the Lion. Adjacent is the end of the passage leading from the castle (see below) to the new royal gallery in the N. aisle. Here, too, are some wood-carvings (figure of Christ of the 9th or 10th cent., passion-pillar of the 15th cent.); the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, etc. — The CRYPT, with its three apses, partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, situated below the choir and the transept, was converted in 1881 by Ferdinand Albert I. into a burial-vault for the Bevorn line of the house of Guelph. Nine of the forty-five members of the last branch of the elder Brunswick line buried in this crypt fell in battle (comp. p. 150). The last interment was that of William I., who died in 1884, without issue. The Margrave Ekbert II., who is said to have been assassinated in 1080 at the instigation of Emp. Henry IV., lies in the crypt, beneath a slab with an inscription. — The cathedral possesses an admirable peal of bells.

In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze *Lion (Pl. 11; D, 5), on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1858. Down to 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, publicly administered justice here. — To the E. of the Lion is the old Palace of Henry the Lion (Pl. 4; D, 4, 5), built in 1150-60 in the Romanesque style on the site of the old castle of Dankwarderode. The building, repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, long served military purposes, and has lately been restored in a uniform Romanesque style and adorned with painting by Quensen. It has two stories, and is 180 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. The tower marks the site of the old chapel. The passage to the cathedral (p. 147) has also been restored.

In the Ruhfütchen-Platz, to the N. of the cathedral, is the Finance Office, a Gothic edifice by Wiehe, erected in 1894. Opposite is the new Stadthaus, by Winter. To the E., in the Münz-Str., are the Court House and the Police Office (Pl. D, 5), two edifices in the Italian Renaissance style.

We next visit the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which, in front of the palace, admirable equestrian *Statues of the Dukes Frederick William (Pl. 7) by Hähnle, and Charles William Ferdinand (Pl. 8), by Pönninger, were erected in 1874.

The *Palace (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by K. Th. Ottmer in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous modern edifice, now occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated *Quadriga designed by Rietschel, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and

also the group in the pediment are by *Büßer*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23; E, 6), at the back of the palace, consecrated in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 14th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting monuments.

From the palace we proceed to the N. through the *Bohlweg* to the *Hagenmarkt*, passing the old *Pauline Convent*, the church of which, dating from the 14th cent., was converted into an arsenal at the beginning of the 18th century. Adjacent is the *Provincial Museum* (Pl. 42; D, 4), open free on Sun., 11-1 (in summer on Wed. also, 3-5). The *HAGENMARKT* (Pl. D, 4) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* (Pl. 9) by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt. — The **Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 19, D 4; the sacristan lives at No. 3, to the S.) is a handsome edifice, probably begun by Henry the Lion, altered and enlarged in 1252 and in the 14th cent., and recently restored. It contains numerous tombstones of the 16-18th cent., including that of Count Georg von der Schulenburg, of 1619. The choir dates from about 1500. — There are several handsome old buildings in the neighbouring *Wenden-Str.* (thus No. 2, of 1490), in the *Fallersleber-Str.* (No. 8), and in the *Wilhelm-Str.* (No. 95, of 1619, now a school).

St. Andrew's (Pl. 17; C, 3) was begun in the transition-style about 1200, but the greater part was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the following centuries; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1419, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. A chapel-like edifice here was erected after 1422 as the library of *St. Andrew's*. — The **Alte Waage* (Pl. 43), opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1856. Among the old private houses in this neighbourhood are No. 3 *Reichen-Str.* (Pl. C, 3, 4), a Renaissance structure of 1630, and No. 9 *Lange-Str.* (Pl. C, 4), dating from 1536, with curious wood-carving. The house *Bäckerklin* No. 11 (Pl. B, 4) is said to have been the scene of one of *Till Eulenspiegel's* pranks.

The *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 34; C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., a little farther to the W., contains the *Town Archives*, the *Town Library* (27,000 vols.; Mon. and Frid., 10-1), and the **Town Museum*, a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, casts, etc.

(open on Sun., 11-1, and in summer also Thurs., 3-5). The council-chamber contains some fine panelling of 1573.

The *Brüderkirche* (Pl. 18, C 4; sacristan, Schützen-Str. 23), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altarpiece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. The *Refectory* of the old Franciscan convent attached to the church, erected in 1486 and now a military magazine, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. Late-Gothic cloisters. — Opposite the church is the *Commercial School* (Pl. 14), in a Gothic style (1875).

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful *Promenades. In the midst of those on the S. side of the town is the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6, 7), in the Renaissance style, designed by Th. Ottmer; to the E. of it are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the Sieges-Platz (Pl. D, 7) rises the *Monument of Victory* in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann and Dietz, and consisting of a colossal Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze. — To the N. of the Sieges-Platz is the Lessing-Platz, with a **Statue of Lessing* (Pl. 10; D, 6, 7), in bronze, erected in 1853, and designed by Rietschel. Lessing died at No. 12 *Egidienmarkt* on 15th Feb., 1781. — In the vicinity is the *Egidienhalle* (Pl. 16; D, 6), a Gothic church of the 13-14th cent., now employed for exhibitions of art and industry.

Near the *August-Thor* (Pl. D, 7) rises the *Windmühlenberg*, which commands a good view of the town. To the N.E. is the Monuments-Platz (Pl. E, 6), adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 by the citizens of Brunswick to the memory of Dukes Charles William Ferdinand (d. at Ottensen in 1806) and Frederick William (d. at Quatrabas in 1815).

The space between the *Steinthor* and the *Fallersleber-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 5-3) is occupied by the *Ducal Park* (*Theater-Park*; open to the public).

On the S. side of the park stands the **Ducal Museum* (Pl. 33; E, F, 5), a handsome building erected in 1883-87 from the design of *Oskar Sommer*. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Lüneburg*, who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th century. With these and other materials *Duke Charles I.* formed a museum at Brunswick in 1755. The *Picture Gallery*, like most of the German collections founded in the 17th cent., is especially strong in the Dutch School. Another important feature of the Museum is the extensive collection of *Italian Majolica*, while the *Collection of Enamels* is the most important public collection of the kind in Germany. The Museum

is open daily, except on festivals: June-Sept. 10-4, Sun. 11-2; March, April, May, & Oct. 10-3 and 11-2; Nov.-Feb. 11-2; it is closed for cleaning for one week in spring and another in autumn. Director, Prof. Herm. Riegel. Catalogue 1 M.

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall, where sticks and umbrellas are deposited (no fee), we enter Room I., containing *Egyptian Antiquities* and *Graeco-Roman Sculptures*. — Room II. *Mediaeval Collection* (catalogue 70 pf.). 1. Imperial mantle of Otho IV., an Oriental work of the 13th cent.; 53. Runе-casket, of Irish workmanship, 7th or 8th cent.; *89. A. Dürer (?) more probably G. Schweiger), Preaching of John the Baptist, relief in lithographic stone; 111. Saddle of Magnus II., Duke of Brunswick (d. 1373); 122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16-17th centuries. — Room III. *Industrial-Art Collection*: Furniture, clocks, and tapestry of the 17-18th centuries. — Room IV. *Historical Relics and Weapons*, chiefly connected with the house of Brunswick. — Rooms V-XI. *Plaster Casts* (special catalogue 20 pf.).

First Floor. — **Picture Gallery.** The arrangement begins in R. XII., to the left.

Room XII chiefly contains works of the German School of the 16th century. *18. *Holbein the Younger*, Merchant of the London Steelyard (1538). 19, 20. *Amberger*, Portraits; 33. *Rapkin* (?), Large altar-piece (1508); also several works by *Cranach the Elder*.

CABINETS XIII-XXIII chiefly contain works of the Netherlandish School of the 16th and 17th centuries. CAB. XVIII. 284. *Rembrandt*, Philosopher; *340. J. van Goyen, Landscape. — CAB. XIX. *Rembrandt*, 282, 283. Portraits (about 1631-33); *285. The Risen Christ with Mary Magdalene (1651); **286. Storm-scene; 287. Armed warrior. — CAB. XX. 300. A. van Ostade, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 304. *Dou*, Astronomer; 326. *Molenaer*, Guard-room; 324. *Dusart*, Passants. — CAB. XXI. 302. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern; 303. *Wouterman*, Ascension; *316. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass; 364. A. van Everdingen, Norwegian mountain-scenery; 376. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills. — CAB. XXII. *303. *Dou*, Portrait of the artist; 315. *Metsu*, Beer-house; *377, 378. *J. van Ruydsdael*, Waterfalls. — CAB. XXIII. 448, 449. *J. van Huysum*, Flower-pieces.

Room XXIV. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 248. *Lievens the Elder*, Old man; 314. *Jan Steen*, Merry company. — R. XXV. *Elsheimer*. 549, *550. Landscapes. — R. XXVI., with portraits by *Kupetzky*, *Graff*, etc., is adjoined by a room (XXXI) containing studies by the painter *Henneberg* of Brunswick (1826-76). — Passing straight through the following room (XXXII, Drawings) we reach by turning to the right —

SALOON XXVII (adjoining Room XXIV), containing unimportant Netherlandish works of the 16-17th centuries.

SALOON XXVIII. Dutch Masters. *206. *Jan van Ravesteyn*, Family group; *228. *Moyart*, Calling of St. Matthew; **288. *Rembrandt*, Family group (1638), the gem of the collection; *242. *Lievens the Elder*, Sacrifice of Abraham; *315. *Jan Steen*, The Marriage Contract, one of the master's best works; 359. *Berchem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 363. A. van Everdingen, Waterfall; *376. *J. van Ruydsdael*, Mountain-landscape; *388. *Hendecoster*, Noah's Ark; 396. *Bellotto*, Storm on a rocky coast; 440, 441. *Mignon*, Flower-pieces; 444, 445. *Ruysh*, Fruit and flowers.

SALOON XXIX. Flemish School: *38. *Ant. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait; *39. *Floris*, Falconer; 48. *Kay*, Portrait; 55. *Pourbus the Elder*, Man with a glass; *Rubens*, 30. Portrait of General Spinola, *38. Portrait, *87. Judith with the head of Holofernes; 109. *Cor. de Vos the Elder*, Allegorical scene; *Jordaens*, 116. Adoration of the Shepherds, 117. Holy Family, 119. Bean-feast; *Van Dyck*, *125. Portrait of a Genoese nobleman, *127. Portrait; 134. *Jan Fyt*, Two horses in a landscape; 141. *Pestels*, Bank of a river.

SALOON XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. *458. *Palma Vecchio*, Adam and Eve; *Ann. Carracci*, 476. Pietà, 477. Shepherd and shepherdess; *480. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; 487. *Caravaggio*, Por-

trait of the artist; 498. *Le Spagnoleto*, Portrait of Zurbaran, the Spanish artist; 499. *Salvator Rosa*, Raising of the Cross; 521. *Largillière*, Portrait; 524. *Rigaud*, Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans; 531. *Racoux*, Vestal Virgins; 532, 534, 535. *Pesne*, Portraits; 579. *Kupetzky*, Peter the Great (1718). — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. Continuation of the Collection of Antiquities. — Room XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — Rooms XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the "Ceramic Collection, including the highly valuable *Italian Majolicas* of the 16-17th cent., etc. — In Room XXXIX is the valuable "Collection of Enamels, Jewels, etc., chiefly from Limoges, (16-17th cent.). Also, 220. Luther's 'doctor's ring'; 221. Catharine von Bora's wedding-ring; 222. Seal-ring of Queen Mary Stuart; silver reliefs and statuettes; objects in agate, etc. — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, glass, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. "Collection of Bronzes, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone. — R. XLVI. Embroidery, Lace, Book-Bindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. Coins (22,000), Medals, and Gems. Among the last is the so-called "Mantuan Vase" (No. 300), which fell into the hands of a soldier at the taking of Mantua in 1630, came in 1668 into the possession of the Prince of Brunswick, and has been preserved in the Museum since 1767. In 1830 it was carried off by Duke Charles, but was restored to the Museum on his death in 1874. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminae, and is almost certainly of ancient workmanship.

In the park rises the handsome "Theatre (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style, opened in 1861 on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the town. On its N. side is a monument erected in 1891 to *Franz Abt*, the composer. — Outside the Fallersleber-Thor, opposite the large *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), open the whole day except 12-2, closed on Sundays and festivals. — Farther on, towards the Wenden-Thor, in the New Promenade, stands the *Ducal Polytechnicum* (Pl. E, 2), a college founded in 1745, and converted into a technical school in 1862. The present Renaissance building was completed in 1877 from the designs of *Uhde* and *Körner*.

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The groundfloor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture*, *Engineering*, *Mechanics*, and *Physica* (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the *Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

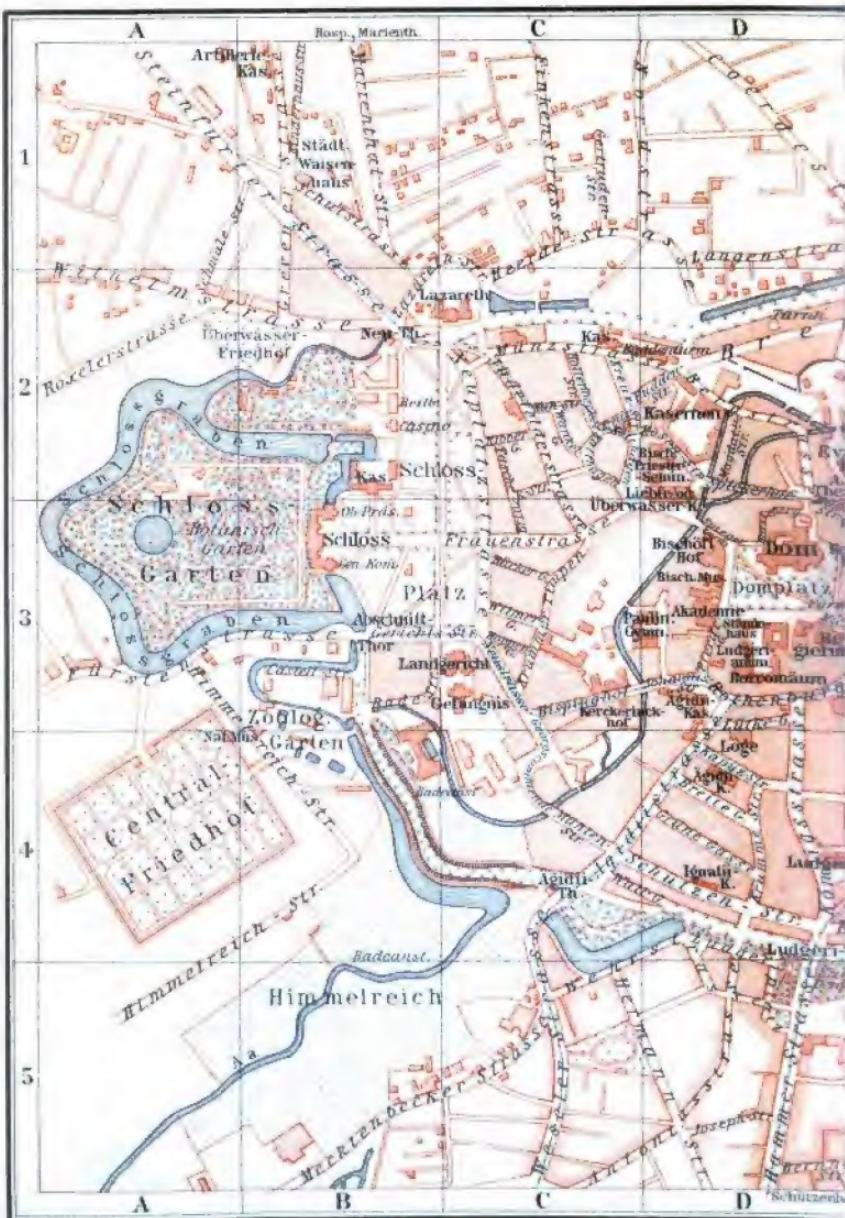
The *Ducal Hospital* (Pl. 27; D, 2), by the Wenden-Thor, contains a good *Anatomical Museum*. — On the S.W. side of the Gaussberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a "Statue of Gauss (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by *Schaper*. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent N. Wilhelm-Str. Between the Gaussberg and the Petri-Thor, to the right of the Insel-Promenade, is the *Bammelsburger Teich* (Pl. B, 2, 3), a pretty little artificial lake.

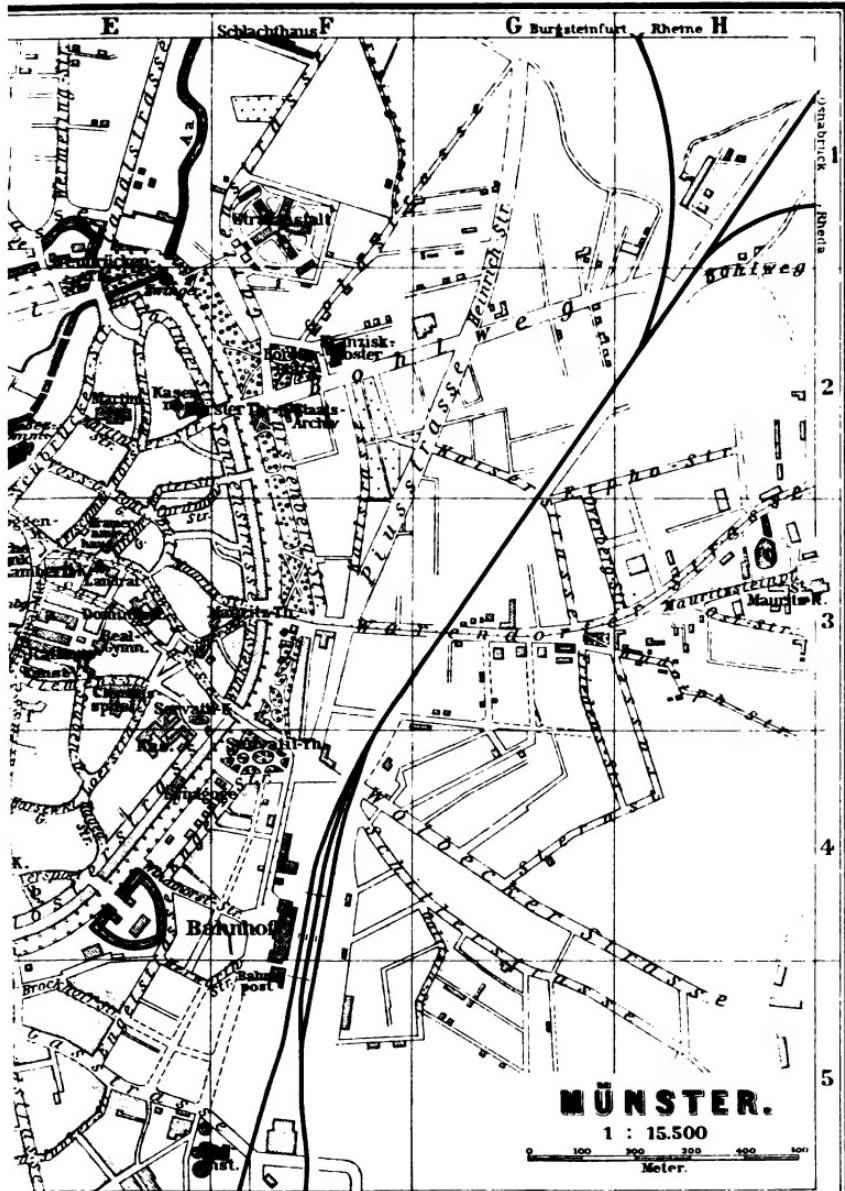
An oak enclosed by a railing, near the Petri-Thor (Pl. A, 3), and an iron obelisk at the village of *Oelper*, 1½ M. farther, are memorials of the spirited march from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea accomplished by Duke Frederick William of Brunswick in 1809 (comp. p. 180).

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Outside the Steinthor (Pl. F, 5), in the drill-ground, is a column to the memory of Gen. *Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo after the death of the Duke.

Farther to the S. lie the Cemeteries (Pl. F, 7) of the *Domegemeinde* and *Magnigemeinde* (i.e. of the Cathedral and St. Magnus parishes). Lessing's grave in the latter is marked by a monument with a relief by Th. Strümpel.

At the S.E. corner of the St. Leonhard's Platz, bounded by the cemeteries on one side and the quarter of St. Leonhard on the other, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Steinthor, rises the Monument of Schill, erected in 1837 to that officer and the fourteen soldiers of his corps who were shot on this spot, where their remains and Schill's head are interred (see p. 211).

The small Chapel adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription.

About 1 M. beyond the Augustus-Thor (Pl. D, 7) are situated the château of Alt-Richmond, erected in 1768, and the villa Neu-Richmond, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1880, with beautiful grounds, both now belonging to the Duke of Cumberland. Visitors admitted to the former.

To the E. of Brunswick, 2 M. from the Steinthor, lies Biddagahausen, with a fine church in the transition-style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.

13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden.

182 M. RAILWAY in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 M 10, 12 M 80, 8 M 60 pf.).

Hamm, see p. 100. — Several small stations. Beyond (14 M.) Rinkerode we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal. — 22 M. Münster.

Münster. — Hotels. *KÖNIG VON ENGLAND (Pl. a; E, 3), Prinzipal-Markt 5, with lift and electric light, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 M.; *KAISERHOF, opposite the station, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 M.; *MOORMANN (Pl. b; E, 4), Ludgeri-Str. 54, R., L., A., & B. from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 M.; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. c; E, F, 3), Telgter-Str. 24, R., L., & A. from 2 M.; MÜNSTERSCHE HOF (Pl. e; E, 3), Alter Steinweg 88-90, R., L., A., & B. from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *ERINNE'S (Pl. f; E, 3), Ludgeri-Str. 5, unpretending, R., L., A., & B. from 2 M.; PAULI, CENTRALHOF.

Restaurants. Schmedding (wine), Ludgeri-Str.; BeiderLinden (wine), Klemens-Str. 40; *Ludgerithof, *Centralhof, Krone, Stienen (beer); Railway Restaurant. — Garden-Restaurants: Linnenbrink (concerts in summer), Lindenhof, Schützenhof, etc. — 'Alt bier' houses (peculiar to Münster): Appels, Neubrückens-Str. 12; Brüggemann, Alter Steinweg 12. — Confectioner, Steiner, Prinzipal-Markt 26.

Public Baths, in the Promenade, near the Zoological Garden (Pl. B, C, 4).

Cabs. Per drive: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; each trunk 26 pf. By time, 1-2 pers. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Münster, situated on the *Münstersche Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of the 7th Corps d'Armée, with 57,300 inhab., has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the

scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden (1534-35; see below), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Galitzin, Hamann, Count F. L. von Stolberg, etc. resided here, Münster was a place of some literary importance. Of the university established at this period, the theological and philosophical faculties still exist under the name of an Academy (p. 155; 300 students). The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt and Roggen-Markt with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathhaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe,' or mansions of the wealthy noblesse (*Romberger-Hof*, *Erbdrosten-Hof*, and others), some of which are in the roccoco style of last century. The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War, the only relic of them being the *Zwinger* and the *Buddenturm*. New quarters have sprung up outside the old line of fortifications.

To the right as we enter the town from the station, by the new Windthorst-Strasse, is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. E, F, 3), erected in the Romanesque style in 1197, rebuilt in 1537, and judiciously restored in 1854-58. The fine domed *Clemenskirche* belongs to the large public *Hospital of St. Clement*.

The beautiful Gothic **Church of St. Lambert* (Pl. E, 3), built in the latter half of the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier church, with its chief portal of the beginning of the 15th cent., has recently been restored. On the outside, over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ. The edifice is characterised by graceful proportions, bold vaulting, rich window-tracery, and imposing exterior. The old tower was removed as unsafe in 1881, and an imposing new one has been built to replace it.

On the old tower were suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatic *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolting*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured with red-hot pincers and executed in 1536. The cages are now deposited in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries (p. 155).

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines. One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Müntzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of *Mennonites*, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Bottmann and Councillor Knipperdolting they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, Münster was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army.

To the S. of the Lambertikirche is the *Prinzipal-Markt*, surrounded by Gothic arcades (comp. p. 154). Here stands the **Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedenssaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648. The W. façade dates from the second half of the 14th century. Entrance from the back.

The *FRIEDENSSAAL*, built in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, said to have been painted by Terburg, the well-known Dutch master. On the first floor is the *LARGE SALOON*, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits.

Adjoining the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 8, is the old *Weigh House*, a Renaissance building of 1615, with a gable and balcony. — On the other side of the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 18, is the old *Stadtkeller*, another Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71); it contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. E, 3), consisting mainly of early Italian and German paintings. The Westphalian school is represented by *Ludger tom Ring* (d. 1547), his son *Hermann* (d. 1599), and other masters.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the Dom-PLATZ, which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze Statue of *Fürstenberg*, the statesman (d. 1810). To the left are the *Government Offices* (Pl. D, 3; 1886-89) and the Gothic *Post Office*.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, and consecrated in 1265, was not completed till the next century. The altar stands in a pentagonal apse, round which runs an ambulatory. The S. vestibule contains statues of apostles, saints, etc. (after 1261). The W. portal dates from 1516; the so-called 'Servator Gable', at the S. end of the second transept, is of somewhat later date.

Interior. The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. part of the NAVE, a *Pietà* by *Achtermann*. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1662. Opposite to it, over the N. portal, is an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — *REZARO-CHOIR*: to the right, Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring*. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. Behind the high-altar, the chapel and monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. von Galen* (d. 1678). Farther on, Raising of Lazarus by *Ludger tom Ring*. — *CHOIR*. Paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting (restored). Tombstones of bishops. Ciborium of 1538. *Achtermann's Descent from the Cross*, a fine group in marble, is in a side-chapel. — The *Chapter House* is adorned with the finest wood-paneling in Germany, carved by *Joh. Kupper* in 1544-52.

In the Dom-Platz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. D, 3). Adjoining it are the *Academy* (see p. 154) and the unimportant *Museum of Christian Art* (No. 25; always open to strangers). — To the S. of the cathedral is the handsome *Ludgerus Fountain*, by Fleige, erected in 1889, with statues of St. Ludgerus, first bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bishop Suitger (d. 911), and Bishop Erpho (d. 1097).

Behind the Academy, in the old Jesuit College, is the *Pauline Library*, containing fine carved wood-work and interesting portraits of John of Leyden and others. Beyond is the *Pauline Gymnasium* (Rom. Cath.), one of the largest in Prussia, with a chapel.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. D, 3), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of Arminius and Wittekind. — Behind it are the *Ludgerianum* and the *Borromaeum*, two halls for theological students; part of the latter was the house of John of Leyden.

The noble Gothic Church of Our Lady or Ueberwasser-Kirche (Pl. C, D, 2) dates from the 14th cent., but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the choir are three fine stained-glass windows. The mural paintings, by *Mosler* and *Settegast*, depict the foundation of the original chapel on this site by Bishop Ludger (802-809), and the foundation of the Convent of the Virgin in 1040. Below the organ-loft are two votive pictures by *Ludger tom Ring*, and in the sacristy are paintings of the Evangelists by the same artist. The finest part of the Tower, which was begun at the beginning of the 14th cent., is the upper story, dating from the 15th century. — The small *Ludgeri Chapel*, adjoining the Liebfrauenkirche, is the oldest building in Münster, dating from the 11th century. Adjacent is the large *Priests' Seminary*, with a handsome sandstone façade.

St. Aegidius (Pl. D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes executed by *Settegast*, *Welsch*, and *Mosler* from *Steinle's* designs. The small *Kreuskapelle*, behind the high-altar, contains a group (Christ and the disciples at Gethsemane) by *Fleige*.

St. Ignatius (Pl. D, 4), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1857-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The *Ludgerikirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was erected in the Romanesque style in 1170 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60. — By the Ludgeri-Thor (Pl. D, E, 5) is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71, by *Allard*.

Outside the Mauritz-Thor is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. H, 3), founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1620 and 1768. The stained glass and mural paintings are modern. Near it is the modern Gothic *Hospital of St. Francis*.

The Gothic Church of *St. Martin* (Pl. E, 2), begun in 1187, and finished towards the end of the 14th cent., was restored in 1859.

Other noteworthy public buildings are the *Schoehaus* (1525), or old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27 (Pl. E, 3), and the *Krameralmthaus* (Pl. E, 3), Alter Steinweg 7, built about

1620 (with the library of the Historical Society). On the S. side of the Neu-Platz are the *Law Courts* (Pl. B, C, 3), and on the W. side is the *Schloss* (Pl. B, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767 on the site of the old citadel. It is adorned with allegorical sculptures, and possesses a chapel with an altar-piece by Tischbein.

At the back of the Schloss is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (restaurant), occupying the site of the old citadel and including the *Botanical Garden* of the Academy. The **Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm. 50 pf.), on the so-called 'island', to the S. of the latter, is a favourite place of resort. It also contains the interesting collections of the Westphalian Antiquarian Society.

A branch-line (85 M. in 1½-2½ hrs.) runs from Münster to *Burgsteinfurt* and *Gronau* (p. 100); another (45½ M. in 5 hrs.) to *Lippstadt* (p. 107) via *Warendorf* and *Rheda* (p. 100).

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country, passing several unimportant stations.

46 M. *Rheine* (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Schulse*, R. & B. 3, D. 2 M.), a cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with 8600 inhab. and a fine late-Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Oldenzaal and Hanover (R. 9).

51 M. *Salsbergen* (p. 132); 77½ M. *Meppen*, the capital of the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen, with 4000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Hause* and the *Ems*. In the market-place is a statue of Windhorst (d. 1891), leader of the German clerical party. — 106 M. *Papenburg* (7000 inhab.; Brit. vice-consul), the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 112 M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschans* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

116½ M. *Leer* (*Prinz von Oranien*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 2 M., wellspoken of; *Victoria*; *Union*, R., L., A., & B. 2, D. 1¼ M.), a busy mercantile place, with 11,500 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the *Ems*, in the most fertile part of Ostfriesland. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 16. Steamboats to Borkum, see p. 165.)

132 M. *Emden* (**Weisses Haus*, opposite the *Rathhaus*, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3 M.; *Bellevue*, *Union*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, D. 1¾-2 M.; *Heeren's Hotel*, these three near the station and steamboat-quay; **Prinz von Preussen*, plain; Brit. vice-consul), with 14,500 inhab., formerly situated on the *Ems*, but now 1½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, which are connected with the *Ems* and the *Dollart*, and at high tide are 11½ ft. in depth. The **Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting armoury, where a number of very curious old firearms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved. There are also various French weapons, captured in 1670-71, and presented by the emperor. The tower commands .

a good survey of the town and environs (fee 50 pf.). In front of the Rathaus is a Monument to Emp. William I. (1896). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count Enno II. of Ost-Friesland (1548). The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber (adm. 50 pf.). The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Vaterländische Alterthümer* contains a collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities, and also a library of works referring to E. Friesland.

Emden is a good starting-point for the islands of *Norderney* and *Borkum* (pp. 165, 166).

FROM EMDEN TO JEVER, 51 M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — Most of the stations are unimportant. From (11 M.) *Georgsheil* a branch-line diverges to (7 M.) *Aurich* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Piqueurhof*), the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated, with 5800 inhabitants. — 20 M. *Norden* (*Doppel*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2 M.; *Deutsches Haus*), an industrial town of 4000 inhab., with a pretty church of 1446. — 38 M. *Evens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2 M.), chief town of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. — 51 M. *Jever* (*Hof von Oldenburg*, R. & B. 3 M., well spoken of; *Hôtel Buck*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 5800 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the Jade by a canal. In the palace is a fine cassetted ceiling of oak (1607-18), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. The *Jeverland* was independent down to 1573, and has belonged to Oldenburg since 1814. — Continuation of the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 168.

14. From Hanover to Bremen.

77 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2 hrs. (fares 10 M. 20, 7 M. 80, 5 M. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (9 M. 10, 6 M. 80, 4 M. 80 pf.).

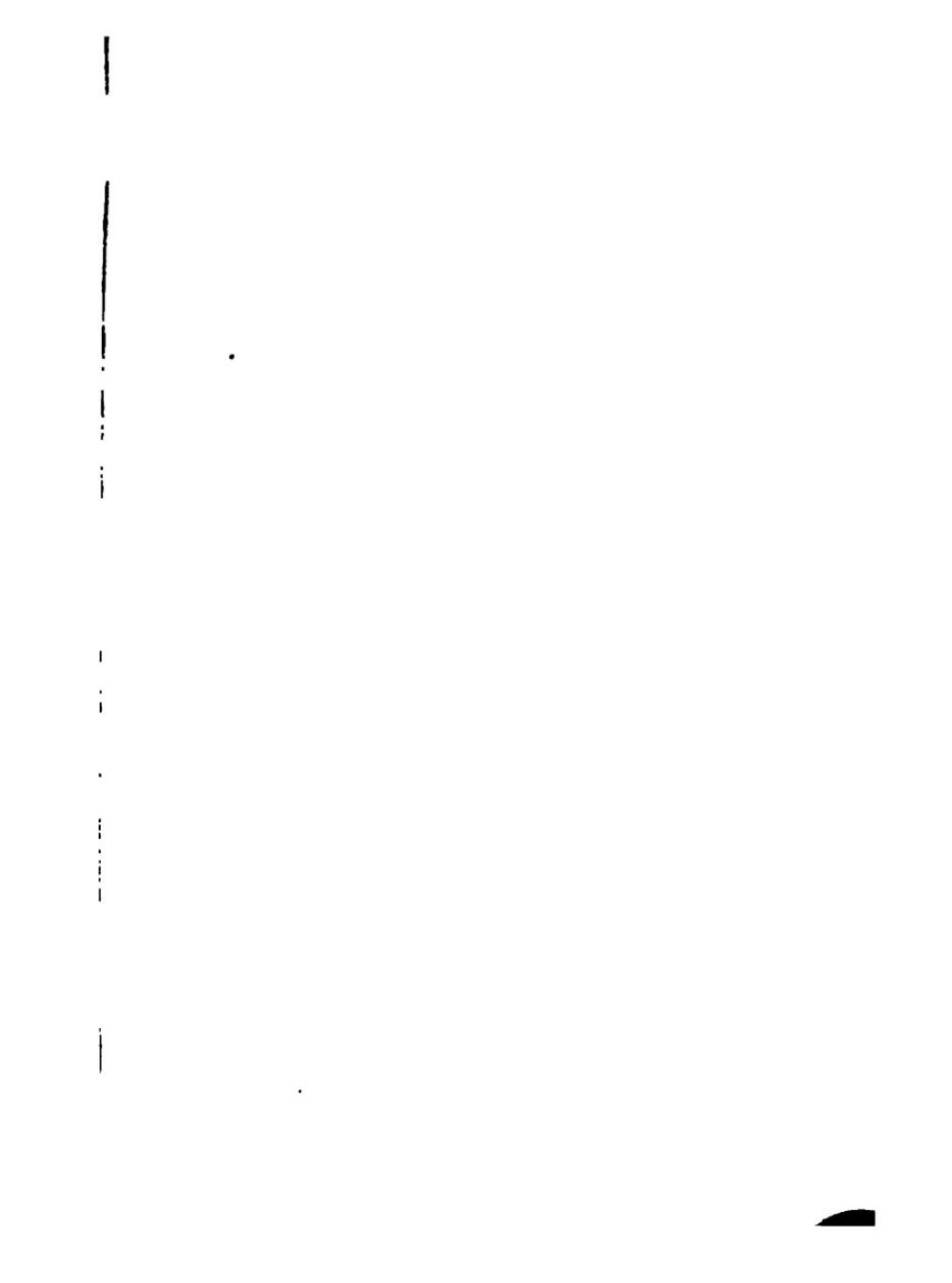
From Hanover to (18 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 104. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake 3 M. in width, on an artificial island in which Count Wilhelm von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. The fortress is carefully kept up, and contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. *Rehburg* (*Knoop*; *Walsen*; *Menke*), on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-cure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the small town of the same name.

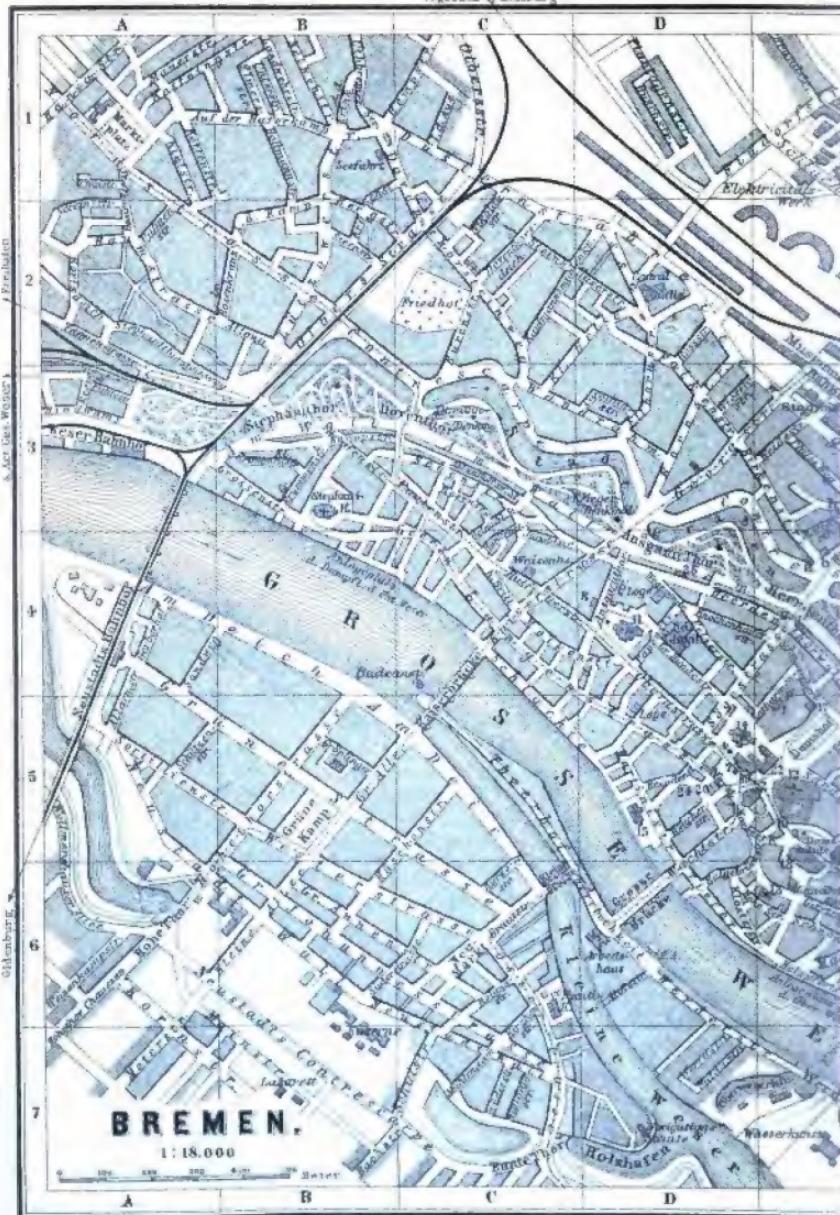
Wilhelmstein is most conveniently visited from Wunstorf by taking the diligence to (6 M.) *Hagenburg* (four times in summer), and rowing thence across the lake (1-6 pers., 3 M.).

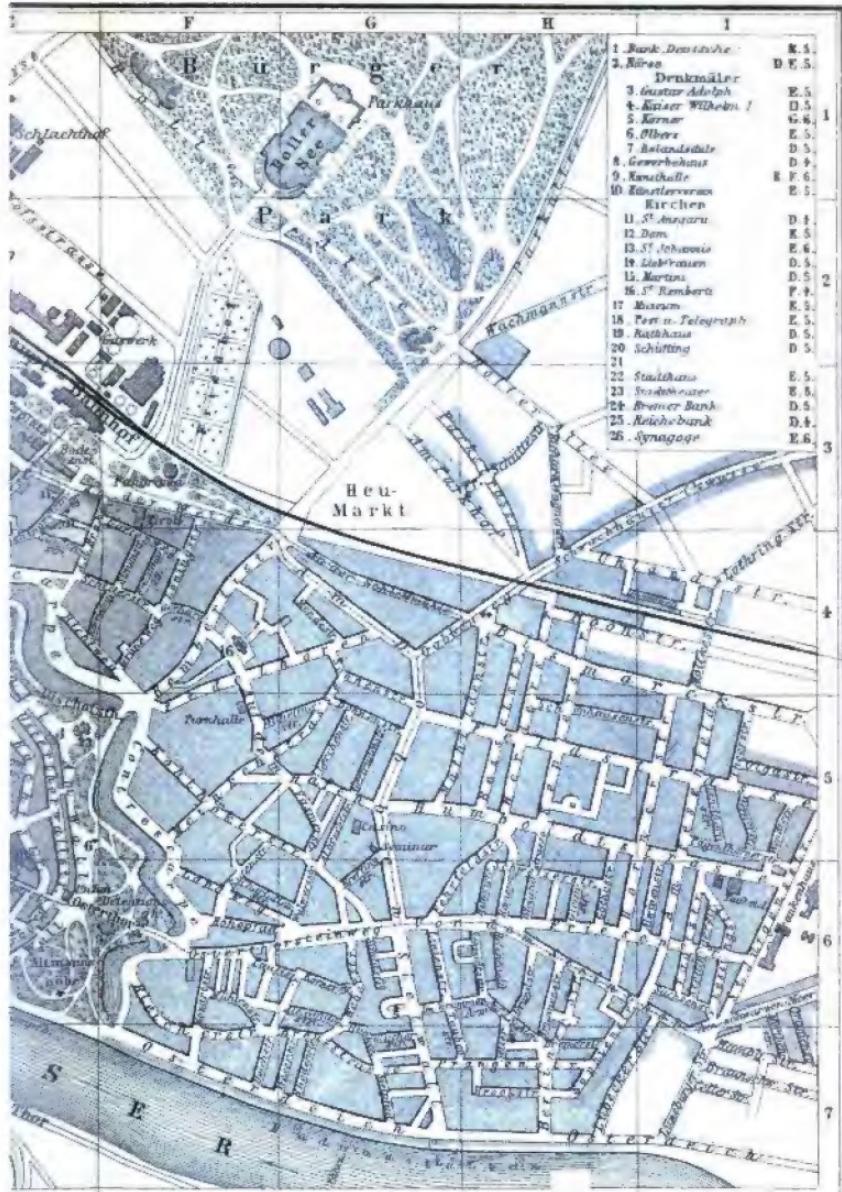
Several unimportant stations. From (44 M.) *Eystrup* a branch-line diverges to (5 M.) *Hoya*. The train crosses the *Aller*. 54 M. *Verden* (*Hôtel Hannover*), with its cathedral destitute of tower (1290), where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 9600. 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 106). 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sebaldsbrück*, junction for the *Osnabrück* line, is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line. To the left the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 77 M. *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *HILLMANN'S (Pl. a; E, 4), R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; E, 4), R., L., & A. from 8 M., both on the S. side of the Wall Promenade, with restaurants; *GRAND HÔTEL









DU NORD (Pl. f; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R., L., & A. from 8, D. 8- $\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 1 M. 20 pf.; *SIEDEBURG (Pl. d; E, 5), Wall 175, with restaurant, E., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 M. — ALBERT (Pl. 1; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 27, R., L., & A. from 8, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., well spoken of; *VICTORIA (Pl. m; E, 3), Heerendorf-Steinweg 17, unpretending, E., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; BAHNHOE-HOTEL (Pl. n; E, 3), same street No. 30, R. 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; STADT FREIBURG, same street No. 37, R. & B. from 2 M.; SCHAPER (Pl. h; E, 3); CENTRAL (Pl. k; E, 3), R., L., & A. from 8, B. 1, D. 3 M.; BELLEVUE (Pl. i; E, 3), E., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; these three in the Bahnhof-Strasse.

Restaurants. *Rathskeller (p. 161); Cap's Keller, Wacht-Str. 43, by the Weser Bridge (good wine). — Bear. *Salmann, Söge-Str. 4; *Becköge, Katharinen-Str. 15; Ahorn, Ansgarior-Str. 20; Reichsfanzler, Schlüsselkorb 15. — Cafés. Wiener Café, Heerendorf-Steinweg; Central Café, Schlüsselkorb; Bauer, Osterthor-Steinweg; National, Hafen-Str.

Cabs. Per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. 70 pf.; to the suburbs or the Venlo-Hamburg Station 1 M.; Bürger-Park 1 M. 20, Emmasee 1 M. 50 pf.; dairy in the Bürgerwald 1 M. 70 pf.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 30 pf. By time: 1-2 pers. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 80 pf., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 pf., each additional pers. 10 pf. — The charge for the so-called 'Taxameter Cabs' is 70 pf. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., each 3 min. additional 10 pf.; with luggage or to the Bürger-Park 70 pf. per 10 min., each 3 min. more 10 pf.; at night (11-7) 70 pf. per 6 min., each 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. more 10 pf.

Theatres. In winter, Stadt-Theater (Pl. 23). Summer Theatre at the Tivoli (Pl. F, 3). — Concerts, in summer daily in the Bürger-Park (p. 164), and in the Garden of the Tivoli Theatre. — Panorama (Pl. F, 3).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 18; E, 5, 6), Domsheide.

Baths. Hufeland's River Baths, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser; Leymann's, near the large bridge. — Warm Baths: *Public Baths (Pl. E, 3), adjoining the railway-station (Turkish and Russian baths 2 M., warm baths 1 M., swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Tramways (Nos. 1, 2, & 3 electric). 1. From the Market (Pl. E, 4) to Horn, through the Schlüsselkorb (Pl. E, 4) and Bahnhof-Str., past the railway-station (Pl. E, F, 3), and via the Weide and Schwachhausen. — 2. From the Market to the Freihafen (Pl. A, 2, 3), through the Langen-Str. and Hafen-Str. — 3. From the Exchange (Pl. 2; D, E, 5) to the Hoekethor (Pl. A, 6). — 4. The Wallie, Bremen, and Sebaldsbrück line, traversing the whole town from the Doven-Thor (Pl. C, 3) on the W. to the Oster-Thor (Pl. E, F, 6) on the E. (via the Faulen-Str., Obern-Str., and the Markt, Pl. D, 5). — 5. Ringbahn, or Circular Line, from the Arsterdamm through the Buntethor-Steinweg and Oster-Str. (Pl. C, 7, 8), across the Grosse Brücke, over the Markt, through the Osterthor-Str. and the Dobben, and past the railway-station, to the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. C, 4), where it joins the main line.

Steamboats to Bremerhaven (p. 165) thrice daily in summer in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Bremerhaven to London (40 hrs.) twice and Hull (36 hrs.) once weekly; to New York (North German Lloyd) twice weekly (in which travellers for England may return to Southampton). For particulars apply at the offices of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Papen-Str. 5-16 and Grosse Hunde-Str. 80 (Pl. D, 4). — A steamboat also plies fortnightly from Bremerhaven to Leith (50s. or 25s.).

Consulates. British Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes, Esq., Börse-nebengebäude 28. United States Consul, George Keenan, Esq., 15 Söge-Str. (9.30 a.m.-2 p.m.).

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 142,000 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the Weser, about 44 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the Altstadt, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the Suburbs are situated, and on the left bank the Neustadt. Many well-preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval

importance of the place, while the numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 788 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 194) in 1276, but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1286 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1380, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1647 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also (1666), who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and stoutly maintained the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 186), which is entered yearly by about 6000 sea-going vessels of $2\frac{1}{3}$ million tons' burden. Bremen joined the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, in 1888. The annual value of the imports amounts to about 700 million, of the exports to 675 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1896 the merchants of Bremen possessed 408 sea-going vessels of 426,490 tons, including 191 steamers, more than half of which are engaged in the Atlantic traffic. Bremen is one of the principal emigration-ports in Germany (in 1894, 170,000 emigrants).

On the W. side of the BARNHOPS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 3), adjoining the railway-station, stands the *Museum of Natural History, Ethnology, and Commerce* (Pl. E, 2, 3), completed in 1896 (open in summer, free on Sun., 10-3, and Wed. and Sat., 2-6; adm. on Tues. and Frid., 10-2, 50 pf.). The collections are admirably mounted and arranged.

The GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR contain the *Ethnological Collections*. To the left of the room devoted to the Polar races is an *Exhibition of Fishery*, connected with which is a small *Aquarium*. A Moorish arch leads from the Fishery Exhibition to the extensive *Commercial Collection*.

On the SECOND FLOOR are the *Zoological, Mineralogical, and Palaeontological Collections*.

The THIRD FLOOR is devoted to the *Prehistoric and Botanical Collections*.

To the S. of the Museum is the *Civic Library* (Pl. E, 3), containing 110,000 vols. (open daily 11-1, also on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 3.30-5.30).

The **Promenades*, or Wall-Anlagen, laid out after 1815 by *Altmann* (bust near the Doven-Thor; Pl. C, 3), on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. — The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. Nearest the station is the *Heerden-Thor* (Pl. E, 4), and farther W. the *Ansgarii-Thor* (Pl. D, 4). To the E. of the Heerden-Thor is the *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. F, 5), near which is the *Theatre* (Pl. 23). In the promenades, not far from the Heerden-Thor, is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Klosterochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. — Near the Ansgarii-Thor is a **Monument* (Pl. D, 3) to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. — The *Kaiser-Strasse* leads from the Ansgarii-Thor to the *Kaiserbrücke* (p. 164).

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, Domsheide, and the Market, situated near each other in the Altstadt; from the market diverge also the Langen-Strasse (containing several buildings of the 16th cent.; e.g. Nos. 13, 16, 76), the Obern-Strasse (p. 163), and the Söge-Strasse.

In the *MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 5) are the Rathhaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old houses. Among the last is the *Rathapotheke*, furnished with a new façade in 1894.

The *Rathaus (Pl. 19), mainly a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; at a late period of the Renaissance (after 1612) a new façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated oriel-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

Traversing the lower corridor, we ascend a winding wooden staircase to the *GREAT HALL, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long and 15 yds. wide). On the left is a large painting by *Hüsten*, representing the battle of Loigny (Dec. 2nd, 1870). From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of councillors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a marble *Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 166), by *Steinäuser*.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated *Rathskeller, considerably enlarged in 1874 and adorned with admirable frescoes by *Füger*. The cellar, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively, is open daily till 11 p.m. (on Sundays not before 8 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and other viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1663) and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar, and are shown to the curious. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognise several of the 'dramatis personæ' in *Hauff's* 'Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller', to which some of the frescoes refer. The cellarar enquires from time to time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars (gratuity).

In front (to the S.W.) of the Rathaus stands the *Roland (Pl. 7), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1404 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and supreme criminal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right, while the head and hand of a criminal at his feet indicate the extent of the municipal jurisdiction. — To the N.W. of the Rathaus is an Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 4; D, 5), by *Bärwald*, erected in 1893.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the *Exchange (Pl. 2; D, E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, an imposing edifice in the Gothic style (1861-64). The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal are figures of Peace, Diligence, the Weser, and the Ocean. The handsome *Hall, with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated

with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. The staircase is adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*, and the S. wall of the hall is occupied by a large painting by *Janssen*, representing the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hanseatic League. Opposite rises a figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*. Business-hour 1-2 o'clock (adm. in the forenoon).

To the W. of the Exchange, opposite the Rathaus, is the *Schätting* (Pl. 20), or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94. To the N. W. is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 14), dating from the 12th and 13th cent.; the W. façade has been recently restored. The modern *Stadthaus* (Pl. 22) adjoins the Rathaus on the N.E. side.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 12; E, 5), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The S. tower fell in 1638, and the N. spire was burned in 1767; but the whole of the W. façade, including the towers, was restored in 1888-93.

The *Interior* (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) has been restored and fitted up for Protestant worship. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the modern stained-glass *Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden (1664). In the low S. *Aisle* is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 11th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (i. e. lead-cellars, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

In the Domshof (Pl. E, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Museum* (Pl. 17), beautifully decorated in the interior, and dedicated to social purposes; strangers may be introduced by a member. — The neighbouring *Rutenhof*, a private edifice erected in 1875, contains in the court (open to the public) a frieze with frescoes from German history, painted by Fitger. — At the S. E. corner of the Platz stands *St. Peter's Orphanage* (Pl. C, 4), the chapel of which is adorned with a frieze by Fitger, representing the 'Golden Garden' described in Luther's well-known letter to his son Hans (contribution to funds of the institution expected).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association; Pl. 10). The staircase is adorned with portraits of the Reformers and their contemporaries by Fitger.

The Domshude is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 3; E, 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, and purchased by merchants

of Bremen in 1856. — The handsome *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1878. Opposite are the new *Law Courts* (Pl. E, 5, 6). Beyond are the *Hauptschule*, the *Roman Catholic Orphanage*, and the *Synagogue*.

The Roman Catholic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 18; E, 6) is a lofty edifice, with a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns; it contains some fine stained glass.

Near the *Oster-Thor*, in the *Wall-Anlagen*, is the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 9; E, F, 6), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. Admission on Sun. 2-4, 20 pf.; Tues. 11-2, 50 pf.; at other times on application to the keeper. Entrance on the left side.

GROUND FLOOR. **Louise*, Washington's passage of the Delaware in 1776; on the right a number of sculptures in marble and casts by *Steinhäuser*, *Hirt*, and others. — **STAIRCASE.** *Stiuke's* cartoons of two frescoes at Stolzenfels: King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, and Emp. Frederick II. receiving his bride Isabella of England. — **FIRST FLOOR.** *Saal*, The midnight-sun in Norway; *Schwerdgeburt*, Departure of the Salzburg Protestants; *Zimmermann*, Forest-scene; *A. Achenbach*, Westphalian mill; *Böcklin*, Knight in search of adventure; *Max*, Christ at Bethany; *Meyer of Bremen*, Penitent daughter; *Bamberger*, English coast near Hastings; *Gude*, A coast-scene in Norway; *Calame*, Swiss mountains; *Ritter*, The son's last letter; *Camphausen*, The passage to Alsen. Also several Dutch, early German, and Italian works; Backgammon-players, by *Terburg*; sea-pieces by *Gruyter* and *Koekkoek*. Amongst the sculptures: Violin-player, Psyche, Mignon, etc., by *Steinhäuser*.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; comp. p. 160), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Neustadt; opposite lie the water-works of the town. — To the W. of this point, on the Körner-Wall, is a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. 5; G, 6). — In the promenades, to the N. of the Kunsthalle, rises the marble **Statue of Olbers* (d. 1840; Pl. 6, E 5), a distinguished physician and astronomer, by *Steinhäuser*.

The new quarters of the town outside the *Oster-Thor* and *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 7), *An der Schleifmühle*, and the *Bismarck-Str.* (Pl. G, H, I, 4, 5), contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Rembertikirche* (Pl. 16; F, 4), built in 1870, is also noticeable.

From the market-place the *Obern-Strasse* (see p. 161) leads to the N.W. to the 13th cent. *Ansagariikirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4; restored), with an altar-piece by Tischbein and modern stained-glass windows. The tower, 375 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. 8), erected in 1609-21 as a guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and has been employed for commercial purposes since 1863. The *Kaiser-Saal*, containing portraits of Burgomasters of

Bremen, is shown on application to the steward. — Adjoining the tower of the Ansgariikirche is the *Savings Bank*, in the Renaissance style. — *St. Stephen's Church* (Pl. B, 3) has a tower of 1644 surmounted by a spire of 1856.

Several Bridges connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. D, 6) crosses from the Wacht-Strasse to the *Werder*, from which a smaller bridge crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which connects the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 160) with the *Grosse Allée* in the Neustadt. Nos. 20-22 in the Kaiser-Str. contain the *Industrial Museum* (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1). The ancient *Haus Seefahrt*, an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1525, was removed on the construction of the Kaiser-Str.; the famous inscription above the door, 'Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse', has been placed on the new institution (Pl. B, 2, 1) outside the Stephani-Thor. The hall of the new building is adorned with paintings by *Fitger*. — At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. A, 3, 4).

The accession of Bremen to the Zollverein in 1888 (see p. 160) necessitated the creation of a large **FREE HARBOUR** (*Freihafengebiet*; Pl. A, 2, 3) in the *Waller Wied*, on the right bank of the Weser, below the bridges. The construction of the large bonded warehouses, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, and other necessary features here has greatly changed the appearance of the W. part of the town. The new *Hafen-Strasse* (Pl. B, 3) is one of the most important of these improvements.

To the N.E. of the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the central railway-station, is situated the *Bürger-Park* (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2), laid out since 1866, and now a favourite resort, especially on evenings when concerts are given (restaurant). — To the E. of Bremen is *Schwachhausen* (on the tramway-line to Horn, p. 159), another popular resort.

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 80, 2 M. 50 pf.). Comp. the Map.

4 M. *Ostlebhausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Vegesack*, with large shipbuilding yards, and *Farge*). Then several small stations.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Geestemünde* (*Hôtel Hannover*, opposite the quay of the steamers; *Union*, *Bülow-Str. 40*; *Lehrke*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, and lately united with *Geestendorf* to form one community (17,500 inhab.), was founded by the Hanoverian government as a rival of Bremerhaven. It carries on important deep-sea fisheries and a trade in fish. The harbour, completed in 1863, has excellent magazines and cranes, and there is a separate harbour for petroleum. A branch-

railway runs from Geestemünde to (27 M.) Cuxhaven. — On the opposite bank of the Geeste lies —

Bremerhaven. — Hotels. BEERMANN'S, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; HOMFELD, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; LÖSS, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; HERMANN; SPRÖT; LLOYD, at the harbour, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.

British Vice-Consul, *Herr J. Schwoon*. U. S. Consular Agent, *W. B. Murphy, Esq.*

Bremerhaven, the prosperous seaport of Bremen, was founded by the advice of the burgomaster Smidt (p. 161; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the market-place), on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 18,400 inhab. and extensive shipping traffic. The *Free Harbour*, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein, embraces the mouth of the Geeste and the harbour-basins, which are to be enlarged. The *Docks* are commodious and well organised, and, in practical arrangement, equal to those of Antwerp. A visit may be paid to the extensive workshops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, and also to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the Lloyd Office). The *Lighthouse* commands a good survey of the environs. The 'time-ball' falls at noon by Bremerhaven time, and 24 min. later falls again at noon by Greenwich time. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around. — Steamer to *Norderney*, see below.

On the N.E. Bremerhaven is adjoined by *Lehe*, a small town of 19,200 inhab., connected with Bremerhaven and Geestemünde by tramway.

15. The East Frisian Islands.

Norderney. Borkum.

These islands, especially *Norderney* and *Borkum*, are very popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts, but scarcely come within the purview of the ordinary British or American tourist. A very brief sketch of them is therefore alone offered here; those who require greater detail may be referred to the German edition of this Handbook.

Numerous steamers ply in summer to *Norderney* from *Bremerhaven*, *Hamburg*, *Norden*, etc. The usual length of the voyage is 5-9 hrs., but on the route via *Norden* and *Norddeich* the sea-passage is scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The ordinary starting-points of the *Borkum* steamers are *Emden* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.) and *Leer* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). — Full particulars as to the above routes and also of the communications with the smaller islands are given in the German time-tables.

Norderney (*Kaiserhof*; *Strand-Hotel*; *Europäischer Hof*; *Kaiser Wilhelm*; *Bellevue*, *Schuchardt*; *Deutsches Haus*, at these, pens. from 6 M., R. extra; *Ebeling*, *Reichsadler*, *Central*, *Engehausen's Family Hotel*, etc., less expensive; numerous private apartments), i. e. 'northern island', with 3500 inhab., about 8 M. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, is the largest and the most populous of the East Frisian islands, and like the rest of the group is sandy and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The village, which is at present the most popular German sea-bathing place (23,000 visitors yearly), lies at

the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine beach, excellent drinking-water, and mild climate. It is also frequented as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for scrofulous children.

At the S. end of the village is the *Conversationshaus*, surrounded by grounds. Near it are the *Bazaar* with its shops, the old and new *Warmbadehaus*, and the *Grosse Logierhaus*. — From the *Conversationshaus* towards the E. runs the *Marien-Strasse*, commanding a view of the opposite coast and of the 'Wattenmeer', or shallow sea between the island and the mainland. Along the downs towards the N.W. extends the *Victoria-Strasse*, facing the sea. At the end of it is the *Strand-Etablissement*, with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea (frequent concerts in the evening). The *Beach* to the N. of the village is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. The N.W. part, adjoining the *Victoriahalle*, is the *Damenstrand* (from which gentlemen are excluded till 2 p.m.); the N. part is the *Herrenstrand* (with the 'Giftbude' Restaurant).

The island is bounded on three sides by *Dünen*, or sand-hills, 30-50 ft. in height, formed by the action of the wind, partly overgrown with the peculiar 'Heim' grass, and presenting a barrier to the encroachments of the sea. The island, however, has frequently suffered seriously from storms, and bulwarks of masonry have therefore been constructed for its additional protection.

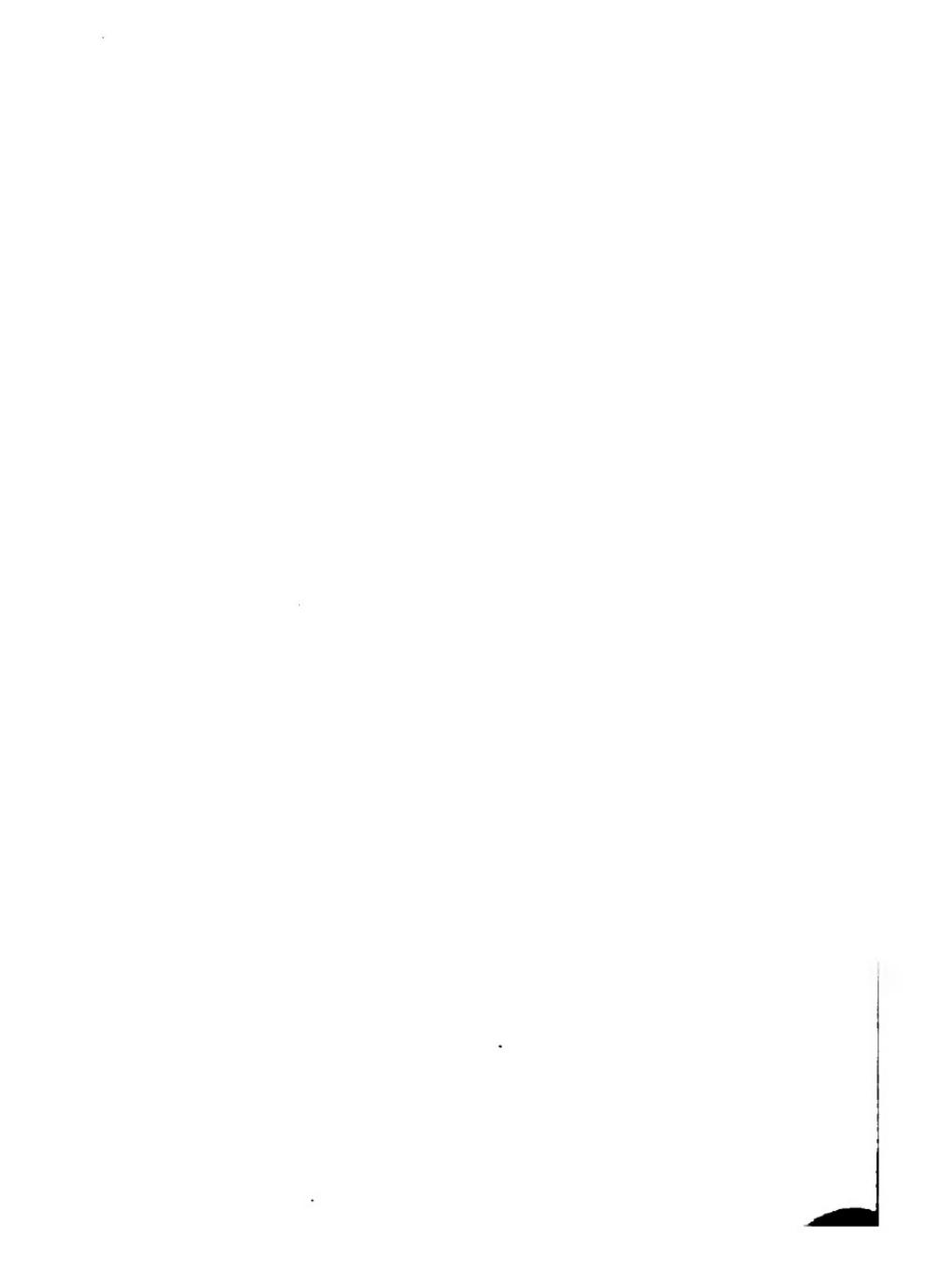
Borkum (*Kaiserhof*, *Köhler's Hotel*, *Bakker's*, *Victoria*, and several other hotels; private rooms 15-40 *M* weekly), situated at the mouth of the *Ems*, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Oster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian islands. It is 5 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch cattle. The island is visited by about 12,500 sea-bathers annually. Excellent beach for bathing, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. There is also an establishment with warm baths. In the village is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of *Borkum* and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there (ticket of admission to breeding-place 30 pf.).

The most important of the other E. Frisian Islands are *Wangeroog*, *Juist*, and *Spijkerroog*, all also frequented for sea-bathing.

16. From Bremen to Leer and Emden.

77 M. RAILWAY from Bremen to *Leer* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 6 *M*, 4 *M* 50 pf., 3 *M*); from *Leer* to *Emden* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 10 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 158. The train crosses the *Weser* by a handsome bridge (view to the left) and halts at (1½ M.) *Bremen-Neustadt*. 9 M. *Delmenhorst* (12,500 inhab.). From (16 M.) *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery (begun 1296), a branch-line runs to (27 M.) *Nordenham* (Friesischer Hof), the starting-point of the mail



OLDENBURG.

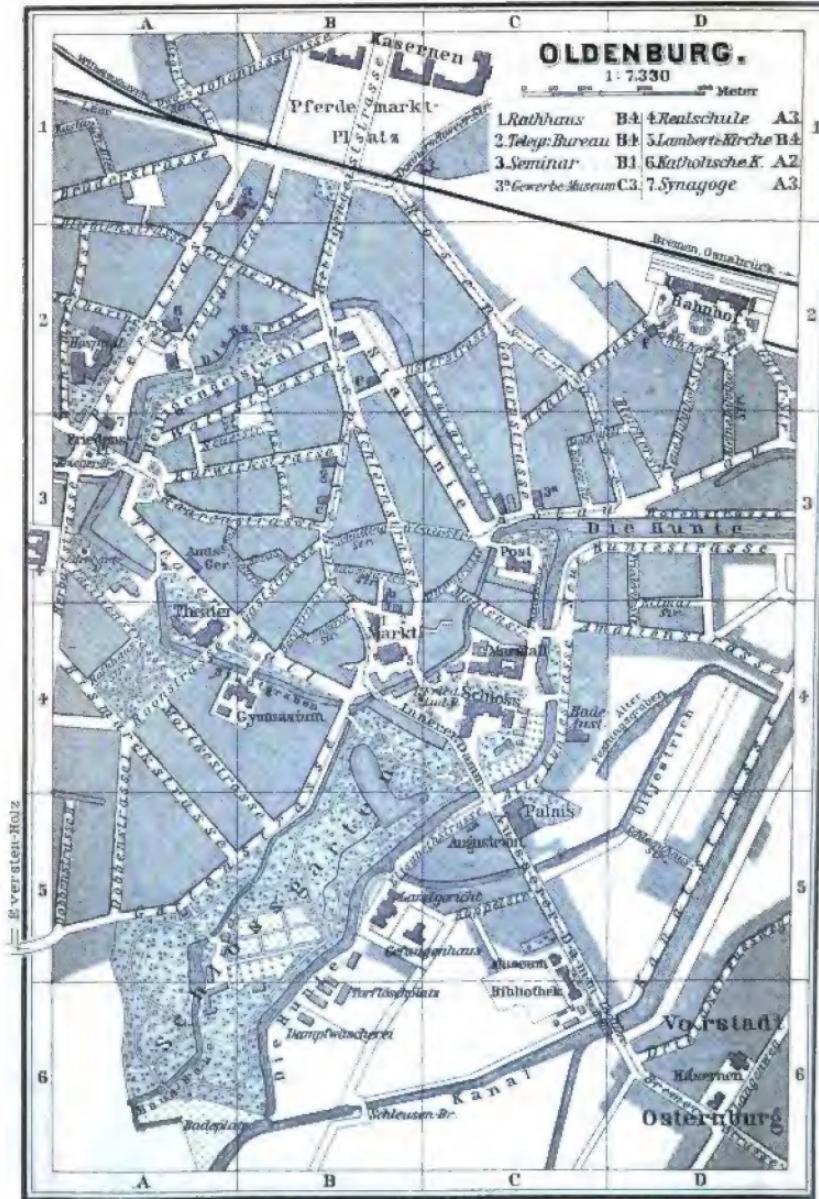
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|------------------|----|------------------|----|
| 1.Rathaus | B4 | 4.Realschule | A3 |
| 2.Telep.Bureau | B4 | 5.Lambertikirche | B4 |
| 3.Seminar | B1 | 6.Katholische K. | A2 |
| 7.Gewerbe-Museum | C3 | 7.Synagoge | A3 |



steamers of the North German Lloyd (steam-ferry to Geestemünde, p. 164).

27 M. Oldenburg. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a; C, 3), *ERZ-GROßHERZOG (Pl. b; B, 3), in both R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3. — *FISCHER'S HOTEL (Pl. c; B, 3); UCHTMANN'S HOTEL (Pl. d; B, 2); KRONE (Pl. e; D, 2); HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f; D, 2), opposite the station, E. from 1¼ M. — **Restaurants:** Graf Anton Gänther (Pl. g; B, 3), Hoyer, Kaiserhof, Lange-Str. 76, 39, and 90; Union, Heiligengeist-Str.; Biers, Wall-Str. 11. Rathskeller, below the Rathaus (see below). — **Cafés:** Bauer, Achtern-Str.; Klinge, Friedens-Platz.

. Tramway, see the Plan.

Oldenburg, the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 25,500 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts.

In the market-place are the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. 1; B, 4), built in 1885-87, and the *Lamberti-Kirche* (Pl. 5; B, 4), dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in the 18th cent. and restored in 1874-86.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal *RESIDENZ-SCHLOSS* (Pl. C, 4), erected in the 17th and 18th cent.; it contains some modern pictures (by *Willers*, *Tischbein*, *Rahl*, *Preller*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Kaulbach*, *Gabriel Max*, etc.), cartoons of the 'Nibelungenlied' by *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, a few sculptures, a library (open daily, 10-12.30), and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables* (open to visitors). To the W. of the palace is a *Statue of Duke Peter Frederick Lewis* (d. 1829), by Gundelach. — To the S., between the *Hunte* and the *Garten-Strasse*, lies the **Palace Garden*, with the new palace of the crown-prince. In the vicinity is a fine park named the *Everstenholz*.

Crossing the *Hunte* and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the *PALAIß* (Pl. C, 5), the residence of the Grand Duke, on the left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures and a few sculptures. — A few hundred paces farther, to the S., we reach the *Museum* (Pl. C, 6), a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive collections of Germanic and other antiquities, and of objects of natural history (adm. on Wed. and Sat. 3-6, Sun. 12-2; at other times on application; fee). Adjacent is the *Public Library*, containing about 110,000 vols. and MSS. (adm. 10-1. 30).

To the right of the Palais, in the *Elisabeth-Strasse*, rises the **AUGUSTEUM*, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal picture-gallery of old masters (adm. daily 10-1, Sun. 12-2). Catalogue 75 pf.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art in antiquity, the middle ages, the Renaissance, and modern times.

Among the most valuable pictures are the following: 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna; 8. *Masaccio* (?), Portrait of himself; *Guido Reni*, 64. St. James, 65. Archangel Gabriel; 69. A. Carracci, Death of St. Francis; 88. *L. Lotto*, Cavalier; 108. *Murillo*, Madonna; 108. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 121-125. *Rubens*, Prometheus, Shepherds, Portrait of a Man, St. Francis, Nymphs, Satyrs, and Amoretti; 182-197. *Rembrandt*, The

artist's Mother, The Apostle Philip, Old man, Angel in the house of Tobias, Before the Storm. 271. *Schongauer*, Madonna. 275-279. *Lucas Cranach*, Martin Luther, Erasmus, Fragment of a picture of the Sermon on the Mount; Conversion of St. Paul; Melanchthon. 306-308. *J. H. Tischbein*, Amazons, Bashkyri, Study of a head, Idylls.

The *Theatre* (Pl. A, 4) was rebuilt after a fire in 1891. The *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 3a; C, 3) is open from 10 to 1. Other important edifices are the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2), the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. A, B, 4), and the *Modern School* (Pl. 4, A, 3); in front of which last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). In the Friedens-Platz is a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, $32\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 20, 2 M. 40, 1 M. 60 pf.). — 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1550, and is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English style. — 19 M. *Varel* ("*Hôtel Ebolé*; *Victoria*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Schütting*), a cheerful little town amid pretty scenery (favourite walks to the *Stadtwald* and *Mühlensteich*, with restaurants). A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Neuenburg*, passing (7 M.) *Bockhorn*, whence an excursion may be made to the 'Neuenburg Urwald.' — From (24 M.) *Ellenser-Damm* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Grabstede*. — 28 M. *Sande*, the junction of the railway to *Norden* (p. 168) and *Emden* (p. 157).

$32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wilhelmshaven* ("*Hempel*, *Roon-Str.*, *R.*, *L.*, & *A.* from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; "*Prins Heinrich*, *Kronprinzen-Str.*; *Kronprinz*, *Königs-Str.*; *Burg Hohenzollern*, at the station), the second war-harbour of Germany, constructed by the Prussians in 1866-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in the 16th cent. by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the German Ocean by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. *Wilhelmshaven*, which now contains about 20,000 inhab., is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale, with wide streets shaded by trees.

In front of the station is the *Wilhelms-Platz*, with a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (1898). To the S. are the *Elisabethkirche* and a *Statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia* (d. 1878). — The *Königs-Str.* leads hence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the —

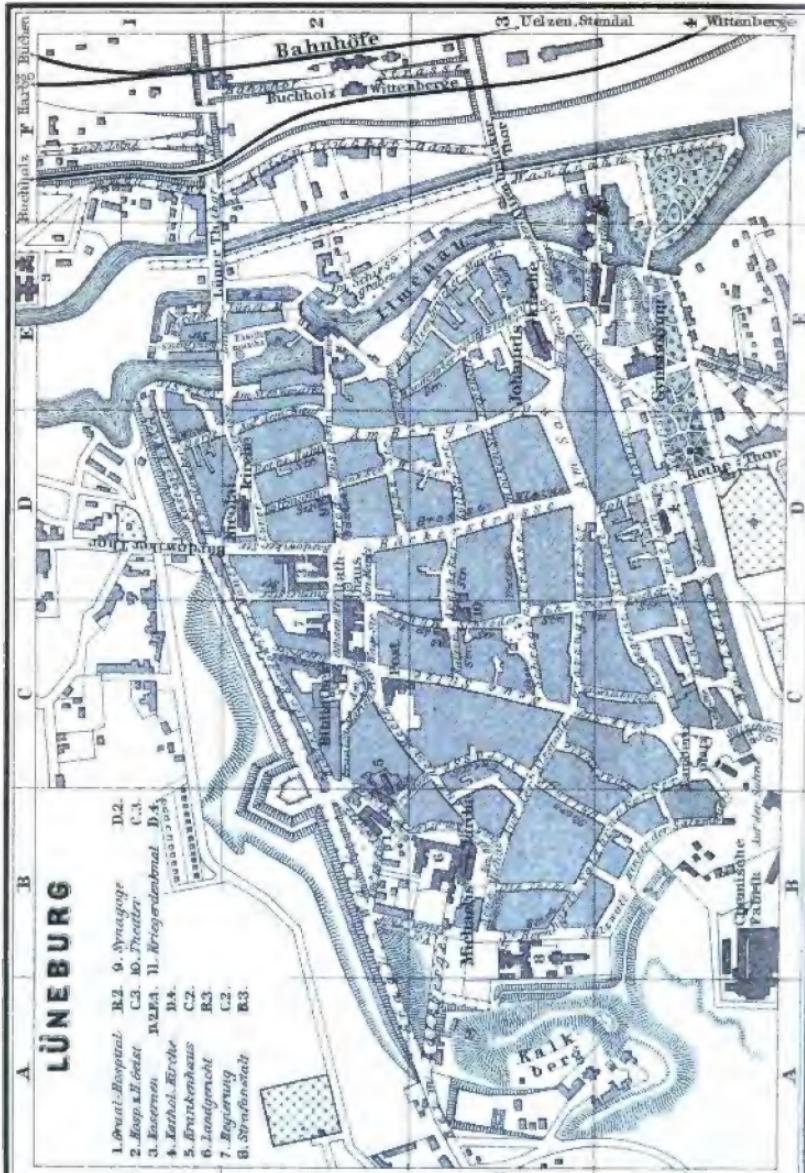
New Harbour (17 acres in area, and 25 ft. deep), for war-vessels in commission, for merchant vessels, and for torpedo boats (separate section). It is connected by locks with the *New Channel* ('*Neue Einfahrt*') and the *Ems* and *Jade* Canal. On the N. it communicates with the *Fitting-out Harbour* ('*Ausrüstungs-Hafen*'), to the E. of which are the *Outer Harbour* ('*Vorhafen*') and the '*Alte Einfahrt*.' To the W. of the Fitting-out Harbour is the *Bauhafen* (building harbour; 400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry-docks and two slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds. The dockyard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown without a ticket of admission from the 'Registrator' of the 'Oberwerft-Direktion', *Güker-Str.* 8 (50 pf.; 8-11.30 and 1.30-6). In the *Bauhafen* lie all the vessels on the North Sea station which are not on service, chiefly large iron-clads. Ships in commission may be visited on application to the sentry on duty. — Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment. — To the N.E. of the town, beyond two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the '*Wasserthurm*' in the park (adm. 25 pf.).

FROM OLDENBURG TO OENABRÜCK, $60\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 M. 80, 5 M. 10, 3 M. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (*Rothes Haus*), an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (102 M.) *Oberhausen* (p. 98) passing *Rheine*, *Burgsteinfurt*, and *Coesfeld*. — *Oenabrück*, see p. 158.



LÜNEBURG

1. <i>Brauerei-Baptist</i>	R2.	9. Synagoge	D.2.
2. <i>Werkstatt, z.B. Fleisch</i>	C3.	10. Freizeit	U.3.
3. <i>Eisenwaren</i>	R1.2.	11. Regierungsbau	B.4.
4. <i>Kathol. Kirche</i>	B.4.		
5. <i>Bank</i>	C2.		
6. <i>Landgericht</i>	R3.		
7. <i>Gouvernement</i>	G2.		
8. <i>Postamt</i>	R.3.		



37 M. Zwischenahn (Kurhaus; Röben), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. — The line intersects the extensive *Hoch-Moor* (p. 157). Beyond (47 M.) *Augustfehn*, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Leer, and thence to (77 M.) Emden, see p. 157.

17. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 18 M. 30, 12 M. 10, 8 M. 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 M. 50, 10 M. 90, 7 M. 50 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 134. — 10 M. Lehrte, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 105), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 105), and Hildesheim (p. 141) lines.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Celle (*Bockstöver's Hotel*; **Hôtel de Hanovre; Sasse*), on the *Aller*, with 19,400 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic, and partly in the Renaissance style. The altar-piece of the interesting *Chapel* is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults, in which also rests the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (d. 1775). In the 'French Garden', outside the town, rises a monument to that queen; in the grounds of the 'Trift' is one to A. Thaer, the agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752 (d. 1828).

60 M. Uelzen, junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 106). Beyond (68 M.) Bevensen the dreary *Lüneburger Haide* is traversed.

81 M. Lüneburg (**Wellenkamp*; **Deutsches Haus; Hamburger Hof; Hoffnung*), an old town with 22,300 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting the station (Pl. F, 2), which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the *Ilmenau*, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Thor* (Pl. F, 3) to the left, or by the *Lüner-Thor* (Pl. E, 1) to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John* (Pl. E, 3), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty tower and handsome carved altar of the 15th cent. (sacristan, Johanniskirchhof 25). If we choose the other way we pass the church of **St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 2), with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old embroidered vestments.

In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the *RATHAUS* (Pl. D, C, 2), a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century (custodian, Lichter, in the Marien-Platz). The most remarkable

part is the so-called **Laube*, of the 14th cent. (restored in 1888), with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525). The *Körgemach*, or election room, dates from the 15th century. The *Fürstensaal*, dating from the 16th cent., contains electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service now in Berlin (p. 64); the **Rathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborately wrought iron gate by H. Ruge of 1576, etc. The W. part of the Rathhaus, called the *Kämmereigebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). — The *Town Library* (Pl. C, 2) possesses several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. (Thurs., 11-1). — The *Gymnasium* (Pl. E, 4) contains natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf.). — The church of *St. Michael* (Pl. B, 3), with a crypt, erected in 1376-1418, contains the burial-vault of the Guelph-Billung princes.

The *Kalkberg* (Pl. A, 3), a little to the W. of the town, is a good point of view. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the Lüner-Thor is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne*, founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. In the church is an early-Gothic **Altar-Antependium*, with paintings of the 13th century. Fine cloisters.

FROM LÜNEBURG TO BÜCHEN, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 M 20, 2 M 40, 1 M 70 pf.). — 11 M. Lauenburg (*Weisser Schwan*), a small town with 5900 inhab., the capital of the former duchy of Lauenburg. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. Büchen, on the Berlin and Hamburg railway (p. 207); thence to Lübeck, see R. 22.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes Bardowiek, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400). Pop. 1700.

105 M. Harburg (* *Weisser Schwan*; *König von Schweden*; **Stadt Lüneburg*, second-class; Brit. vice-consul; steamer from Hamburg, see p. 173), an increasing town with 42,600 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for the Bremen and Cuxhaven lines (p. 186).

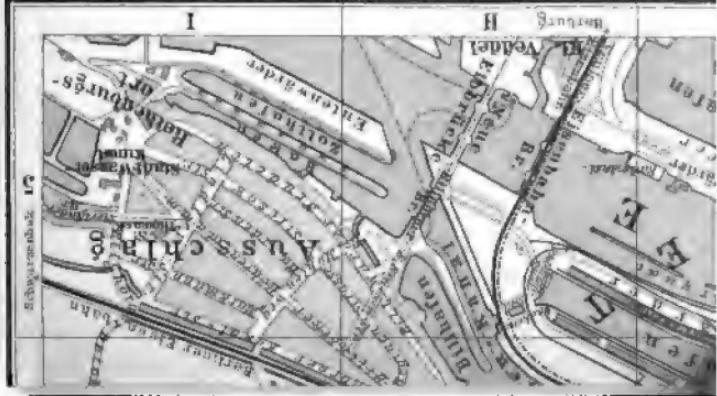
Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe*, traverses the fertile island of *Wilhelmsburg* (comp. Map, p. 186), crosses the *Norder-Elbe*, and enters the handsome 'Hanover Station' at —

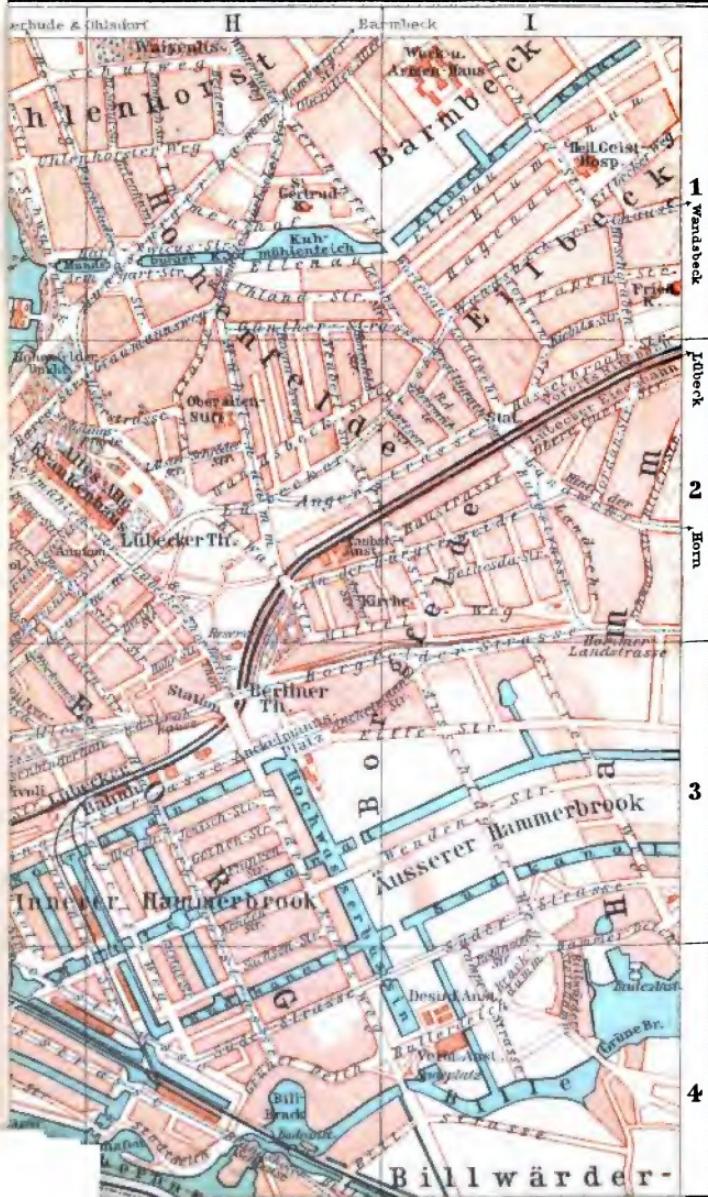
112 M. Hamburg (see below).

18. Hamburg.

Railway Stations. There are four main railway-stations in Hamburg and Altona: 1. *Berlin Station* (Pl. G, 3), for Berlin, Leipsic, and Mecklenburg (B. 22); 2. *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4), for Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, Magdeburg, and Leipsic; 3. *Lübeck Station* (Pl. G, H, 3), for Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania; 4. *Altona Station*, in Altona. — Besides these there are the stations on the JUNCTION RAILWAY ('Verbindungs'bahn') between

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the Hanover station in Hamburg and the station in Altona: *viz.* *Klostertor* (Pl. G, 3), *Dammthor* (Pl. F, 2), *Sternschanze* (Pl. D, 1), and *Holstenstrasse* (Pl. B, C, 2). The Junction Railway is 5 M. long (20 min.; fares 30, 20, 15 pf.). — *Cabs*, see p. 172. — Numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. The best are on the Alster-Bassin: **HAMBURGER HOF* (Pl. h; F, 3); *Jungfernstieg* 30, a large edifice with elevators, baths, an international tourist-office, etc. — **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. a; F, 3), *Alsterdamm* 39; *STREIT's* (Pl. b; E, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 38, with frescoes by *Füger* in the dining-room; **VICTORIA* (Pl. c; F, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 22; *HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG* (Pl. d; F, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 6, with *café* (p. 172); **VIER JAHRESZEITEN*, *Neuer Jungfernstieg* 11; *KRONPRINZ* (Pl. f; F, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 16; **BELVEDERE* (Pl. e; F, 3), *Alsterdamm* 40; **ALSTER HOTEL* (Pl. g; F, 3), *Alsterdamm* 32. Charges at these: R., L., & A. from 3-4, D. (generally at 4 p.m.) 8-4, B. 1 *M*. — Near the Alster-Bassin: **MOSER's* (Pl. i; F, 3), on the Kleine Alster, at the corner of the Reesendamm and Rathhaus-Markt, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 2½ *M*; **WATERLOO* (Pl. l; E, 2), *Dammthor-Str.* 14, R. & A. from 2, L. 1¼, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *SCHAENDORF's*, on the promenade, *Grosse Allee* 1 (Pl. G, 3), with restaurant and *café* — *WASHINGTON*, *Zeughaus-Markt* 38; *HAMMONIA*, *Reeperbahn* (Pl. C, D, 3); *HEIDER's*, *Marien-Str.* 40; *WIRZEL's*, on the quay, with fine view, these three at *St. Pauli*; *HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE* (Pl. p; F, 3), *Am Plan* 5; *FISCHER* (Pl. s; F, 3), *Börsenbrücke* 6; *MEYER*, *Stephanie-Platz* 12; *WEIDENHOP* (Pl. u; E, 3), *Grosse Burstrahl* 64, with restaurant and *café*; *BÖRSEN-HOTEL*, *Mönkedamm* 7 (Pl. E, 3); *BARTEL'S* (Pl. v; E, 3), *Post-Str.* 14; *CENTRAL HOTEL* (Pl. D, 1, 2), *Zweiter Durchschlitt*; *KRONE*, *Ernst-Merck-Str.* 24 (Pl. G, 3), also pension. — *BAHNHOF'S-HÔTEL* (Pl. w; F, 3), *Bergedorfer-Str.* 11; *HÔTEL FRANKFURT*, *Bergedorfer-Str.* 8, R., L., & A. from 1, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*; *HÖFER's HOTEL* (Pl. y; G, 3), *Bahnhofs-Platz* 2, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, B. 1 *M*; *KAISERHOF*, *Bahnhof-Str.* 11, R. 1¼, B. 1 *M*; *GROSSEHERZOG VON MECKLENBURG* (Pl. z; E, 3), *Schweine-Markt* 1-3; **GERMANIA* (Pl. x; G, 3), corner of the *Bergedorfer-Str.* and *Zweite-Kloster-Str.*, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 1½, B. 1 *M*; *BERG*, corner of the *Hühnerposten*, outside the *Kloster-Thor*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1 *M*; **SKANDINAVISK HOTEL*, outside the *Kloster-Thor* 1; **UNION* (Pl. bb; G, 3), *Amsinck-Str.* 1, unpretending, R. 1½-2½, B. 1½, D. 1½ *M*; **WIEZNER*, *Hühnerposten* 28; the last all near the Berlin station. — *CONTINENTAL*, *Wex-Str.* 23 (Pl. E, 3), for Jews. — Hotel at *Uhlenhorst*, see p. 184.

Hôtels Garnis. *Zeppenfeld*, *Jungfernstieg* 8; *Merte*, *Jungfernstieg* 19; *Aud.*, *Dammthor-Str.* 29; *Thumann*, *Grosse Bleichen* 56, third floor (R. from 2 *M*). — *Eensions*. *British Private Hotel*, *Schaarthur* 9 (Pl. E, 4); *Alster Pension*, *Alsterdamm* 5; *Fräulein Hübener*, *Glockengießer-Wall* 19 (Pl. F, G, 3); *Fräulein Winckel*, *Ernst-Merck-Str.* 17; *Fräulein Zinnius*, *Kirchen-Allee* 35 (Pl. G, 3).

Restaurants. **Pfordte*, *Am Plan* 10, table-d'hôte from 4 to 7, 5½ *M*; **Vier Jahreszeiten* (see above), D. from 8 *M*; **Ehmke*, *Gänse-Markt* 50; **Läns-mann's Keller*, corner of *Berg-Str.* and *Hermann-Str.*; *Rathshaushalle*, *Hermann-Str.*, at the *Rathaus-Markt*; *Ronacher*, *Hermann-Str.* 26; **Unton*, corner of the *Neue Jungfernstieg* and the *Colonnade*; *Kasematte*, *Alster-Arkaden* 12; *Soltmann's Keller*, *Alster-Arkaden* 18, D. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf.; *Dovenhof* (p. 178), near the Fish Market; **St. Pauli Ferry House* (*Eckmeier*); *Wiesel*, see above, the last two near the harbour. — *Kiel's Keller*, corner of the *Jungfernstieg* and the *Alster-Arkaden*; *Harms*, *Damm-Thor Station*; *Börsenhof*, opposite the Exchange. — *Oysters*. **Moser & Schoor*, *Alsterdamm* 42, also restaurant, good wine; **Cölin*, *Brodschrangen* (sherry and English ale; closed on Sun. after 2 p.m.); **Zeppenfeld*, *Jungfernstieg* 8; *Neale*, *Circus-Weg*, *St. Pauli*; in *Strelt's Hotel*, see p. 160; *Kolbe*, *Hafen-Str.* 49. — *Wine Rooms*. **Rathewinkeller*, in the *Rathaus* (Pl. F, 3; p. 177); **Hamburger Weinhallen*, in the new Exchange, entr. from the *Alter Wall*; *Rheinischer Weinkeller*, in the *Hôtel de l'Europe*; **Meyer*, *Zollens-brücke*; *Hamburger Weinhaus*, *Alter Wall* 44; *Frammein*, in the cellar of the house of the 'Patriotische Gesellschaft', *An der Trostbrücke* (Pl. F, 3); *Kempinski*, *Dammthor-Str.* 81; *Continental Bodega Company* (Spanish wines),

Brodtschrangen 10. — Beer. **Gebhard*, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 13-15; *Mercels*, Zeughaus-Markt 38; *Löwenbraueri*, Jungfernstieg 40; **Himmelsleiter*, Knochenhauer-Str. 10; *Bavaria*, Alter Wall 26; *Börsen-Bierhaus*, Schaeuburg-Str. 52; *Zum Franziskaner*, cor. of the Rathhaus-Markt and the Plan; *Siechen*, cor. of the Plan and the Berg-Str.; *Kiel*, on the Steindamm; *Großherzog von Mecklenburg* (p. 171). — At St. Pauli: *Wiesel's Hotel* (p. 171); *Müsachener Bürgerbräu*, Spielbuden-Platz 15; *Hornhardt*, Reeperbahn 100; *Cuimbacher Bierhaus*, Reeperbahn 69.

Cafés. *Alster-Pavillon* (Pl. F, 3), Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; **Bauer*, cor. of the Neue Jungfernstieg and the Gänse-Markt; *Continental*, Alster Arcades, in the Hôt. St. Petersburg (p. 171); *Nowack*, Gänse-Markt, with frescoes of scenes from the Nibelungen Trilogy; *Sagehorn*, Berg-Str. 2; *Wiener Café*, corner of the Colonnade and the Neue Jungfernstieg; *Alsterlust* (Pl. F, 2), at the Lombards-Brücke; *Harms*, with garden, at the Dammtor Station. — Confectioner. **Hübner* (Homann), Neuer Wall 22.

Pleasure Resorts. *Zoological Garden* (Pl. E, 2), daily; *Alsterlust*, by the Lombards-Brücke. At St. Pauli: *Hornhardt*, see above; *Elb-Pavillon*, on the Wall, near the Millernthor, with restaurant; *Hamburger Concerthaus*, on the Wall, with restaurant, and summer and winter gardens. *Flora*, Schulterblatt in Eimsbüttel (in summer); *Convent-Garten*, Neustädter Fuhrentwiete 59; *Sagebelt*, Grosse Drehbahn 23; *Hansa-Saal*, Steindamm 6, in the suburb of St. George. — *Uhlenhorst*, see p. 184.

Baths. In the Alster: *Alsterlust* (see above; 40 pf.). In the Elbe (public baths): on the Steinwärder and on the Veddel. — **Warm Baths.** *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Johannisbad*, Pferdemarkt 54; *Wiener Bad*, Grosse Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin and Turkish baths (3 M); *Holsteiner Hof*, Zeughaus-Markt 12.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 183), Dammtor-Str., beginning at 7 p.m. Prices vary according to the character of the performance: best seats 3-6 M, second boxes, in the centre, 2-4 M, at the sides, 1½-3 M, third, in the centre, 1 M 35 to 2 M 70 pf., at the sides, 1½-2 M 10 pf., pit 1 M 5 pf. to 2 M 10 pf. — *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 179), chiefly for comedy, much frequented: first boxes or parquet (stalls) 4 M, reserved parterre 2½ M, second boxes 2 M, pit 1 M. Both these theatres are closed from June to August. — *Carl Schultze Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), Lange Reihe 36, operettas, farces, and local pieces; prices from 60 pf. to 4½ M. — *Volks-Theater*, Spielbuden-Platz, St. Pauli, spectacular pieces; prices 1½-1½ M. — *Drucker's Theatre*, St. Pauli, local pieces. — *Tivoli*, Besenbinderhof, St. George, open in summer only. — *Circus Renz* (Pl. D, 3), at St. Pauli, in the Circus-Weg; *Circus Busch*, Neuer Pferde-Markt (Pl. D, 2).

Exhibitions of Art. In the *New Exchange Buildings*, in the Rathhaus-Markt, 1st floor (open 9-5; adm. 50 pf.); *Bock & Sohn*, Grosse Bleichen 34 (adm. 50 pf.); *Schafranek*, Berg-Str. 7; *Sückl*, Neuer Jungfernstieg 2.

Post Office (Pl. E, 2), Stephans-Platz; 17 branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office. — **Telephone Office**, Neuer Wall.

Cabs. (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the old suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and the district to the N., outside the Dammtor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 M 20, and 30 pf. From the Alster Basin to the Altona Railway Station 1 M 50 pf. — *By time*, within the four districts for 1-2 persons, per ½ hr. 90 pf., per hr. 1 M 50, for each additional person 15 pf. per ½ hr. Outside the four districts 1 M 80 pf. per hr. The driver is entitled to the fare from the point where he is dismissed to the point where he was engaged. — Small articles of luggage 8 pf. each (minimum 15 pf.); box 30 pf. — From 10 to 12 p.m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares. — The so-called 'Taxameter Cabs' (with yellow wheels), which are provided with odometers, are of two classes. Fares by 1st class cabs: for 1 or 2 pers. for 1200 mètres 80 pf., each 400 mètres more 10 pf.; 3 pers. for 900 mètres 80 pf., each 300 mètres more 10 pf.; 1-3 pers. for 600 mètres from the stations or steamers (including 55 lbs. of luggage) 80 pf., each

200 mètres more 10 pf. The last rate is also the night-tariff (11-7). A round drive of about 2½ hrs. from the Jungfernstieg viâ the Uhlenhorst to the quays of St. Pauli costs about 5-6½ M. By 2nd class cabs the fare for 1-2 pers. for 1200 mètres, or 3-4 pers. for 900 mètres, or 1-4 pers. from the railway-stations or piers (incl. luggage), at night, or outside the municipal districts for 600 mètres is 50 pf.; each addit. 400, 300, or 200 mètres 10 pf.

Steam Tramway to Wandsebeck (p. 184) every 7½ min., starting from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. F, 3); fare 30 pf.

Tramways (most of them propelled by electricity). From the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. F, 3): circular line via Rotherbaum and Grindelberg, ¾ hr.; to Hamm, ½ hr.; Hoheluft, 26 min.; Eimsbüttel, 25 min.; Eppendorf and Winterhude, ½ hr.; Uhlenhorst and Winterhude, 40 min.; Millerweg, ½ hr.; the Burg-Straße (rail. bridge; with connection for Ottensen), 20 min.; Ohlsdorf (1. viâ Barnbeck; 2. viâ Eppendorf; 3. viâ Uhlenhorst), 1 hr. — From the Pferde-Markt (Pl. F, 3) to Horn, passing the Berlin and Lübeck Station, ¾ hr. — From the Dornbusch (Pl. F, 3) to Horn, passing the Berlin and Lübeck Station, ¾ hr. — From the Rödings-Markt (Pl. E, 3, 4) to Hoheluft, Eimsbüttel, and Altona. — From St. Pauli to Barmbeck (4 lines), starting from the Langereihe (Pl. C, 3) or the Millerthor (Pl. D, 3) and crossing the Rathaus-Markt (see above), ½-¾ hr.; to Hohenfelde, 35 min. — From the Burg-Straße (see above) to Ottensen, 1 hr. — From the Neue Pferde-Markt (Pl. C, D, 2) to Rothenburgsort, 40 min. — From the Süder-Straße to Lengensfelde (two routes), 55 min. — From Veddel (Pl. H, 5) to Schiump (with connection for the Eppendorf Hospital, p. 183), 1¼ hr. — From Rothenburgsort (water-works, p. 184) to Rotherbaum, 40 min. — There is also a Circular Line (Ringbahn) round the town, beginning at the Holstenstor (Pl. D, E, 2) and proceeding to the Berlin Station (Pl. G, 3) and St. Pauli Quays (Pl. D, 4), or vice versa.

Steamboats. — 1. ON THE ALSTER. Steam-launches, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. F, 3) every 7-30 min., touch at the Lombards-Brücke (Pl. F, 2), and then at *Aisterglacis*, *Raben-Straße*, *Sophien-Terrasse*, and *Eppendorf-Winterhude* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *Pantelmann's Steg*, *Gurlitt-Straße*, *Lohmühlen-Straße* (Pl. G, H, 2), *Schwanenwik*, *Walhalla*, *August-Straße*, *Führhaus* and *Bellevue* at Uhlenhorst, and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. p. 184, and Map) on the E. bank; fare 10 pf.

2. ON THE ELBE. From the *Rosenbrücke* (Baumwall; Pl. E, 4) hourly (green flag) to *Nienstedten* (p. 186), viâ St. Pauli (Pl. D, 4), Altona (Pl. B, C, 4), *Neumühlen* (p. 183), and *Taufelsbrücke* (p. 186). — From the *Bauwall* (Pl. E, 4) to *Borsig*, *Harburg*, and *Neuhof*; from St. Pauli (Pl. D, 4) to *Buxtehude* (p. 186), *Blankenese* (p. 186; viâ Altona), *Brunnstr.*, *Cuxhaven* (p. 186), *Finkenwärder*, *Harburg* (p. 170), *Stade* (p. 186), etc. — The Ferries across the harbour (6 pf.) are marked on the Plan (p. 170).

3. CIRCULAR TRIPS IN THE PORT. a. From the *Hafenthor* (Pl. D, 4), every 10 min. (white flag; 10 pf.), to *Baakenhöft* (Pl. F, 4; and back), viâ *Kehrwiederspitze* (Pl. E, 4), *Kaiser-Quai*, *Hübener-Quai*, *Amerikahöft* (Pl. F, 5), *Kranhöft*, and *Veddelhöft* (Pl. G, 5). b. By the steamer 'Jollenführer II.', leaving St. Pauli (Pl. D, 4) six times daily, through the harbours and docks (50 pf.). c. By the steamers 'Brunhausen' and 'Blankenese', starting at the *Bauwall* (Pl. E, 4) at 9.30 a.m. and making a tour of all the harbours (fare 1 M 75 pf. or, including Blankenese, 2 M). d. *Hunold's Round Trip*, starting at the *Rosenbrücke* (Baumwall; Pl. E, 4) at 9, 10, and 8, and also connecting with Blankenese.

4. DARK SEA STEAMERS. To *Holigoland*, see p. 186. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange. — Trip through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to *Kiel*, see p. 189 (departure from the landing-stage at St. Pauli).

Small Boats (Jolle). On the *Alster*, pair-oar boat, 2-4 pers. 40-60 pf. per hr., six-oared boat, 1-6 pers. 1 M 50 pf. for the first hr., 1 M for each addit. hr. (incl. boatman). — On the *Elbe*, 1 pers., 40 pf. per ½ hr., every ¼ hr. more 20 pf. (bargain desirable).

Consuls. British, Mr. Ward (Consul General), Hohe Bleichen 50. — American, Wm. Henry Robertson, Esq., Fuhrentwiete 81.

English Church (Pl. 20), Zeughaus-Markt, near the Millern-Thor; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; H. C. on alternate Sun. after matins; chaplain, Rev. Bruce Cornford, M. A., 57 Ferdinand-Strasse. — **Congregational Church**, Johannisbollwerk, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Chief Attractions. 1st Day. Walk along the harbour; view from the Elbhöhe (p. 178); trip round the harbour (see p. 173); visit to one of the large steamers (fee); churches, Exchange, Rathaus; Botanical or Zoological Garden. — 2nd Day. Binnen-Alster (p. 179); trip to Uhlenhorst and Blanke-nese (pp. 181, 186); tickets for a drive round the town and to Blankenese, with return by steamer, issued by Käse, Alster Arcades 9, at 4 *M* each.

Hamburg, with 626,000 inhab., is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and New York, the most important commercial place in the world. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of 23 ft. draught, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, the former suburb of *St. George* (N.E.), and the suburb of *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the *Elbe*, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 184) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 179) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The *Bille* comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals (*Fleete*) which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) Charlemagne founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The Counts of Holstein, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly Adolph III. and IV., became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 194), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was also honourably distinguished in the good work of sweeping the sea of pirates. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg, which, however, did not compete with that of England and Holland. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith, and at the same time established a free political constitution. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now partly converted into promenades. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoust wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 183). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the

appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence. The most important event of her recent history has been her accession to the German Customs' Union (*Zollverein*) in 1838.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the König-Strasse (No. 52) here from 1774 to 1803.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. F, 3), the Wandrahm (Pl. F, 3, 4), and the Cremon (Pl. E, 4), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The **Harbour*, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays stretch along the right bank of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Elbe bridge (p. 176), a distance of 5 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 sea-going vessels, as many from the upper Elbe, and a large number of barges and smaller river-craft. The greater part of the port forms a *Free Harbour* or *Bonded Warehouse District* (*Freihafengebiet*), which comprises 1750 acres of land and 750 acres of water, and is bounded by floating palisades in the Elbe and by the *Zoll-Kanal* on the side of the city. The total cost of the harbour-works executed in 1879-88 was 140 million marks. The Freihafen-gebiet is approached by the *Kaiser* or *Brooks-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), adorned with statues of Germania and Hammonia, and by several other bridges. Nothing liable to duty should be taken inside the Free Harbour limits.

Statistics. In 1894 the port of Hamburg was entered by 9165 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 6,223,824 tons, including 6508 steamers, and was quitted by 9175 vessels of 6,248,875 tons, of which 6490 were steamers. The total value of the imports in 1894 amounted to 2359 million marks. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1894 was 90,000. At the end of 1894 the Hamburgers were proprietors of 289 sailing-vessels, and 365 steamboats of 473,934 tons. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on via Hamburg.

The best view of the port is obtained in the course of one of the circular trips (see p. 173). To the left beyond the customs boundary is the SANDTHOR-HAFEN, 1100 yds. in length and 100-140 yds. in width, bounded by the *Sandthor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, where Mediterranean, British, and Dutch steamers lie, and also some emigrant vessels. It is interesting to watch the discharging of the English colliers here, for which a limited time (12-15 hrs.) is granted. At the W. end of the *Kaiser-Quai* is a *Government Granary*, capable of accommodating 15,000 tons. To the S. is the GRASBROOK-HAFEN,

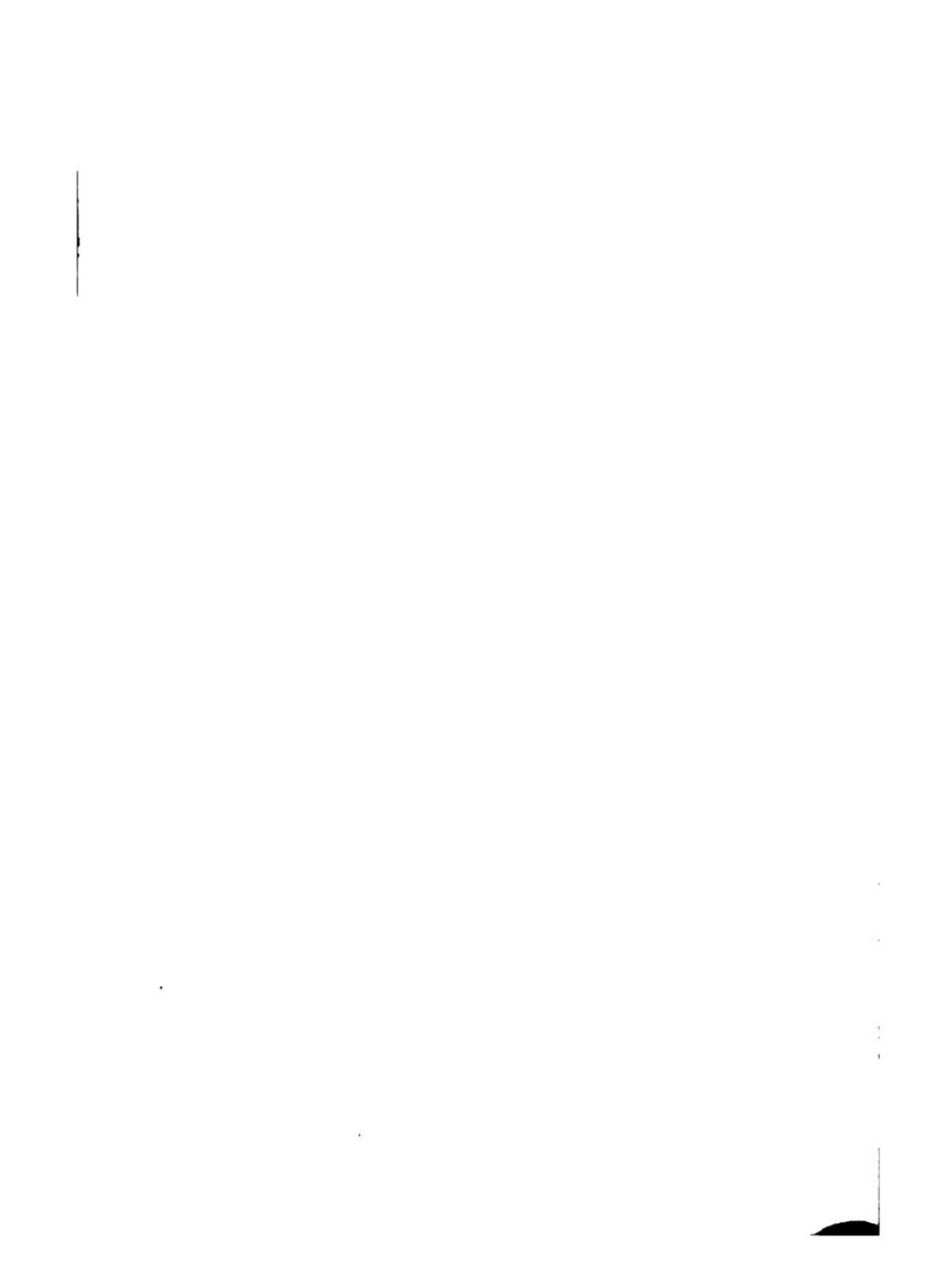
with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, for the Atlantic liners and French and Swedish steamers. By the *Strand-Quai*, the outer wharf, lie the S. American emigrant-ships, the white-painted mail-steamers for E. Africa, the Woermann steamers for W. Africa, and the Norwegian tourist steamers. Farther on are *Passenger Waiting Rooms*. Beyond the *Gas Works* and the *MAGDEBURGER HAFEN*, both to the left, opens the *BAAKEN-HAFEN*, between the *Versmann-Quai* and the *Petersen-Quai*, used by Atlantic liners. At the *Petersen-Quai* lie the emigrant-steamers of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Co., the express steamers of which are too large to ascend above Brunshausen (p. 186). — Our steamer now proceeds up the Elbe, passing the *Kirchenpauer-Quai* (for smaller ships), to the large railway-bridge (see below), which marks the end of the free port, and then descends by the S. bank. Passing the *MOLDAU-HAFEN* (river-craft) at the *Veddelhöft*, and a lofty *Steam-Crane* with a lifting-power of 150 tons, we reach the *America Quai* (N.) and *America Quai* (S.), between which lies the *SEGELSCHIFF-HAFEN* (1820 yds. long and 150-300 yds. wide), in which lie the large sailing-vessels (visit to an emigrant-ship, see p. 173; tickets to view ships obtained also from the gate-keeper of the America Quai, 30 pf.). At the end of the America Quai is a cheap Dining Hall, the upper rooms of which command a fine view of the harbour. Next follow the *Hansa-Hafen* (opened in 1894), the *India-Hafen*, the *Petroleum-Hafen*, and a series of *Wet and Dry Docks*, *Ship-building Yards*, etc.

An interesting walk may also be taken by the *Brooks-Brücke* (p. 175) to the *Sandthor Quai* (p. 175) with its huge granaries. From the W. end of the quay a ferry-boat (p. 173) may be taken to the Elbe bridge (see below); thence by tramway to the town.

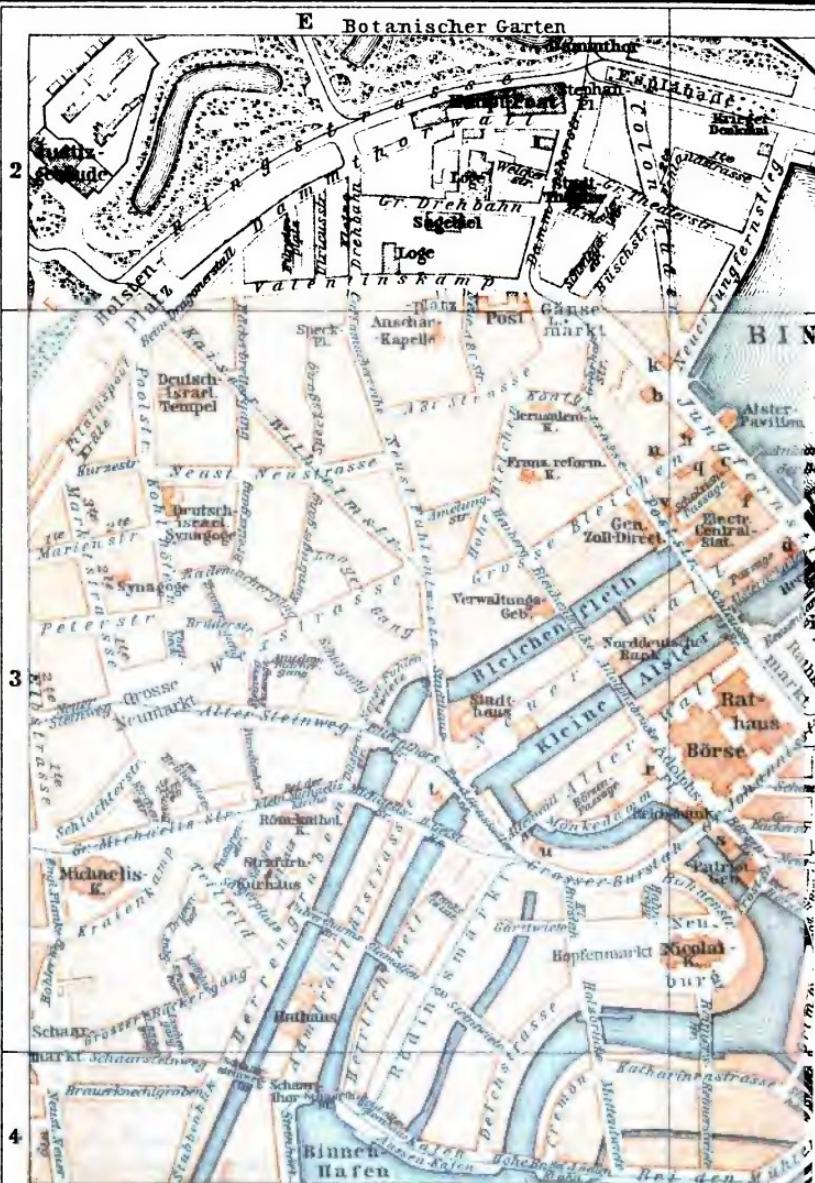
Between the *Brookthor-Hafen* and the *Oberhafen*, to the S., is situated the large *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4). A little to the E. of the station is the handsome *Iron Railway Bridge*, erected in 1868-73 and widened in 1894. About 250 yds. farther up is an iron *Bridge* (completed in 1888) for carriages and foot-passengers.

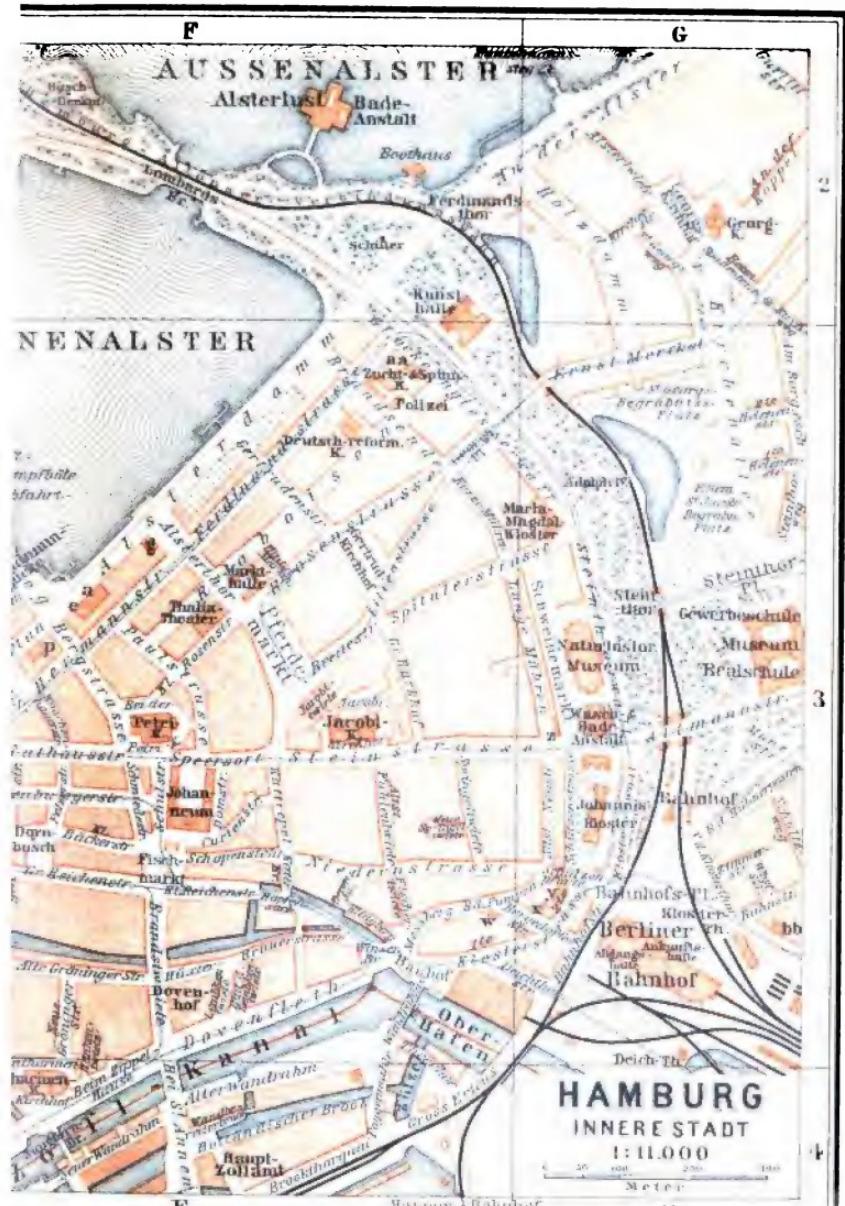
The **Elbhöhe* (Pl. D, 8), above the landing-place of St. Pauli, commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe, with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On the height in front stands the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (adm. on Tues. and Frid., fee; the tower is open every day). On the adjacent height to the W. rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. — A similar view is enjoyed from *Wiczel's Hotel* (Restaur., see p. 171), on the hill opposite the Seemannshaus to the E.

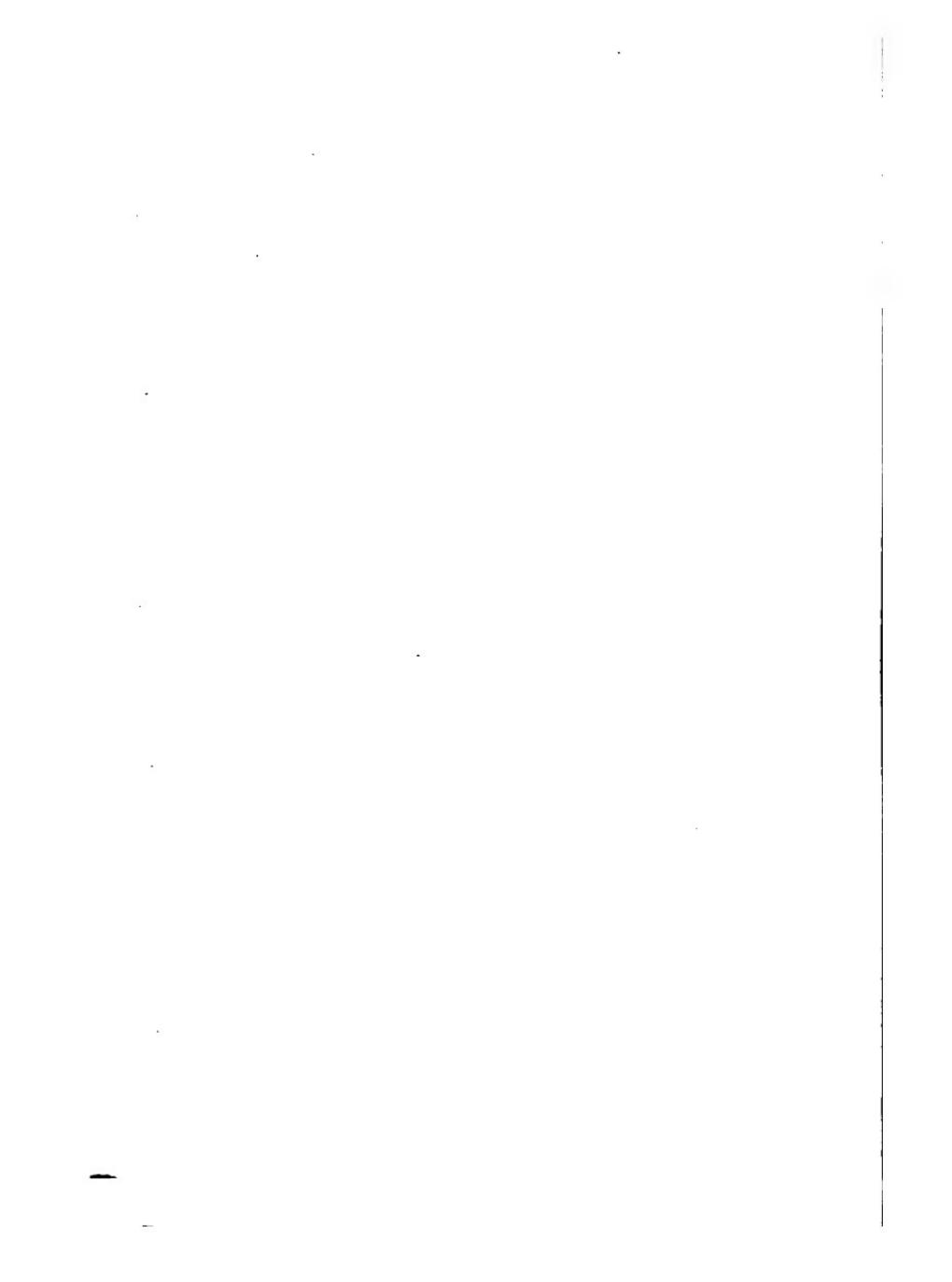
St. Pauli (restaurants, see p. 171; tramways, see p. 173), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., also known as *Hamburger Berg*, is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement



E Botanischer Garten







booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday or Monday afternoon, especially at the *Spielbuden-Platz*, is a characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. In the Circus Weg is the handsome *Circus Benz*. — Adjacent, in the large Heiligegeist-Feld, are two *Panoramas*, one representing the Battle of Mars-la-Tour (adm. 1 M., Sun. 50 pf.), and another depicting the 'Augusta Victoria' in the English Channel. — In the Neue Pferde-Markt No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection* (Pl. D, 2; on sale); feeding-time 3 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.

We may now return by the Zeughaus-Markt (Pl. D, 3) and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the S. rises the large **St. Michaeliskirche* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1750-62. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 6000 persons. The tower, 426 ft. in height and completed in 1786, commands an admirable view of the city and the river, best by evening-light (adm., 1 pers. 1 M. 20, 2 pers. 1 M. 80, 3-8 pers. 2 M. 40 pf.; apply to the castellan, Englische Planke 2).

At the **Exchange*, or *Börse* (Pl. F, 3), the great focus of business, four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and ship-owners congregate daily between 1.30 and 2.15 o'clock (admission gratis). The building, erected in 1839-41 and enlarged in 1880-84, was provided with a sandstone façade in 1894. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (ticket necessary). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains about 100,000 vols. (open 10-4). In the extension on the Alte Wall is an *Art Exhibition* (adm., see p. 172).

Adjoining the Exchange on the N.E., and facing the Rathhaus-Markt, is the new **Rathaus* (Pl. F, 3), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style, begun in 1886 from designs by *Grotjan, Haller, Hanssen, Hauers, Meerwein, Stammann, and Zinnow*. The interior is still unfinished. The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures. On the façade are bronze statues of 20 German emperors, and above it are bronze figures of SS. Michael, Catharine, Peter, and Nicholas, the patron-saints of the four city parishes. Above the windows of the main floor are popular Hamburg types and the arms of Hanseatic towns. The tower, 360 ft. high, is surmounted by the German eagle. Over the portal are four figures emblematical of the civic virtues and the motto 'libertatem quam peperere majores digne studeat conservare posteritas'. The façade towards the court is adorned with statues of SS. Paul and George (for the suburbs) and others of benefactors of the city. The beautiful 'Brautpforte' (bridal door) leads to the room for civil marriages. The Archives are preserved on the groundfloor. In the middle of the building is a large hall for festivities.

The vaults of the central building form the 'Bathsweinkeller', opened in 1896 (entr. from the *Grosse-Johannis-Str.*) . Passing a stone figure of *Bacchus* (18th cent.), we enter the *Vestibule*, gaily decorated with stained glass and paintings referring to Hamburg history and customs, by *Allers*. The galleries at the sides lead to the *Renter* (S.) and the *Rosenkranz*, both adorned with mural paintings by *Fitter* and *Duyffcke*. Beyond the Vestibule is the *Tavern* proper, with paintings by *Jordan*; and eight steps descend hence to the 'Grundsteinkeller', with the foundation stone of the building, laid on 8th May, 1886.

To the S.E. of the Adolphs-Platz are the *Imperial Bank*, and the premises of the '*Patriotische Gesellschaft*', or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimarus and others in 1765. The building was erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47, and contains the meeting-rooms of various artistic and learned societies.

The *Trostbrücke*, on which are statues of Count Adolf III. of Schauenburg (p. 174) and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by *Pfeiffer*), leads direct to the *Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. F, 3; admission daily in summer from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, Neueburg 28, opposite the N. transept), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 151 ft. The W. tower, completed in 1874, 473 ft. in height, is one of the highest buildings in Europe (Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of all the chief promoters and propagators of Christianity. Fine stained-glass windows, organ, and chimes. The beautiful intarsia work of the door of the sacristy, by *Planbeck*, also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfen-Markt*. — *St. Catharine's Church* (Pl. F, 4), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630, and a fine organ. — To the N.E. is the *Dovenhof* (Pl. E, 5), containing more than 100 offices.

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 3), burned down in 1842, and re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. (sacristan, Paul-Str. 9). The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns of the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained-glass windows by *Kellner* of Nuremberg, and to the left in the altar-niche a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the *Johanneum* (Pl. F, 4), erected in 1834, and containing the college of that name founded in 1529. In the court is a monument to *Johann Bugenhagen*, the Hamburg reformer, by *Peiffer*, erected in 1885.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 550,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly in early theological literature (open on week-days, 11-12, reading-room 11-4).

— On the groundfloor is the *Museum of Hamburg and German Antiquities*, where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Werlt heft sik ummekert, darumme so hebbe ik arme oxeel pipen gheleert'.

In the Pferde-Markt is the *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 172), a Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. To the S., in the Fish Market, is the tasteful *Kaiserbrunnen*. — To the E. is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. F, 3), which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842. — To the S., on the *Messberg* (Pl. F, 3), is a fountain with a figure of a woman of the Vierlande (p. 207).

The **Binnen-Alster*, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. F, 3; comp. p. 174), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, 50 acres in extent and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. F, 2). The surface of the water is enlivened with steam-launches (p. 173), rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer-evenings, when they present a picturesque appearance by gas-light. The *JUNGFERNSTIEG*, where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 172) is situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining it on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades* with attractive shops, which run parallel with the easternmost of the two arms of the Alster (p. 174) from the Reesendammbrücke to the Schleusenbrücke. The *Stadthaus* (Pl. E, 3), in the busy Neue Wall, was rebuilt in 1891 and is now occupied by the police authorities.

The ramparts near the Lombards-Brücke command an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S., with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. F, 2) by *Lippelt*, erected in 1866. The *Alsterlust*, a popular resort on the Aussen-Alster, possesses concert and dancing halls, terraces, baths, etc. (see p. 172).

On the *Alsterhöhe*, immediately to the E., rises the **Kunsthalle* (Pl. F, 2, 3; open daily, except Mon., in summer 10-5, in winter 11-4), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1886-86. Catalogue 50 pf.; appendix 60 pf.

Ground Floor. In the wall of the vestibule are two small marble reliefs, youthful works by *Schilling*. To the right is a room for exhibitions, with portraits of benefactors of the institution. Adjacent is the **READING ROOM** (tickets obtained in the Cabinet of Engravings) with some early paintings. Nos. 20a, 19. *J. Brueghel*, Cup and wafer in a garland of flowers, Landscape with stag-hunt; 142. *Guido Reni*, Judith; 91. *Lügelbach*, Hunting party; 6. *Bachschützen*, Sea-piece; 85. *Ph. de Koninck*, Jairus's Daughter; 111. *Murillo* (?), Boy with fruit; 83. *J. van Goyen*, Fortified city; 24. *Caracci*, Madonna; 80. *Huysum*, Landscape; 628. *Ribera*, Madonna; 149. *Sal-*

vator Rosa, Three monks; 621. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Between love and duty; 68. *Hackerl*, Coast-scene; 189. *Jos. Vernet*, Rocks; 112. *Neefs*, Interior of a church; 5. *Backhuizen*, Sea-piece; 216. *Domenichino*, Madonna enthroned. — In the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS the German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Drawings of Italian, German, and Dutch masters. On the wall: "Portrait of Burgomaster Petersen (d. 1892), by M. Liebermann.

To the left of the entrance is a COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF PAINTING IN HAMBURG, chiefly works of the 17-18th cent., including some excellent portraits. Room I: *Bellevois*, Two sea-pieces; *Graff*, Canon Meyer; *Denner*, Children of Burgomaster B. H. Brock (two pictures); *Tischbein*, Portrait. — Room II. *Hamburg Masters of the 16th cent.*, St. Christopher, The Man of Sorrows; *Denner*, 42. Old Woman, Three children of B. H. Brock (see above); 125. *J. van Ostade*, At the door of the tavern. In the middle is a marble group of the sons of Edward IV., by *Pasquale Miglioretti*. — In the following rooms are the —

OLD MASTERS, chiefly of the Netherlandish school. — CORNER ROOM, adjoining R. I. To the left of the entrance: 183. *Velazquez*, Loyola; 188. *Poussin*, Mary and Elizabeth with their children; 182. *Velazquez*, Spanish grande; 171. *J. Steen*, Boors in a landscape; 143. *Guido Reni*, Assumption; 169a. *Snyders*, Swans, ducks, and dogs; 188. *Jos. Vernet*, Shipwreck; no number. *Bockhorst*, Journey to Emmaus; 21. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 4. *Backhuizen*, English ship off Rotterdam; 64. *J. van Goyen*, Sea-piece; 118. *C. Netscher*, Sleeping nymph; 198. *De Vries*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral; 23. *Carraet*, John the Baptist; 144. *Ribera*, Old man; 26. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Madonna enthroned on clouds, handing crown and sceptre to Louis XIV.; 114. *Aart van der Neer*, Dutch canals.

CABINET adjoining R. II: No number, *J. Mabuse*, Golgotha; 618. *L. Oranach the Younger*, Suffer the Little Children to come unto me; 67. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Adam and Eve.

CORNER ROOM, beyond the Colonnaded Room: *Poussin*, Waterfall at Tivoli; *B. van der Helst*, Portrait of himself; *Wouverman*, Peasant and horse; *J. van Goyen*, Slide; *M. d' Hondecoeter*, Poultry; *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Wouverman*, Dunes; *W. Heda*, Still-life; *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-lake; *Snyders*, *De Heem*, Still-life; *Steen*, Treacle-eater; *A. Canale*, Doge's Palace; *R. Ruysch*, Flowers.

COLONNADED ROOM. The right half of this room contains a Collection of *Casts*. The other half is divided by partitions into seven sections, containing the chief treasures of the collection. Sec. I. Landscapes by *N. Berchem*, *C. Dekker*, *A. Pynacker*, *Keirincx*, *A. van Borssum*, *R. de Vries*, *J. van der Heyde*, *A. van de Velde*, and *J. van der Neer de Jonghe*. Also: *Rembrandt*, Portrait; *Jan Steen*, Children's procession; *J. van Ochtervelt*, Smoker; *Schalcken*, Boy with pancake; *F. van Mieris*, Scholar; *Albani*, Nymph and hermaphrodite; *J. G. Cuyper*, Old woman; *F. van Mieris*, Smoker; *Wouverman*, Cavaliers on the Dunes. — Sec. II. *P. de Hoogh*, Love's messenger; *G. Terburg*, Portrait; *D. van Bergen*, Pastoral; *A. van Ostade*, Washerwoman; *Weenix*, Flowers; *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; *Lingelbach*, Hay-wain; *Teniers*, Boors; *Kalf*, Still-life; *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-pond; *E. de Vlieger*, Sea-piece; landscapes by *Wils*, *Wynants*, and *Goyen*. — Sec. III. *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Village-street; *Dufardin*, Tavern; *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *A. van Ostade*, Boors; *Brekelenkam*, The rejected suitor; *Jan Both*, Italian scene; *W. van Mieris*, Lady with bird-cage; *Dou*, Penitent Magdalene; *A. van der Neer*, Landscape. — Sec. IV. 209, 210. *Wouverman*, Fisherman, Landscape; 118. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; 72. *Heda*, Still-life; *Frans Hals*, Man with herring-barrel; *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; 158. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 70. *Dirk Hals*, Cavalier and lady. — Sec. V. 50. *C. Dusart*, Peasant family; 124. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants; 176. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Landscape; 46. *J. A. Duck*, Prisoners; 49. *C. Dusart*, Peasant family; 73. *De Heem*, Fruit; 624. *W. van Mieris*, Penitent Magdalene; 155, 156, 157. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 76. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 123. *A. van Ostade*, Peasant with a clay-pipe; 175. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-interior; 122. *A. van Ostade*, Half-length of a peasant; 26. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait. — Sec. VI. 53. *Elsheimer*, St. Jerome; 147, 148. *J. de Roore*, The painter and his wife;

55. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; *P. Potter*, 136. Watering-place, 137. Country-folk; 106. *Molenaer*, Peasants dancing; 207. *Wouwerman*, Landscape with horsemen; 184. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherds; 107. *Molenaer*, Card-players; 30. *C. Dekker*, Landscape; 116a. *A. van der Neer*, Village-street; 208. *P. Wouwerman*, Landscape. — Sec. VII. 172. *Jan Steen*, Peasant-interior; 77. *Holbein* (?), Portrait; 86. *Ph. de Koninck*, An operation; 152, 153, 154. *J. van Ruydsdorp*, Landscapes; 627. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene.

CORNER ROOM. To the left: 48. *Dufardin*, Landscape with ruins; 11. *Canalito*, Dresden; 117. *Netscher*, Cleopatra; 199a. *Weenix*, Still-life; 88. *Van Kessel*, 116. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; 3. *Backhuizen*, Sea-piece; 212. *Wyck*, Italian coast; 81. *Van Huysum*, Flowers; 27. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Abbé Nicole; 187. *Verboom*, 10. *Brederstraat*; 47. *Poussin*, Landscapes; 84. *De Keyser*, Portrait; 100. *Mengs*, Portrait of himself; 164. *Schut*, Sea-piece, with Dordt in the background; 82. *Jordaens*, Abraham and Isaac.

The STAIRCASE is adorned with mural paintings, representing the seasons and the quarters of the day (landscapes by *Val. Ruske*), the ages of man, and the elements (by *A. Pitger*). Here also are the beginnings of a collection of sculpture in precious materials.

The First and Second Floors contain the MODERN PAINTINGS and also cases with coins and medals. The most notable works in the four large rooms are the following (named here in alphabetical order on account of the numerous changes of arrangement): *A. Achenbach*, 247. Mill in Westphalia; no number, Landscape. *O. Achenbach*, 248. Italian convent-garden; 249. Coast at Naples; 250. Castel Gandolfo. 273. *Ch. Buschop*, Church-goers in Friesland; 270. *G. von Bochmann*, Peasants of Estonia going home; *A. Böcklin*, Fire-worshipper; *H. de Boor*, Battle of Waterloo; 286. *Jos. von Brandt*, Gay quarters (scene during the Polish war); 298. *A. Calame*, Handeck Waterfall; *W. Camphausen*, 299. Puritans; 300. Battle of Naseby. 319. *Fr. Defregger*, Poachers in a chalet; 321. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; 639. *W. Dies*, Stragglers in the Thirty Years' War; 327. *A. Eberle*, The bailiffs; 386a. *A. Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris. *E. von Gebhardt*, 341. Crucifixion; 342. Hero and Leander. 361. *E. Geisselchap*, St. Martin's Eve at Cologne; 383. *H. Gude*, Landscape. *F. K. Hausmann*, 379. Paris gamins; 380. Galileo before the Council. *F. Heilbuth*, The painter Luca Signorelli by the bier of his son; Wedding party. 384a. *A. Hasted*, Sitting of Town Council. *A. Hertel*, Olive-grove near Mentone; Italian landscape. 411. *F. Hünten*, Shipwreck; 418. *Icabet*, Laden boat and coaster. *H. Kaufmann*, Village politicians; Fallen. *L. Knaus*, The Toper; Portrait. 642. *Chr. Kröner*, Scene of conflagration. *F. Lenbach*, Emp. William I.; Count Moltke; Prince Bismarck. 480. *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape. *M. Liebermann*, Dutch village scene; Net-makers. 454. *H. Makart*, Charles V. entering Antwerp. *G. Max*, 648. The child-murderess; 462. The nun. 466. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting. *A. Melbye*, 470. Ocean solitude; 832. Hurricane. 474. *P. Meyerheim*, Charcoal-heaps in the mountains; 490. *Morten Müller*, Norwegian pine-forest; 491. *L. Munthe*, Winter landscape; 494a. *C. Oesterley*, Norwegian landscape; 508. *C. Rahi*, Persecution of the Christians; 656. *W. Riefstahl*, Cloisters at Brixen. *C. Rodeck*, 614a. Landscape; 657. Port of Hamburg. 618. *K. Rottmann*, Near Corinth; 661. *A. Schreyer*, Wallachian transport column; 560. *G. H. Spangenberg*, Walpurgis Night (Witches' Sabbath); *H. Speckter*, The artist H. Porth; 575. *H. Steinforth*, The artist L. Knaus; *E. von Steinle*, Adam and Eve. *B. Vautier*, 585. Toasting the bride; 682. Return of the Prodigal Son. 682a. *H. Vernet*, Judith; 581a. *H. Vogel*, Luther preaching at the Wartburg; 598a. *A. von Werner*, Moltke at Versailles; 598b. *Chr. Wilberg*, Grecian landscape.

From Room III we enter the —

SCHWARZ COLLECTION. This collection, presented by the Hamburg merchant *G. C. Schwartz*, resident in London, consists mainly of pictures by modern English masters and is in this respect unique on the continent. Catalogue 10 pf. — Room I. No. 82. *Leslie*, Time of roses; 128. *H. Woods*, Rialto; 8. *Anedell*, Interrupted meal; 34. *Davis*, Sunlight (a study); 71. *Knight*, Coast of Wales; 24. *Collins*, Beach; 112. *A. Tidemand*, The Haugianer (a Scandinavian religious sect); 40. *Luke Fildes*, Italian flower-girl; 80. *Herring*, Glint of sunshine; 78. *Koller*, Emperor Max and

Albrecht Dürer; 12. *Vicat Cole*, Scene on the Thames; 124. *H. Woods*, The Wooding; 8. *Bonington*, Sea-piece; 121. *Wells*, The friends at Yewden (portraits of the painters Leslie, Storey, Hodgson, Yeames, and Wells, and of G. C. Schwabe); 122. *H. Woods*, Street in Venice; 9. *Brennan*, Drummer; 78. *John Linnel*, Landscape; 59. *J. C. Hook*, On the French coast; 119. *H. T. Wells*, Stone-breaker; 115. *B. Vautier*, Strategy; 11. *Henrietta Browne*, Nursery; 48. *F. Goodall*, Evening-prayer in the desert; 42. *Frère*, Art-dealer. — Room II. 109. *G. Storey*, Old soldier; 104. *Rivière*, The last spoonful; 26. *Crewick*, On the river Conway; 126. *Wynfield*, Commencement of the woollen trade; 87. *Faed*, The Flower of Dunblane; 30. *Dyce*, Jacob and Rachel; 128. *W. F. Yeames*, Scandal; 105. *Ary Scheffer*, Blessed are they that mourn; 22. *W. F. Calderon*, Horse-pond; 13. *P. Calderon*, With the stream; 88. *Millais*, Dance. — Room III. 52. *J. R. Herbert*, Sower of good seed; 18. *P. Calderon*, Gloire de Dijon; 36. *H. W. B. Davis*, Mares and foals; 101. *Val*, Prinsep, Au revoir; 88. *Hodgson*, Arab story-teller; 47. *Gill*, Rapide on the St. Lawrence; 107. *Stanfield*, St. Michael's Mount; 85. *MacCallum*, Sea-piece; 114. *J. M. W. Turner*, On the Loire; 61. *P. Nasmyth*, Landscape; 71. *Colin Hunter*, Shell-gatherers; 78. *Sir Edwin Landseer*, The poacher. In the middle is a marble bust of the founder. — Room IV. 111. *Storey*, Wife and children of Calderon, the painter; 58. *Herbert*, Moses; 127. *Wider*, High Mass in an Italian church; 120. *Wells*, Portrait of Herr Schwabe; 84. *Hodgson*, Snake-charmer; 118. *G. Todd*, Spring; 7. *Aug. Bonheur*, Landscape; 125. *Woods*, Doge's Palace; 54. *Herbert*, Sir Thomas More; 65. *Hodgson*, Harbour; 89. *Marks*, Author and critic; 87. *W. Müller*, Landscape; 5. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape. — Room V. 71. *Sir F. Leighton*, Italian girl; 117. *H. Vernet*, Bonaparte at Bassano; 103. *Richards*, Coast of Cornwall; 88. *Philip*, In Seville; 94. *Orchardson*, Voltaire and Sully; 110. *Storey*, Portrait of a young lady; *Davis*, 38. Sunshine, 35. Kinlochewe; 80. *Leslie*, Nausicaa; 49. *Gallot*, Consolation in sorrow; 6. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape; 14. *P. Calderon*, Desdemona; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 98. *J. Petite*, Edward VI. signing his first death-warrant; 2. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast; 81. *Dyce*, Joash shooting the arrow of deliverance; 16. *P. Calderon*, Herr and Frau Schwabe. — CABINETS 1-5, reached from Room I, contain portraits of early Hamburg artists.

On the SECOND FLOOR is a collection of oil and water-colour views of Hamburg and its vicinity by *Herbst*, *Marx*, *Ruthé*, *Skarbina*, *Liebermann*, and other local artists.

In the Steinthor-Wall is the *Natural History Museum, completed in 1891 from designs by *Semper* and *Krutsch* (open 11-4, Sun. 10-4, closed on Mon.; guide 30 pf.).

GROUND FLOOR. *Mammalia*, stuffed and skeletons. — MEZZANINE. Selection of *Birds*. *Insects* and *Sea Shells*. — MAIN FLOOR. S. side, to the left of the hall: Selection of the most interesting of the *Lower Forms of Animal Life* (reptiles, fish, worms, etc.). W. side: *Scientific Collection of Birds*, with their eggs and nests. In the gallery: *Insects* found in the district of the Lower Elbe; native and foreign *Land and Fresh Water Shells*. N. side: *Native Fauna*; *Animals of the Baltic Sea and German Ocean*; *Anatomical Collection*. E. side, to the right of the hall: *Variations of Animals, their Means of Attack and Defence*, *Protective Colouring, Development and Eggs*, *Useful and Harmful Lower Animals*. — The GALLERY FLOOR contains the *Ethnographical Collection* (guide 15 pf.) and the *Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities*.

To the E., in the ST. GEORGE QUARTER, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting *Industrial Art Museum (Pl. G, 3; adm. daily except Mon., in summer 10-5, winter 10-4). The museum, which contains fine collections of porcelain and Japanese metal-work, is second only to that of Berlin among museums of the kind in Germany. The objects are provided with labels, and catalogues are also furnished for general use.

The *Hansa Fountain*, in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. G, 3), 66 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by E. Peiffer. — The *Old General Hospital* (Pl. G, H, 2) is an admirable institution; the chapel contains a good picture by Overbeck. The *New General Hospital* is at Eppendorf (steam-tramways, see p. 173). — Near the Old Hospital, by the Lübeck Gate (Pl. H, 2), is the *Botanic Museum*, containing fine collections of fruit and sea-weeds (open 11-2, Sun. 10-3, closed on Mon.). In the same building is a *Commercial Laboratory*.

Among the other scientific institutions of Hamburg are the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Physical Laboratory*, and the *Observatory* (open daily).

In the *Anlagen*, or public promenades laid out on the old fortifications, near the Lombards-Brücke, which affords a fine view of the Alster, is an *Obelisk*, erected in memory of J. G. Büsch (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the *Esplanade* (Pl. E, F, 2), a handsome street with a double avenue of trees, rises a **Monument* to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by Schilling of Dresden. — To the W., in the Stephans-Platz, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E, 2), a large Renaissance building with a lofty tower. Inside are interesting mural paintings. — Near it, in the Dammthor-Str., is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 172), with 2500 seats. — In the Gänse-Markt, to the S., is a *Statue of Lessing* (Pl. E, 2), by Schaper, unveiled in 1881; on the pedestal are medallions of Ekho and Reimarus.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammthor, lies the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, 2; open daily), with its Victoria Regia house. — A little beyond it are a *Panorama* (Pl. E, 2) of the Battle of Wörth, by *Faber du Faur* (adm. 1 M., Sun. 50 pf.), and the **Zoological Garden* (Pl. E, 2; adm. 1 M., on Sun. in summer alternately 50 and 30 pf.; **Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The most interesting points are the elephant house, the dens of the beasts of prey (feeding-hour 7 p.m.), the Eulenburg (view), the cascade grotto, the bears' den (feeding-time 5.30 p.m.), the **Aquarium* (adm. 40, on Sun. 15 or 20 pf.), the terrarium, and the Ernst-Merck-Halle, containing a concert-room and winter-garden, with the bust of the founder of the gardens. — In the adjacent Moorweide is the *Wilhelms-Gymnasium* (Pl. E, 1).

The *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side, opposite the Petrikirchhof, is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'.

The finest part of the Promenades is that between the Dammthor and the Holstenthor (Pl. D, E, 2), laid out in 1881. Outside the Holstenthor is the new *Palace of Justice* (Pl. D, E, 2) for the upper courts of the Hanseatic towns, designed by Zimmermann.

About 1½ M. from the Deichthor (Pl. G, 3) are the extensive

Waterworks of Rothenburgsort (tramway, see p. 173). *View from the tower (240 ft high). The new sand-filtering waterworks are on the islands of *Kaltehofe* and *Billwärder*. — Opposite to Rothenburgsort is the end of a large cutting constructed in 1873-77 to regulate the amount of water in the N. Elbe.

The banks of the **Aussen-Alster* (430 acres in area) are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks. One of the favourite points is the *Uhlenhorst* (**Hôtel-Restaurant Fährhaus*, concerts daily in summer), which may be reached either by tramway (p. 173) or by steamer from the Jungfernstieg. The latter route is recommended. Passengers should alight at August-Strasse and walk to the ferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and there cross to the *Fährhaus*. Opposite the landing-stage at August-Strasse is a bronze group of a Valkyrie inspiring a warrior for the fray, by *Krause*. — Farther on are *Harvestehude*, with a handsome new church, and the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) on the *Licentiatenberg*; and *Eppendorf* (*Restaurant zur Rothbuche*; cab 1 M 80 pf.). To the N. lies *Ohlsdorf*, with a large new cemetery and a crematorium.

Wandsbeck (railway, p. 193; steam-tramway, p. 173; cab 2 M 40 pf.; *Altes Posthaus Hotel*; *Marienhof*; *Reimer*), a town in Holstein, with 21,700 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbecker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to him in the Wandsbeck grove, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, hat, wallet, and staff.

Persons interested in missionary establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at *Horn*, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (tramway, see p. 173; cab 2 M 40 pf.). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* take place on a common at Horn.

A double avenue leads from the Millern-Thor at Hamburg (Pl. D, 3) through the suburb of *St. Pauli* (p. 176) to Altona; cabs, tramway, railway, and steamer, see pp. 172, 173 and below.

Altona. — Hotels. KÖNIGLICHER HOF, opposite the station, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 M , L. 60 pf.; SONNE; BAHNHOF'S-HÖTEL, with garden-restaurant, these three near the station; *HOLSTEINISCHES HAUS, unpretending, R. & A. 3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M . — The hotels of Altona are cheaper than those of Hamburg and are convenient for travellers on their way to Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein.

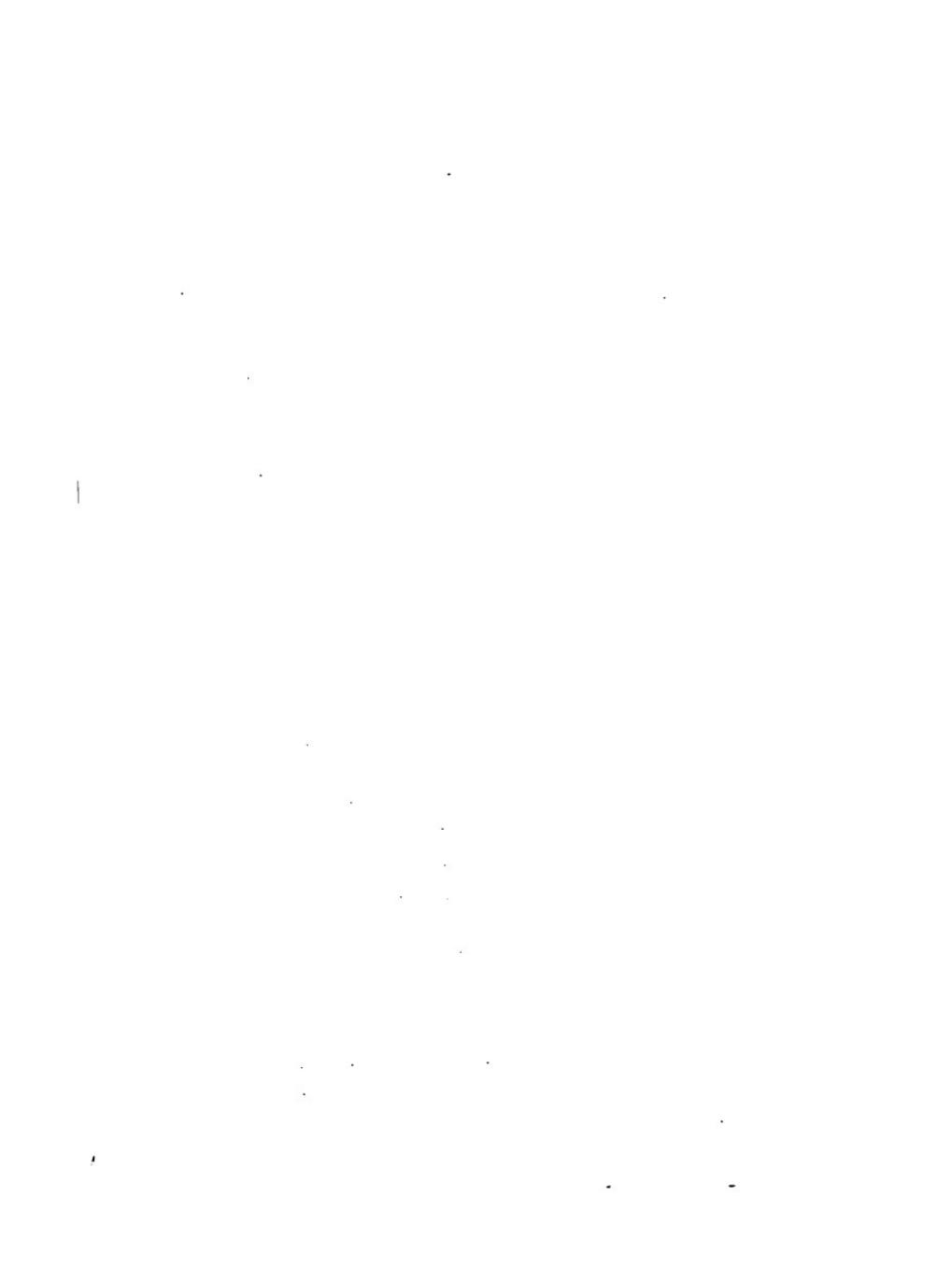
Restaurants. *Pabst*, *Bürgerverein*, König-Str. 115 and 154.

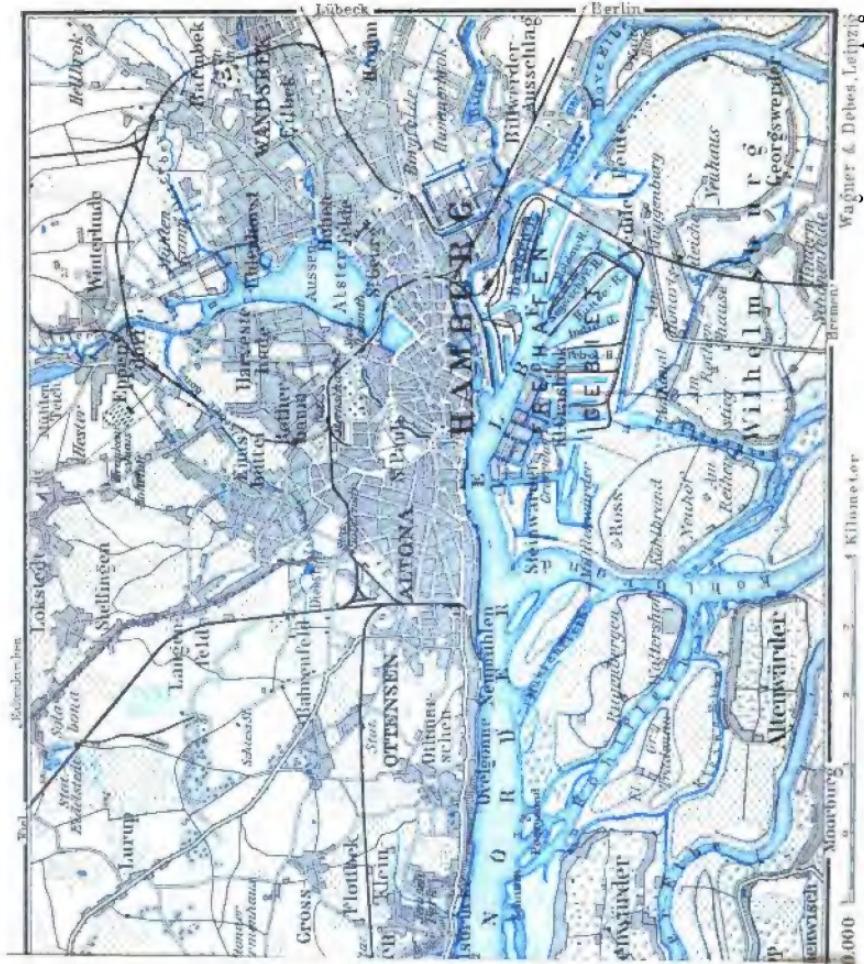
Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 8), König-Str. 164 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater, prices lower).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; to Hamburg, 1-2 pers., 90 pf. to 1 M 80 pf. Charges by time, for luggage, etc., the same as at Hamburg (see p. 172). Between 10 and 12 p.m., and between 5 and 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from midnight to 5 a.m., double fare. — Tramways see p. 173; Ringbahn every 5 minutes.

Post and Telegraph Office, Behn-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 8).

Altona, situated on the steep N. bank of the Elbe, and environed with gardens and villas, is a rapidly-increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 148,800 inhab. (includ. Ottensen), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. It came into the hands





Wagner & Detles, Leipzig

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of Prussia in 1866 and is the largest town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. The *Harbour* affords accommodation for large sea-going vessels, of which upwards of 900 entered the port in 1890. An interesting excursion may be made from the Altona harbour to the Hamburg harbour by steamer (p. 173) or by small boat (1-3 pers. 1 M. 20 pf.). The auctions in the *Fish Market* (Pl. C, 4; 5-10 a.m.) are interesting.

The most fashionable street in Altona is the *PALMAILLE* (Pl. B, 3, 4), planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe; it is adorned with a bronze statue of *Count Blücher*, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. Near the station is a *Monument* erected to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army-corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer. The *Museum* (Pl. B, 3), Palmaille 44, contains an ethnographical and natural history collection and a library (open on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1). — A fine view of the Elbe is obtained from the *Eiberg* (Pl. A, 4), near the war-monument.

In the *KÖNIG-STRAßE* (Pl. B, 3), the chief business-street of the town, are the *Theatre* (p. 184) and the *Real-Gymnasium*, the latter containing a *Picture Gallery* (Sun., 11-3; to strangers on application). Adjacent is a memorial to the Austrians who fell in the naval battle of Heligoland (May 9th, 1864). To the N., in the *Markt-Str.*, is another *War Monument*, erected to the natives of Altona who fell in 1870-71.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, contains an altar-piece ascribed to Murillo. The large church of *St. Pauli* (Pl. C, 3) is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome. The tasteful Gothic *Johanniskirche* or *Norderkirche* (Pl. C, 2), in the Allée, built in 1883, is one of the most successful modern brick structures in N. Germany. The *Westerkirche*, near the station, is by the same architect (Otzen).

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins Ottensen, a town incorporated with Altona in 1889, in the churchyard of which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the church-door.

FROM ALTONA TO BLANKENESE, 6 M., railway in 20-25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 30, 85, 65 pf.). Several of the trains go on to *Wedel* (12 M. from Altona, in about 1 hr.). As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway-journey. Cab from Altona to Blankenese 5-6 M. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese, passing numerous villas and gardens. — The pleasantest way of making this excursion is to go to Blankenese by the steamboat (comp. p. 173; the large *Stade* steamers are the best), which commands fine views of the banks of the river, and return in a carriage, which may be hired at the *Fahrhaus* in Blankenese, or at Jacob's in Nienstedten, 2 M. nearer Altona.

At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* rises the castellated *Villa Donner*. *Booth's* gardens at Flottbek (**Park Hotel*, board 5-6 M.) and the park of the Jenisch family with their extensive hot-houses merit a visit. On the Elbe lies *Tauefelsbrücke* (steamb. station). Farther on is Nienstedten (**Jacob's Restaurant*). Then the garden of the Hamburg Senator G. Godeffroy, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style, situated on the high bank of the Elbe. We may walk through the

Godefroy Park to *Thierry's Park* and *Baur's Garden* (closed on Sun.). The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the "Büllberg" (250 ft.; "Tavern at the top), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of Blanckensee ("Restaurant at the Fährhaus), 1½ M. from the railway-station (4800 inhab.).

From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

RAILWAY to (78 M.) *Cuxhaven* in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 9 M. 50, 7 M. 40, 4 M. 90 pf.). Carriages are sometimes changed at *Harburg* (p. 170), but the morning-express runs through to the harbour at Cuxhaven. — STEAMER from Cuxhaven to *Heligoland* once daily in summer in 2½ hrs. (10 M., return-fare 14 M.). Steamers also ply direct to Heligoland from *Hamburg* daily in summer (6-7 hrs.; fare 18, there and back 20 M.), touching at Cuxhaven; and smaller steamers ply in summer 2-3 times weekly from Norderney (p. 165) and Föhr (p. 192).

The RAILWAY to *CUXHAVEN*, starting at the Hanover Station, runs via *Harburg* (p. 170), *Butzehude* (Peper's Hotel), and *Stade* (Birnbaum), a town with 10,000 inhabitants. At the mouth of the *Schwinge*, 2½ M. below Stade, lies *Brunshausen*, where the express steamers for New York anchor (comp. p. 176). — The STEAMBOAT JOURNEY affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

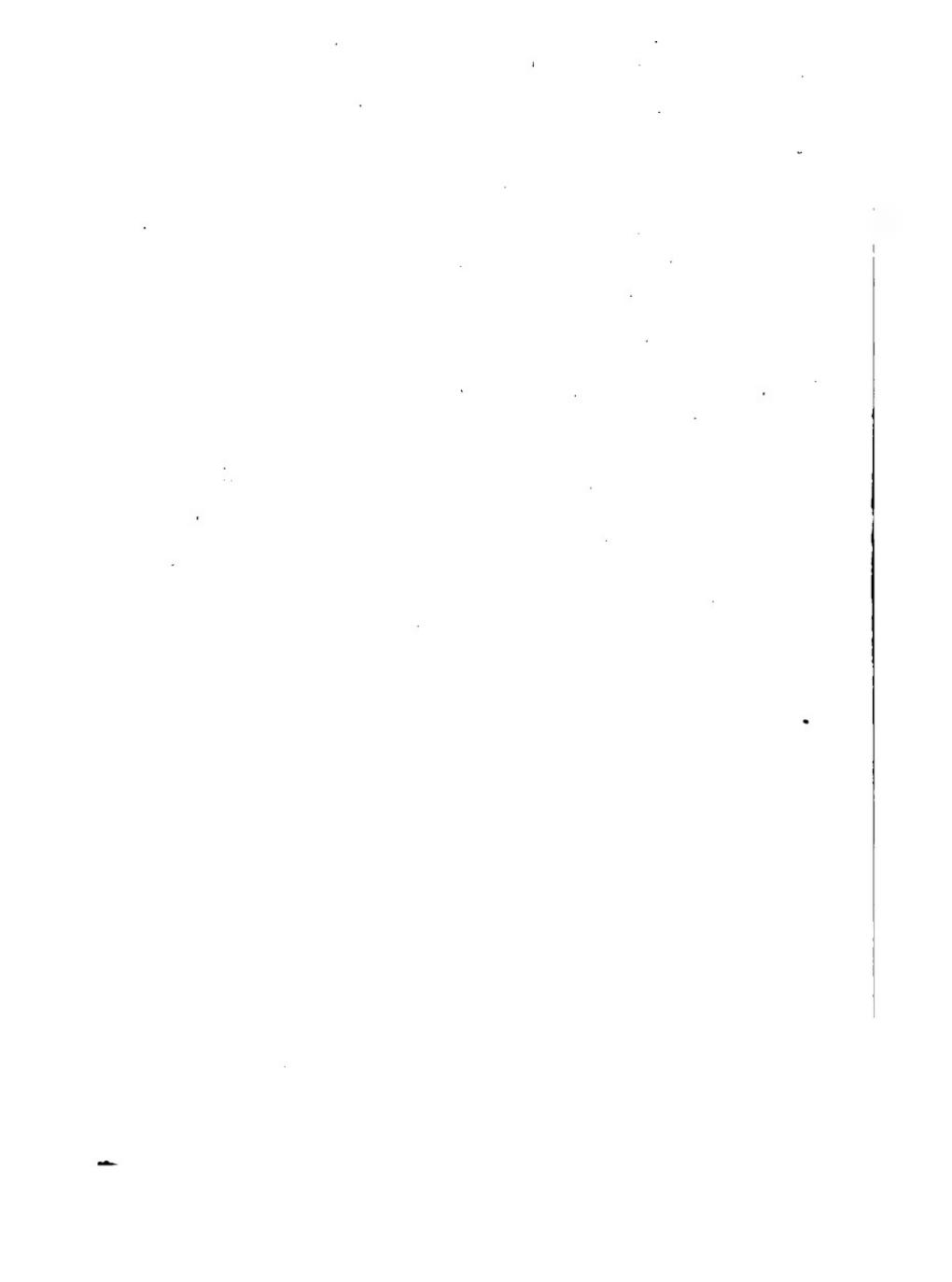
Cuxhaven ("Belvedere", with a pleasant pavilion facing the beach; "Bellerus, R., L., & A. 2-4 M.; Cur-Hotel, with garden; *Hansa-Bad*; *Glocke*, unpretending; *Restaurant Seepavillon*), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, and united with the neighbouring *Risbüttel* in 1872, is visited as a sea-bathing place. The castellated château of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. Pop. 4500. Brit. vice-consul and U. S. consular agent.

The steamer from Cuxhaven to Heligoland passes the island of *Newwerk* with its lighthouse. At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the pilot-ship, are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies 2½-3 hrs. only. Passengers are landed at Heligoland in small boats (tickets sold on board, 1 M.).

Heligoland ("*Stadt London*), generally crowded in the height of summer, D. 3 M.; *Victoria*, these two in the Oberland; *Conversationshaus*; *Kaiserhof*; *Queen Victoria*, D. 3 M.; *Princess Alexandra*, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 M.; numerous lodgings; visitors' tax 8 M. per week), i. e. "Holy Land", which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially recognized as English till 1810, but was ceded to Germany in 1890. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, and is about 1/4 sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 180 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island contains 2100 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church. The island is now strongly fortified.

The visitor disembarks on the *UNTERLAND*, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the "Düne" (p. 187), the *Conversationshaus*, etc. The principal streets are the *Dünens-Straße*, or *Gesundheits-Allee*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the *Bind'aden-Allee*, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. At the end of the latter is the "*Rothe Meer*", a disused bathing-place so called from the colour with which the red clay tinged the waves. A *Biological Station* was opened here in 1892, and a bust of the poet *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* was erected in the same year.

From the *Unterland* an easy flight of 180 wooden steps and a *Lift* (10 pf.) ascend to the *OBERLAND*, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the *Kartoffel-Allee*. The pastures support goats and about



300 sheep only. The principal street in the village, called the *Fahne*, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Südhorn* (South Horn) and *Nördhorn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. The *Lighthouse* merits a visit (fee 30 pf.).

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in width and 12-18 ft. deep, is the *Düne*, or *Sandinsel* (ferry there and back 60 pf.), on the N. (left) side of which is the ladies', and on the S. (right) side the gentlemen's bathing-place.

Boat for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-8 pers. 3 M., 1-6 pers. 6 M., and fee. — An "Illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor. — The phenomenon of *Phosphorescence* is frequently seen to great advantage in the sea round Heligoland.

19. From Hamburg to Kiel.

70 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 M. 50, 6 M. 40, 4 M. 30 pf.; express 9 M. 60, 7 M. 50, 5 M. 30 pf.) — Tramway to Altona, see p. 173; Cab, see p. 172.

Hamburg, see p. 170. All the trains stop at the stations of *Klosterthor*, *Dammthor*, *Sternschanze*, and *Holsten-Strasse*. 5 M. *Altona*, see p. 184. The next stations are unimportant. 24 M. *Elmshorn* (Holsteinischer Hof; Stadt Lübeck; Stadt Hamburg), with 2200 inhab., a prosperous town on the *Krückau*, whence a branch-railway runs to *Hvidding* in Denmark (see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*).

51 M. **Neumünster** (*Railway Hotel*; *Horn's*; *Central*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 22,500 inhab., is the junction of lines to (50 M.) *Tönning* (p. 192) viâ Heide, to Flensburg (R. 20), to *Plön* and *Eutin* viâ *Ascheberg* (p. 200), and to (28 M.) *Oldesloe* and *Schwarzenbeck* (p. 207) viâ *Segeberg*!

58 M. **Bordesholm**, once a richly-endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible. 64 M. *Voorde*.

70 M. **Kiel**. — **Hotels.** *GERMANIA, R., L., & A. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 M.; MEDICKE'S, with garden; MUHL'S, cheaper, these three opposite the station; NORDISCHER HOF, Ziegelteich-Str.; STADT ALTONA, Klinke, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — In the town: "ZUM KRONPRINZEN", R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 M.; UNION, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; these two in the Hafen-Str.; PHOENIX, Vorstadt 5 A, R. 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; BÖSEH, Holsten-Str. 29, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Martensdamnn 3; LANDHAUS, Fleethörn, R. from 1 M.; KIELER HOF, Scheevenbrücke, R. & B. from 2 M.; "HOLST'S, Schlossgarten, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. — For a stay of several days: *BELLEVUE (R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8, pens. 5-8 M.), see p. 189; *FOLKE'S, WALDSBURG (pens. 5-6 M.), both in Düsternbrook; WILHELMINENHÖHE, in Garden (p. 189). — *Pension Friedrichs*, Schul-Str. 91.

Restaurants. Deutsche Reichshallen, in the Hôt. Phoenix, see above; Zacherbräu, Holsten-Str. 11; Münchener Bürgerbräu, Schumacher-Str. 20; Wallhalle, Wall 14; Holstenhalle, Wall 26; Seegarten, at the harbour; Folker's Garden, Seebadestadt, and others in Düsternbrook.

Cafés and Confectioners. *Uhmann, Klosterkirchhof 3; Monopol, Opitz, Holsten-Str. 9 and 10; Rolfs, Dänische-Str. 41.

Pleasure Resorts. *Wriedt's Etablissement*, Sophienblatt; *Reichshallen* (theatre of varieties), by the Holstenbrücke.

Post & Telegraph Office. Jensen-Str., opposite the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-80 pf., each additional person 10-20 pf.; to the Bellevue, 1 pers. 1 M 20 pf.; per hour, 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M , each additional person 80 pf.; each trunk 30 pf. — From 10 to 11 p.m., and 6 to 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare. **Electric Tramways** from the Rondeel through the town in various directions every 5 min.; to the *Seebadeanstalt* every 10 min.

Boat per hour, for 1-5 pers. 1 M 20 pf.; ferry to the Wilhelminenhöhe 10 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Jensen-Str. to (*Garden* (Germania) Wharf) and from the Schumacher-Thor to *Garden Wilhelminenhöhe* every 5 min. (5 pf.); from the Seegartenbrücke to *Ellerbek*, every 20 min. (10 pf.) and to *Dietrichsdorf* and *Neumühlen* every $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (15 pf.); to *Laboe* viâ *Revenlowbrücke*, *Bellevue*, *Heikendorf*, and *Möltensort*, ca. 17 times daily, or viâ *Revenlowbrücke*, *Bellevue*, *Holtenau*, and *Friedrichsort* ca. 16 times daily.

Baths. *Ludwigbad*, Lorenzendamm. — *Sea Bathing* at the Seebadeanstalt, Ellerbeck, Bellevue, Heikendorf, Laboe, and Stein.

British Vice-Consul, Herr Christian Kruse. — **U. S. Consular Agent,** Herr August Sartori.

A visit to one of the *Men-of-War* in the harbour is generally permitted between 12 and 1; apply to one of the boatmen, who charge about 18 M , including waiting (no fee should be offered to the sailor who shows the vessel).

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 85,500 inhab., the headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy, and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is also a great depot of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler Umschlag', a large fair held in Jan., has been of importance since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years (p. 190). — The old town is badly built, with narrow, crooked streets; but a handsome new quarter has come into existence between Kleine Kiel and the Düsternbrook Woods.

In the Sophienblatt, opposite the station, stands the **THAULOW MUSEUM** (open free on Tues. and Frid. 11-2, Sun. 12-4; at other times on application, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 30 pf. each, a party 20 pf. each), containing an unrivalled collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings (16-17th cent.) presented to the province in 1875 by the late Professor Thaulow (comp. p. xxxi). The gem of the collection is a small altar-piece from Bordesholm (No. 83), by Hans Brüggemann.

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Klinke' and the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town itself, which lies between the pool called the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1241 and of late skilfully restored (good carved altar). Adjacent are several quaint houses. The Falck-Strasse leads hence to the N. towards the *Kleine Kiel*, passing the *Kunsthalle*, with the picture-gallery of the Schleswig-Holstein Art Union (Sun., Tues., & Frid. 11-2), and the *Museum of Ancient Sculpture* (Sun., Tues., & Frid., 11.30-1.30; in winter, Sun. only).

From the Nicolaikirche the *Schloss-Strasse* leads to the N.E.

KIEL UND UMGEBUNG.

Maßstab 1:60.000





1 : 250.000.

to the SCHLOSS, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, restored after a fire in 1838, and now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. In the court is a monumental fountain, by Lürsen. — The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* in the old university, Katten-Strasse 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a Viking boat and a human body found in the Sundewitt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant). — The *Schloss-Garten*, to the N. of the Schloss, contains fine old trees and a war-monument. At its N. end rises the new UNIVERSITY, built in 1876. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library*, the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 12-2), and the *Mineralogical Institute* (farther to the N.). — The hall of the *Gymnasium*, to the W. of the Kleine Kiel, is adorned with frescoes by A. von Werner.

*ENVIRONS. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Lebøe* is recommended.

On the W. BANK the **Düsterbrooker Weg*, flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads to the N. from the university past the *Botanic Garden* (1.), the *Admiralty* (r.), *Folkers' Hotel* (p. 187), and the *Marine Academy*, to the new *Sea Baths* (restaurant) and through beautiful beech-woods to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 187). The latter (concerts in summer) stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful view over the Föhrde. A little inland are the *Hôtel Waldburg* (p. 187) and the forest-nursery of *Dütschbeck*.

From the *Bellevue* the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) the E. end of the *Kaiser Wilhelm Canal* (see below), which is provided, like the W. end at Brunsbüttel (p. 190), with an inner and outer harbour, connected by a double lock. On the N. bank lies the village of *Holtenau* (*Gasthof zum Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal*; *Hôtel International*), about ¼ M. to the E. of which is a *Lighthouse*, adorned with a bronze relief emblematic of the Baltic and the North Sea. — A road leads along the N. bank of the canal via the pretty park of *Knoop* to (3 M.) the imposing *High Level Bridge* of *Levensau*, which carries road and railway over the canal in an arch of 430 ft. span, 180 ft. above the level of the water. We may return hence to Kiel either by railway or by the steamer which plies twice daily from Rendsburg, calling at *Levensau*, ¼ M. to the E. of the bridge (to Kiel in 1 hr., fare 40 pf.). Or we may take the train from Kiel to the bridge, walk to Holtenau, and return thence by one of the small harbour-steamers (p. 188).

The idea of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by a water-route which would avoid the dangerous voyage round the peninsula of Jutland first crops out in the 14th cent., and various modest attempts were made to solve the problem. The foundation-stone of the present canal was laid by Emp. William I. in 1887, and the canal was formally opened by Emp. William II. in 1895. The expense of construction amounted to 156 million marks (7,800,000£.). The canal crosses the land at sea-level, the locks at either end merely serving to neutralize the tidal changes. From Holtenau to Brunsbüttel (p. 190), where it joins the Elbe, it is 60 M. long. The depth is 30 ft.; the width at the bottom is 70 ft., at the top 180 ft. Six crossing-places allow the largest men-of-war to pass each other. A steamer takes about 10 hrs. to pass through the canal, which is lighted at night by electricity. Five bridges (see above and p. 190) and sixteen ferries accommodate the traffic across the canal. — Steamers ply from *Hamburg* through the canal to *Kiel* twice weekly in summer (7 M.); also twice daily from *Brunsbüttel* to *Rendsburg* (8½ hrs.; 3 M.), and from *Rendsburg* to *Kiel* (4 hrs.; 1½ M.). The voyage, however, presents little interest to the tourist, as the scenery is flat and monotonous and the view impeded by the high banks.

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The **Wilhelminen-*

Höhe, with its view-tower (adm. 20 pf.), opposite the railway-station (steamers, see p. 188), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the S., are some extensive private wharves; to the N. the large *Wharves and Docks of the German Navy* (no admission for foreigners). — The village of *Ellerbeck* (*Johannisberg Restaurant) is the headquarters of the 'Kiefer Spratte' fishery (sprata, prepared by smoking). A pleasant footpath leads hence over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen* (Margarethenhöhe, pens. 3½ M.), at the mouth of the *Schwinde*, with a large steam and water-mill and an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant is the *Schrobenhorn* wood; then, between the villages of *Alt-Hekendorf* (inns), *Müllendorf*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of *Laboe* (Curhaus; Laboe; Seegarten, pens. 4 M.) is situated in the *Probstei*, the property of the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 200), an extremely fertile district, 40 sq. M. in area, where the people are still somewhat primitive in their habits and costumes. The batteries of *Müllendorf* and *Laboe* and the opposite fort of *Friedrichsort* command the entrance to the harbour.

To the S. of Kiel is the large lunatic asylum of *Hornheim*.

To *Sonderburg* (p. 192), steamboat thrice weekly in 4½ hrs.; to *Kappeln* (p. 191) twice weekly, in 3 hrs.

From *KIEL* to *FLENSBURG*, 50 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 4 M. 80, 3 M. 20 pf.). The train crosses the Baltic Ship Canal (Kaiser Wilhelm Canal) at *Levensau* (see p. 189). From (20 M.) *Eckernförde* (*Drowatsky*, E., L., & A. 2, D. 2 M.), a railway runs to (17½ M.) *Kappeln* (p. 191) and a diligence plies to (14 M.) *Schleswig* (in 2¾ hrs.; see below). We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the broad *Schlei*, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 191). From (32 M.) *Süderbrarup* a branch-line runs to *Schleswig* (see below). 49 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 192.

From *Kiel* to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see R. 21.

20. From Hamburg to Flensburg and Vamdrup.

162 M. RAILWAY to (112 M.) *Flensburg* in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 13 M. 80, 10 M. 40, 6 M. 90 pf.; express 15 M. 50, 11 M. 50 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 4½-7 hrs. (fares 23 M. 20, 17 M. 20 pf., 12 M.).

From Hamburg to (51 M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 19. 59 M. *Nortorf*; 66 M. *Bokelholm*. — We cross the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (p. 189).

72 M. *Bendsburg* (**Railway Hotel*; **Green's*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 2 M.; *Weber*), a town with 13,700 inhab., was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedish General Wrangel in 1645. The fortifications, now converted into promenades, consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*: the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. Steamer to *Kiel* and to *Brunsbüttel* (p. 189), see p. 189. — 77 M. *Owschlag*. As *Schleswig* is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The *DANEWERK* (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 12th and 13th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently extended and strengthened, but in 1864 the Danish army was too small to defend them against the allied Austrians and Prussians, and abandoned them without a blow. Only a few remains of the rampart are now visible.

87 M. *Schleswig*. — Hotels. **STADT HAMBURG*, R. & B. 3½ M.; **RAVEN'S HOTEL*, in the *Altstadt*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 M.; *STADT KIEL*,

small, well spoken of; *BAHNHOF-HÔTEL*. — *Restaurants*. "Schleihalle, Gottorper Damm; *Bellevue*, in the Lollfuss pleasure-grounds.

Tramway from the station to the town and from the Friedrichsberg quarter to the Rathaus-Markt. — *Branch Railway* to the (2 M.) Altstadt Station.

Schleswig, an ancient town with 17,300 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It consists of a single street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, extending round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg* (next to the station), *Lollfuss*, *Holm*, and *Altstadt*.

At Friedrichsberg is situated the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now a barrack, the chapel of which has an interesting carved royal pew (1610-14). Behind the *Schloss* are fine oak and beech-woods. Adjacent are the *Government Offices*, in front of which is a *War Monument* for 1870-71. — To the N. of the Friedrichsberg, on the *Erdbeerberg*, is a tower commanding a fine panorama.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt, externally insignificant, erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440. The tower (365 ft. high) was completed in 1894.

The Interior, now tastefully restored, is open daily, 11-12 (free), and at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 68; see 1 M.). — The "REKKOBOS, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm (p. 187), a work executed in carved oak by *Bridgemann* in 1621, represents the history of the Passion in 20 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, which is freely adorned with paintings, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the marble tomb (1555) of King Frederick I. Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families. The church also contains two altar-pieces by *Juriæn Ovens* (d. 1678; p. xxxi). Good modern stained glass.

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at St. Jürgen in 1754, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865. *View. — The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island in the *Schlei*, is densely covered with sea-fowl. — The *Haddebye*, a church on the bank of the *Schlei*, opposite the town, is said to have been founded by Ansgarius (d. 865).

STEAMBOAT twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs., to (21 M.) *Kappeln* (*Stadt Hamburg*, well spoken of), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*. — From *Kappeln* to *Kiel*, steamer in summer daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs. (fares 8 or 2 M.). Railway to *Flensburg*, p. 193; to *Eckernförde*, p. 190.

RAILWAY to (14 M.) *Süderbrarup* (p. 190) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Schleswig is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of Flensburg', now in Lichterfelde (p. 90).

93 M. *Jübeck*, the junction for *Husum* (route to *Wyk*), *Tönning*, *Heide*, and *Neumünster* (see p. 187).

FROM JÜBECK TO HUSUM, 16 M., railway in 1 hr., fares 2 M 20, 1 M 60, 1 M 10 pf. (express from Hamburg in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Husum ("Thomas's, R., L., & A. 2-8 M ; "Stadt Hamburg; Brit. vice-consul), on the *Husumer Au* which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a small seaport (7500 inhab.), with an old château of the former dukes. — [From Husum the railway runs on to the S.W. to (13 M.) Tönning (*Victoria*; Brit. vice-consul), with 3100 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here, and to (20 M.) Garding (Holsteinischer Hof), connected by omnibus (80 pf.) with the small sea-bathing resort of *St. Peter*.]

Husum is the usual starting-point for the steamer to *Wyk*, on the island of Föhr ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; express through-fares from Hamburg 23 M , 18 M 40, 14 M 40 pf.). — *Wyk* ("Curhaus, pens. 7-10 M per day; "Redeleisen; lodgings), a popular German bathing-resort (1100 inhab.), is the principal place in the island of Föhr, one of the *N. Frisian Islands*, which is about 28 sq. M. in area. A visit should be paid to one of the *Vogelkojen*, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

A steamer plies daily in summer between Föhr and *Heltoland* (p. 186) (16 M); also from Wyk to *Sylt* (p. 193) daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ($8\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M); to *Amrum* (Hotels) once or twice daily in 1 hr. (1 M , 80 pf.).

107 M. Flensburg. — Hotels. *FLENSBURGER HOF, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. (incl. wine) $3\frac{1}{2}$ M , lift; *BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL, R., L., & A. from 2 M ; *CENTRAL, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M ; KRONPRINZ; FEY's, all in the Rathhaus-Str.; SOMMER's, opposite the steamboat-pier, R. 2 M , D. 1 M 60 pf. — Restaurants. At the Hotels; Schwarzer Walisch; Gnomenkeller; Colosseum.

Tramway from one end of the town to the other.

British Vice-Consul, *Thomas Holleson, Esq.* — LLOYD'S AGENT, *H. W. Christopherson*.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 41,000 inhab., is beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply-indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. The most important buildings are the *Nicolaikirche*, the *Marienkirche* (both with modern towers), the Post Office, the Theatre, and the Law Courts (fine view from the terrace). Near the new barracks is the insignificant ruin of *Duburg*. — Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W. The *Old Cemetery, on the same height, contains a marble sphinx by Thorvaldsen.

The *Flensburg Fjord* is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farm-houses. Small steamers ply on the fjord (to Sonderburg in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 8 M).

On the S. bank lies Glücksborg ("Strand Hôtel & Logirhaus, near the pier, pens. 50-70 M per week; "Bellevue), now frequented as a bathing-place by 2000 visitors annually. The village (Ruhethal), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the shore, possesses a Schloss of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches. — The steamer next passes through the *Eker-Sund* and touches at Gravenstein ("Curhaus"), then returns to the fjord, rounds the peninsula of Broacker, and reaches —

Sonderburg ("Holstein'sches Haus; "Stadt Hamburg; "Curhaus, R. 15-20 M per week, board 80 M ; bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5200 inhab.) of Alsøn, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Duke of Augustenburg is now a barrack. Sonderburg is frequented as a bathing-place. — Towards the N.E., about 6 M. from Sonderburg, lies the bathing-place of Augustenburg (Park Hotel), on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near Adserbæltig, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, rises the *Høje Berg* (240 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, Funen, Arroe, etc.

A walk from the steamer-stations of *Ekensund* or *Brunsen* (comp. the Map) to Sonderburg via *Doppel* is recommended. The *Intrachments* of *Doppel*, stormed by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months, were a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point

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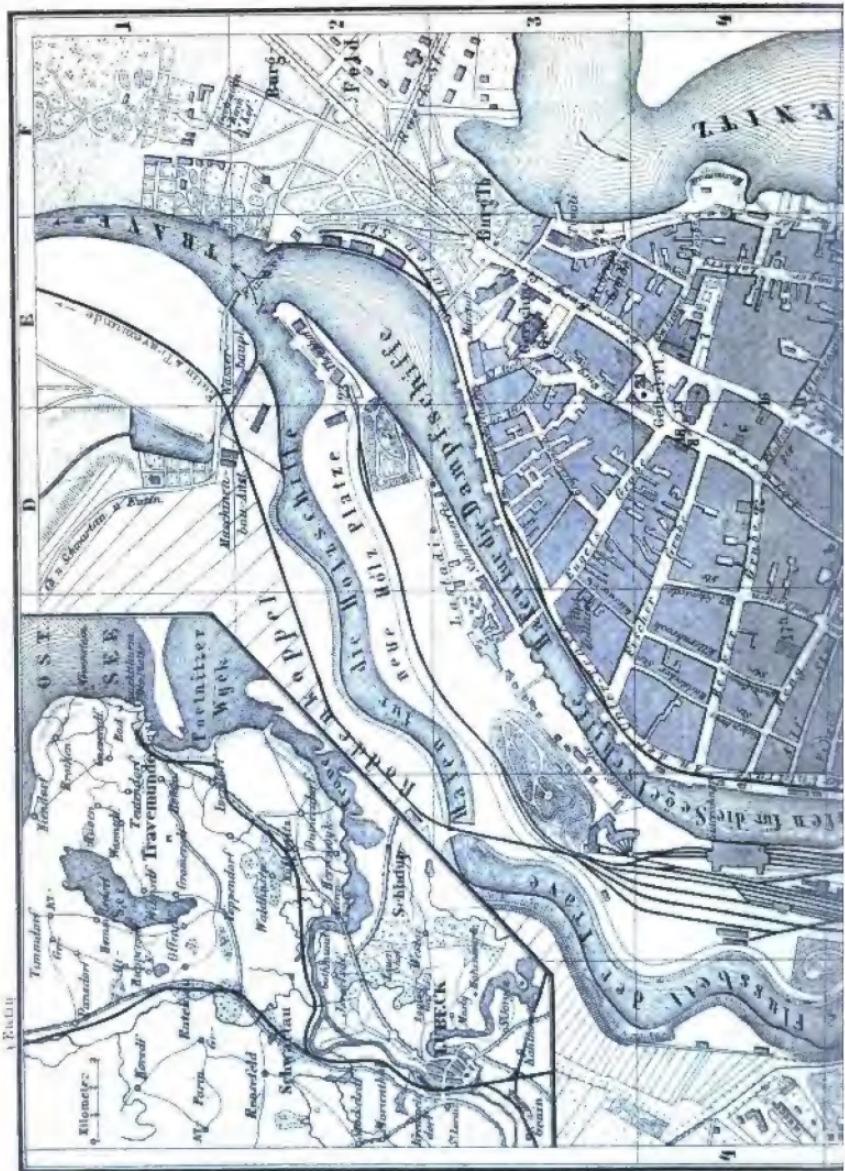
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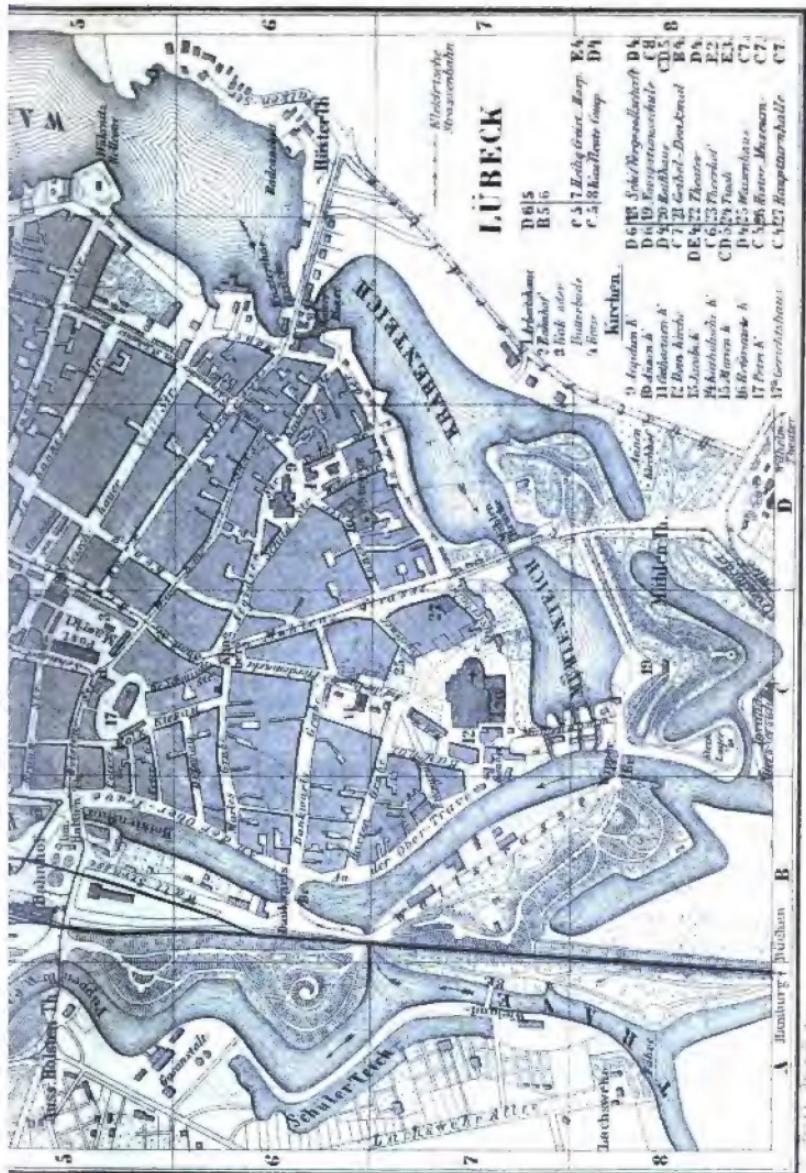
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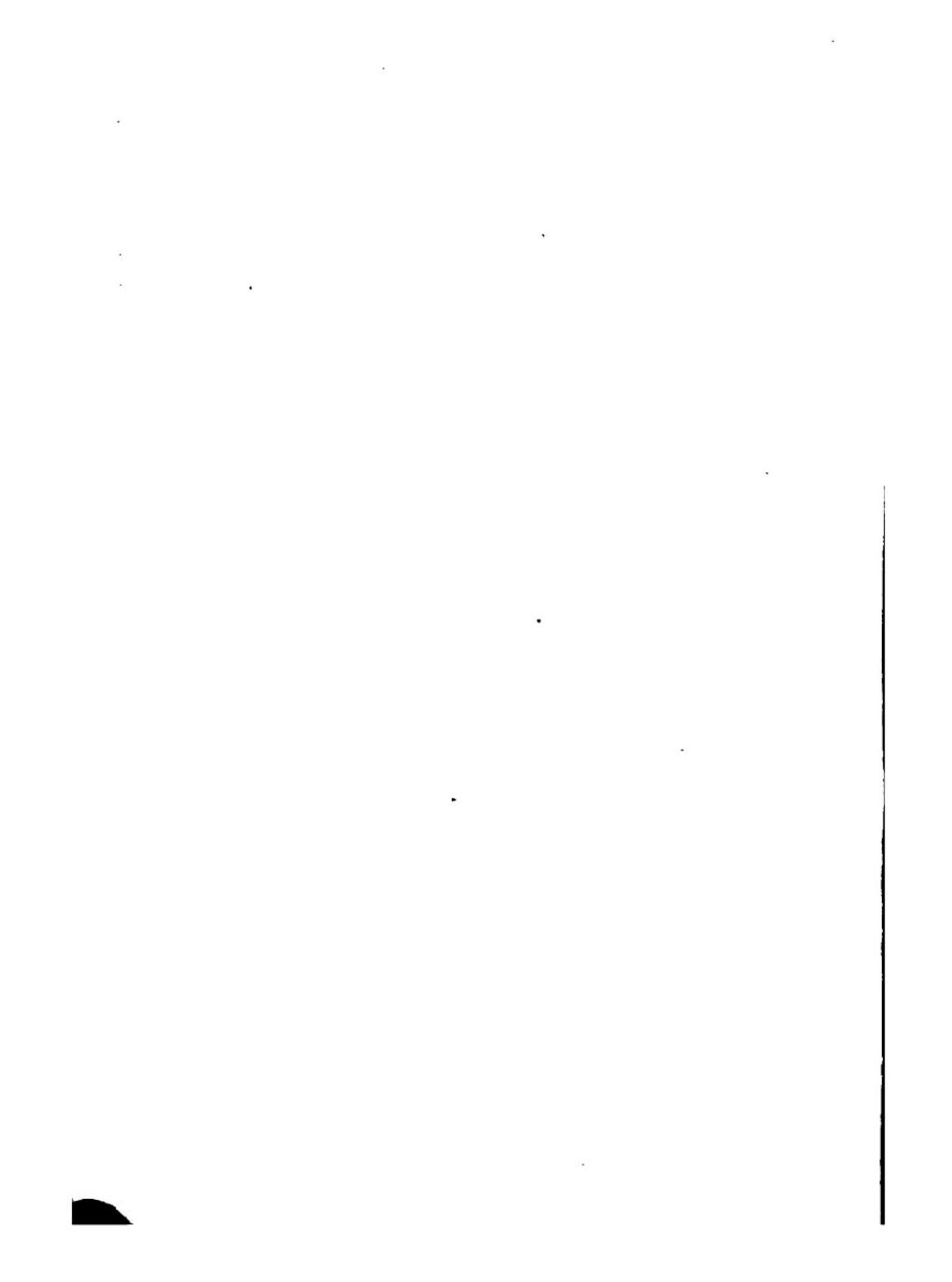
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of the *Sundewitt* opposite Sonderburg (see Map), and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*.

Steamer from Flensburg to *Kiel* (p. 187) thrice weekly (8 hrs.), touching at Sonderburg; to *Apenrade*, see below; to *Stettin*, see p. 216.

Railway from Flensburg to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 190.

From Flensburg to *Kappeln* (p. 191), 32 M., railway via *Glucksburg* (p. 193) in 3½ hrs. (3 or 4 M.).

The railway now runs due N.; country uninteresting. 127 M. *Tingleff* is the junction of a line to Tondern (for Sylt, see below).

From *Tingleff* to *Tondern*, 16 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. (express from Hamburg in 4½ hrs.) — Tondern (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*) is an old town with 3800 inhab. — Passengers for Sylt (see below) proceed from Tondern to *Hoyer-Schloße* (8 M., in 13-37 min.) via *Hoyer* (Stadt Tondern).

From *Hoyer-Schloße* to Sylt steamer thrice daily in 1½ hr. The landing-place is at *Munkmarsch* (hotel), 2½ M. from *Westerland* (see below), to which a steam-tramway piles in 12 min. (through-fares from Hamburg 24 M. 90, 20 M. 70, 18 M. 50 pf.). — The island of Sylt is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 89 sq. M. in area (4000 inhab.). The principal place on it is the scattered village of *Westerland* (**Hôtel Royal*, pens. 45-70 M. per week; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Victoria*, and many others; lodgings), on the W. side, a favourite sea-bathing resort (10,000 visitors annually). — *Wenningstedt* (*Central Hotel; *Friesenhof*), 2 M. to the N. of *Westerland*, is also frequented for sea-bathing. Near it is a tumulus formed of huge blocks of granite.

137 M. *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) *Apenrade* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *De Vos*; *Krause*), a small trading-town and sea-bathing place (5600 inhab.) on the beautiful *Apenrade Fjord*. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see above. — From (149 M.) *Woyens* another branch-line runs to *Hadersleben* (7½ M.), a small trading-place (8700 inhab.) on the fjord of that name. At (162 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*).

21. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

222 M. RAILWAY to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 5 M. 70, 4 M. 90 pf., 3 M.); from *Lübeck* to *Stettin*, 182 M., in 6-10 hrs. (fares 28 M., 18 M. 60, 18 M. 50 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 170. The journey presents few objects of interest. 3 M. *Wandsbeck* (p. 184); 24 M. *Oldesloe*, a picturesquely-situated watering-place with saline baths (to *Neumünster*, see p. 187).

40 M. *Lübeck*. — Hotels. **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; C, 6), on the *Klingberg*, E., L., & A. 8, B. 1 M. 20 pf., D. 2½ M. — *LÜBECKER HOF* (Pl. c; D, 4), *Breite-Str.* 13; *UNION*, *Braun-Str.* 15 (Pl. B, C, 5), with restaurant; *SPETHMANN*, *Braun-Str.*, corner of the *Schüsselbuden*; *BROCKMÜLLER'S* (Pl. d; D, 4), *Kohlmarkt* 11, commercial, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *BARRINS*, *Holsten-Str.* 15 (Pl. C, 5), good cuisine; **DRÜCKHAMMER'S*, *Marlesgrube* 21, unpretending. — Near the harbour: **KAIERSHOF*, *Untertrave* 104, with restaurant; *SKANDINAVIEN*, corner of the *Engelsgrube* (Pl. D, 3); *CENTRAL*, cor. of *Fisch-Str.*, with restaurant; *ROTHER HAHN*, *Untertrave* 108.

Restaurants. **Raths-Weinkeller*, claret and Rhine wines; **Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of the *Fisch-Str.* and the *Schüsselbuden* (Pl. C, 5), wine. — Beer: *Bavaria*, *Breite-Strasse* 88; **Schiffsgesellschaft* (p. 199); *Wolfschlucht*, *Grosse Burg-Str.* 16; *Windel*, *Egidien-Str.* 8; **Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of *König-Str.* and *Johannis-Str.* (Pl. D, 5), with garden; *Spethmann*, *Schüsselbuden* 22; *Café Central*, *Meng-Str.* 18; **Railway Restaurant*.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 22), in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. 24); *Wilhelms-Theater*, in summer only; *Colosseum*, Cronsforder Allee 26, outside the Mühlen-Thor (Pl. D, 8). — *Tivoli*, a concert-garden, on the Waknitz (concerts on Sat. in summer); *Lachswehr*, a garden-restaurant on the Trave, 1½ M. from the town. — *Zoological Garden* (p. 199), adm. 30 pf. — *Organ Recitals* (free) in summer in the Cathedral and the Marienkirche.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., to the suburbs 90 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; per ½ hr. 1 M.; luggage 30 pf.

Electric Tramways from the Cronsforder Allee and Mühlenthor (Pl. D, 8) to the Burghor (Pl. E, F, 8; 10 pf.), and on to Israelsdorf (20 pf.); from the Meng-Sir. (Pl. C, 4) by the Holstenthor (Pl. B, 5) and Linden-Platz to the Schützenhof, and on to Krempelsdorf or the Schwartauer Allee (10 pf.).

Marzipan (the old English ‘marchpane’) is a kind of macaroon for which Lübeck is famous; to be had of *Steiner*, Beckergrube 25; *Kopff*, Breite-Str. 89; *Bartholdi*, in the Markt; *Lüders*, König-Str. 16.

Post Office in the market-place (Pl. C, 5). — **Baths** at the Hüxterdamm (Pl. F, 6).

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Holstenbrücke (Pl. B, 5) to *Schwartau* (p. 200; 85 pf.), Israelsdorf, and Travemünde on the Lower Trave, and to the *Lachswehr* (see above; 10 pf.) and the *Walk-Mühle* (p. 200; 15 pf.) on the Upper Trave. Motor-launches to Moisling and Padelgütte. Large steamers to Copenhagen and other ports on the Baltic.

British Vice-Consul, *Herr H. L. Behncke*. — **U. S. Consular Agent**, *Herr Jacob Meyer*. — **LLOYD's AGENT**, *Henry Gaedertz*.

Lübeck, with 69,800 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 10 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of 16 ft. draught, while the new Elbe and Trave Canal will connect it with the Elbe. Wine, especially claret, timber, and tar are the chief articles of trade at Lübeck. — The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1228 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signalledly defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and in 1234 they gained the first German naval victory on record on the *Warnow*, which overthrew the naval supremacy of the Danes. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic League** (from ‘Hansa’, i. e. association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolize the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden (Skåne) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and

from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, viz. the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had factories at Bergen, Novgorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period is said to have numbered 80,00,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster Jürgen Wullenwever conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1581-86). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1588-70, although unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled down to one-fourth of its ancient number (23,887 inhab. in 1816).

In the history of MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland in the 12th cent., and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones; and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the station (Pl. B, 5) we enter the town by the inner *Holstenthor, a fine specimen of a mediæval gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 5), which is adorned by a Gothic Fountain, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II.

The *Rathhaus (Pl. 20), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles, completed as they now stand in 1442. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market-place, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style (restored in 1895) was constructed on the side next the Breite-Strasse. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 224), with metal reliefs of 1452. The N. façade is adorned with paintings of German emperors, princes, civic dignities, and chroniclers.

The INTERIOR (open 10-5; adm. by tickets obtained from the keeper, to the left, in the main entrance; 30 pf.) underwent a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style in 1887-91. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square Vestibule, in the middle of which rises a brick pillar with

an elaborate capital. On the groundfloor, to the right, are the *Börsensaal* and the *Börsesaal*. The former is lighted from the roof, and contains a gallery supported by columns and ceiling-paintings (ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.). A gorgeous staircase, supported by pillars of glazed tiles, with richly-painted arches and a mural painting by Koch (Henry the Lion receiving the homage of Lübeck; comp. p. 194), ascends from the vestibule to the *First Floor*, with the new *Bürgergeschäftsaal*, adorned with mural paintings by Koch and busts of Bismarck and Moltke. Among the more ancient apartments the *Audience Chamber* (to the right of the main entrance), now the Senate Chamber, with a door dating from 1573 and paintings by Torelli (18th cent.), and the *"Kriegsstube"* ('War Chamber'), with a richly-carved door, a new cassetted ceiling, beautiful inlaid wall-paneling, and a sandstone and alabaster mantelpiece (1590), are worthy of inspection. The ancient *Hansesaal* Hall, in the N. part of the upper floor, in which the diets were held, has been divided into several smaller apartments.

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the *Rathakeller* (see p. 193), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine vaulting (restored in 1876). The *Hansesaal* is adorned with the arms of the Hanse towns (1889). The *Chimney Piece* in the 'Braut-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription of 1575: 'Menich Man lude synget, wen men em de Brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenem mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570). The *Admiral's Room* (*Admiralsimmer*) is adorned with humorous mural paintings (1887).

The *Pranger* (pillory; Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of brick (ca. 1450), on the S. side of the market-place, was restored in 1870. — Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the new *Post and Telegraph Office*.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 15; C, 5), one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1280-1304 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 162 ft. in height and 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft. high; spires about 410 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours. At the W. portal is a fine wrought-iron gate.

Interior (S. door open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan lives at No. 8a in the neighbouring Meng-Str.). On the wall to the left of the door is a fine memorial brass (1518) of the Wigerinck family, by Peter Vischer. Farther to the W. is the *BRIEFCAPPELLE* (chapel of letters, built in 1310), so named because portraits of saints with written or printed prayers were once sold here, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; **Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin*, carved by J. Borman (comp. p. 206) and painted in the style of the Louvain school (1518). — *FONT* of 1337. — Beneath the organ is the *CHAPEL OF THE BERGEN SAILORS*, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the right, a diptych, with the *Conversion of St. Olaf*, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas (ca. 1520, in the style of Lucas Cranach the Elder). Stained-glass windows. — The *DANCE OF DEATH*, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but was transferred from panel to canvas in 1701. — In the following chapel the "Taking leave of the body of the Saviour", painted by F. Overbeck in 1845. — The *SACRISTY*

contains some good carving from the old high-altar, almost totally gilded, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1420). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by figures copied from the St. Sebaldus Monument at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to *Jan Mostaert*. Altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin (1494). — The Clock at the back of the high-altar, dating from 1561-66, and repaired in 1880 and 1888, usually attracts numerous spectators at noon. To the right and left of the clock are "Stone Reliefs" (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet and the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city). — The so-called BEICHTCAPPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The "Stained Glass" of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burgkirche. — Adjacent is a winged altar with paintings by *B. van Orley* (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer). Mass of St. Gregory, a "tempera" painting of about 1490. Painted statue of St. Antony (ca. 1476). — HIGH ALTAR of 1897, adjointed by the graceful Gothic "Ciborium" of 1478, restored in 1856. — The CHOIR SCREEN has some good sculptures (partly of the 15th cent.) and paintings of 1517. Between two of the adjacent pillars hangs a Danish standard, captured by the Lübecker in 1427. On a pillar opposite, fine statue of St. John the Evangelist. Some wood-carving on the benches (Magistrates' Pew in the rich Renaissance style of 1574), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the roccoco monuments, the pulpit of 1691, and the handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18). — The best survey of the church is obtained from the W. end of the nave, beside the font.

To the S.W., near the market, is the Church of St. Peter (Pl. 17, C 5; sacristan, Schmiede-Str. 29), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, erected about the year 1300.

Among the objects of interest in the INTERIOR (lately restored and embellished with stained glass) are the monumental "Brass of Burgomaster Clingenbergh, which was executed in the Netherlands in 1356; a smaller brass of the Lammehoff family (15th cent.), with the Crucifixion and saints; an ingenious clock of 1605; a Renaissance organ-case (restored in 1888); and a carved wooden pulpit of 1618 (restored in 1880).

We now cross the KLINGEBERG (Pl. C, 6), where there is a handsome Fountain, erected as a monument of victory in 1875, and proceed to the S., passing the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 17a; C, 6), built in 1889-91, to the —

*Cathedral (Pl. 12; C, 7; sacristan, Hartengrube 3, in summer generally in the church, 9-11), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in the 13th cent., and completed in 1335; towers 394 ft. high. The nave, transept, and one bay of the choir date from the original Romanesque basilica, which was built in the shape of a Latin cross; but the greater part of the choir and the aisles are Gothic. The *Vestibule of the N. aisle, a gem of the Transition style, dates from the middle of the 13th cent. (restored in 1889); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior. Font of 1455, in front of the organ. Adjacent, in the wall of the S. aisle, is the *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). — An elegant railing (1572) around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the work-

manship of the devil; the pulpit itself (restored in 1886) dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 16th cent.; in front of it, a large crucifix dating from 1477, re-painted in 1894. In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze "Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. — HIGH-ALTAR of 1696, with a Crucifixion by J. H. Tischbein. The sedilia to the right, erected by Bishop Bockholt, should be noticed. — In the N. aisle are the ever-burning lamp and an interesting relief of 1468. — The ARCHBISHOPAL CHAPEL, to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the next CHAPEL the "Monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altar-piece in the GREVERADEN-CAPELLE is a double "Triptych, with more than 200 figures, by Memling. On the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the life-size figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Egidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. These saints, with their rich warm tones, rank with the artist's masterpieces. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, from the Prayer on the Mt. of Olives to the Ascension; in the foreground are the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection; a Crucifixion (1491) occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S. is the *Museum (Pl. 26), a Gothic edifice built in 1889-92 for the reception of various collections scattered throughout the city. The E. wing includes remains of the old cathedral cloisters. Open free on Sun., 11-2, and Thurs., 4-6 (in winter 2-4); adm. on other days, except Mon., 10-3, 50 pf., on application to the custodian in the E. wing. Catalogue, 50 pf.

GROUND FLOOR (Lower Section). *Museum of Lübeck Art and History.* To the right of the entrance: Architectural specimens; miniatures, paintings on glass, drawings; prehistoric antiquities; weapons; seals; portraits of local celebrities; views of Lübeck; representations of the Battle of Lübeck which took place on Nov. 6th, 1806, between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat; musical and scientific instruments. — To the left of the entrance: Weapons ("No. 148, dagger with chasing and niello-work), military apparatus, costumes, ornaments (2890). Articles worn by Gustavus Vasa, afterwards King of Sweden, on his flight in 1519, boats, coaches, coins, weights, measures, implements of fishery. — W. Corner Room: Domestic articles, cabinets, pottery, guild-utensils.

GROUND FLOOR (Upper Section). In front and to the right: *Industrial Museum.* Works in stone, metal, leather, paper, woven materials, and basket-work; in the next room, furnitures, articles in wood, ceramic collection. — W. Wing: **Ecclesiastical Collection*, including tasteful altar-screens of 1484, 1498, 1500, 1522, etc.; ivory diptychs; clerical vestments; altar utensils; crucifixes; educational appliances. — To the left of the entrance: *Ethnographical Collection.*

MAIN FLOOR. The S. and E. rooms contain the interesting *Natural History Collection*. — In the W. wing is the *Commercial Museum*, a collection of domestic and foreign raw and manufactured products.

UPPER FLOOR. RR. 1-3. *Plaster Casts.* In the following rooms is the *Picture Gallery* (No. 60. Overbeck, Madonna; 88. Tintoretto, Raising of Lazarus; 86. Teniers, Tavern-scene); also engravings; Lübeck coins, etc.

The *Egidienkirche* (Pl. 9; D, 6) is a somewhat cumbersome structure of the 14th century. In the interior are a richly-carved organ case, a screen of the 16th cent., and a metal font, with wrought-iron ornamentation. The late-Gothic Convent of St. Anne (1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str., now a penitentiary, has been greatly disfigured by fire. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 76 König-Strasse.

The *Church of St. Catharine (Pl. 11, D E 4; adm. on application at No. 9 Glockengiesser-Str.), now secularized and used for exhibitions, is an admirable Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elegant elevated choir borne by columns.

The old *Minorite Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been restored several times since the Reformation, but the former cloisters, the refectory, and the dormitory still remain. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a gymnasium and a 'real' gymnasium), the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 11-2; entr., Hunde-Str. 1), with about 100,000 vols., 1000 incunabula, and 937 MSS., and a *Cabinet of Coins*, with a complete series of Lübeck coins and medals.

Consul Harms, Breite-Str. 11, owns a good collection of paintings, which he obligingly shows to lovers of art.

The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 13, D E 4; sacristan, Breite-Str. 1, a corner house to the S.W. of the church), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps, adorned with carving and intarsia work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsen-capelle is a fine **Altar* of about 1500.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church, Breite-Str. 2, is the handsome house of the *Schiffergesellschaft* (Pl. 18; see p. 193), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects, originally painted in the 15th cent., re-painted in oils in the 17th cent., and restored in 1894. Models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the roof. — The house of the *Kaufleute-Compagnie* (Pl. 8), Breite-Str. 6, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen Room*, executed in 1571-85, and transferred hither (open daily; fee).

The *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist* (Pl. 7; E, 4; generally open), in the Geibel-Platz (in which is a monument to *Geibel*, see below), is an admirably-organised institution. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., serves as an entrance hall. The chapel and its ancient mural paintings were restored in 1866. The scenes from the legend of St. Elizabeth, on the screen, date from about 1420 and were restored in 1894.

The handsome new *Law Courts* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1895, incorporate the cloisters and several rooms of the old Burgkloster.

The **Burghor* (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. A little to the W. of it is an archway, with some well-executed grotesque wood-carvings. An avenue of lime trees leads from the gate to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Cemetery*, with a monument of *Geibel* (1815-1884), the poet, who was born in Lübeck.

Outside the Burghor, to the right, reached via the Roock-Str. and the Arnim-Str., is the *Zoological Garden* (adm., see p. 191; bears fed at 5.30, beasts of prey at 7.30 p.m.).

The house No. 75 Untertrave contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644. — The grounds outside the *Holstenhor* (Pl. A, 5) afford a pleasant stroll.

On the *Rodenkoppel*, on the left bank of the Trave, are extensive timber-yards; and near *Schwartau*, below the town, are new depots for tar, gunpowder, and petroleum.

The *Walk-Mühle* (restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Thor, is a favourite resort of the Lübecker (steamboat, see p. 194).

A branch-railway (12½ M., in 50 min.; fares 1 M., 70 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7½ M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave' discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest-path) is one of the largest examples of the kind in Germany. — Travemünde (**Cirhaus*; **Hôtel de Russie*, E., L., & A. 2-5, D. 2½ M.; restaurant in the *Strand-pavillon*), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. Pretty walks.

From Lübeck to *Hamburg* and *Mecklenburg*, see pp. 193, 206; to *Büchen*, see p. 207.

FROM LÜBECK TO KIEL, 50 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 6 M. 70 pf. 5 M. 3 M. 40 pf.). — The train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 3½ M. *Schwartau* (Germany), a favourite resort from Lübeck. — 20 M. *Eutin* (*Stadt Hamburg*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, D. 2 M., B. 80 pf.; *Victoria*, E. 1½-2, D. 1½, B. 8½ M.; *Voss-Haus*, see below, *Holsteiner Hof*, both well spoken of; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*), pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, near the 'Holstein Switzerland' (see below), was the seat of a bishop from 1182 to 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg (4700 inhab.). Weber (1786-1826), the composer, was born here, in a house in the Lübecker-Str., denoted by an inscription. His monument is in a grove to the S. of the town. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss (monument in front of the *gymnasium*) also resided here, and their houses, in the Hinter-Str., are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a hotel, with a restaurant and a garden.

[**FROM EUTIN TO OLDENBURG**, 22½ M., railway in about 1½ hr. (fares 2 M. 90, 1 M. 60 pf.). — 10 M. *Neustadt* (*Stadt Hamburg*) has tri-weekly steamboat-connection with Lübeck. — From (24 M.) *Oldenburg* (*Scheibner*) a diligence plies five times daily to (3 hrs.) *Heiligenhafen*, whence a steamer sails to Kiel (3 hrs.), and another to *Fehmarn* (1 hr.).]

The scenery between Eutin, Plön, and Ascheberg is very pretty. 25 M. *Gremsmühlen* (*Hôtel Gremsmühlen*; *Bellevue*), charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with interesting walks.

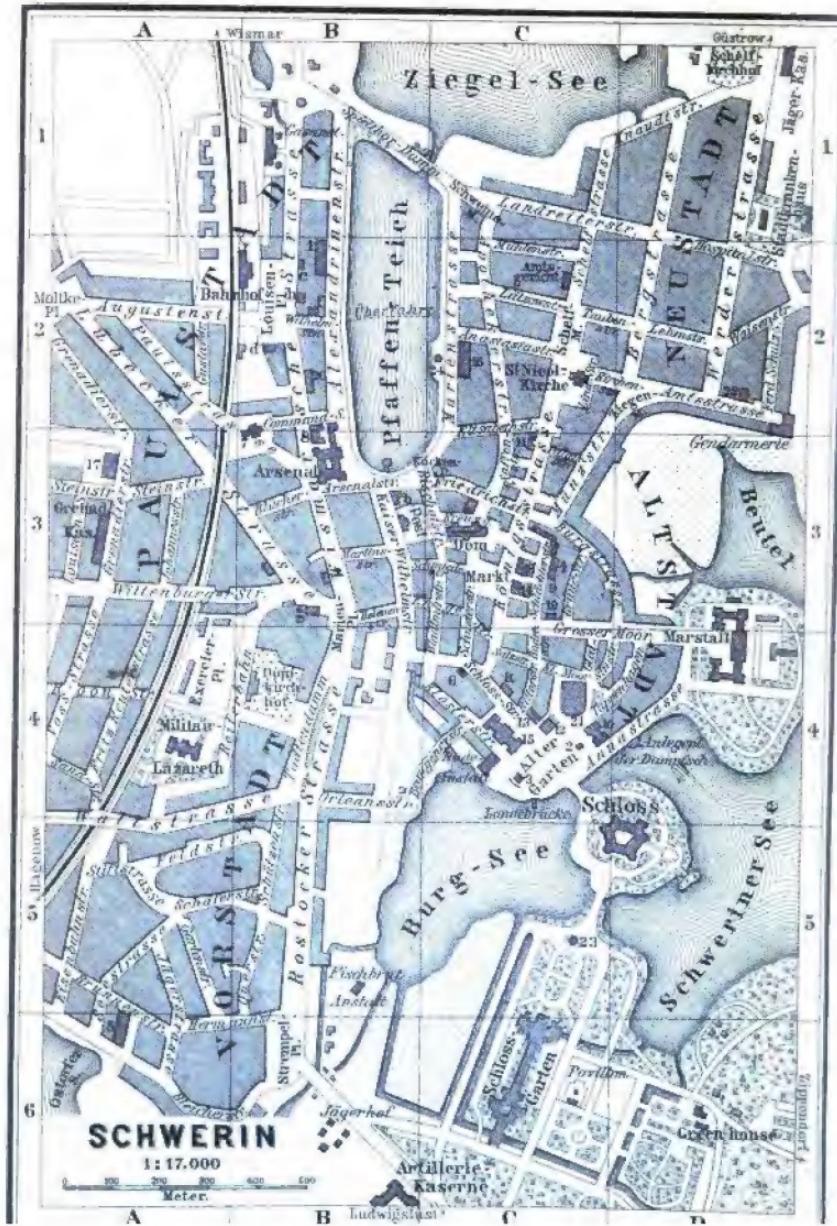
[**FROM GREMSEMMÜHLEN TO LÜTJENBURG**, 10½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 M. 10, 70 pf.), traversing the most picturesque part of Holstein, known as the *Holstein Switzerland*, with the *Keller-See*, **Uklet* or *Uglet-See*, the *Bungsberg*, and other points. Good inns. — 10½ M. *Lütjenburg* (*Stadt Hamburg*; Spethmann; Hamm) has an ancient church with a carved altar.]

30 M. *Plön* (**Prinz*; *Stadt Hamburg*), with 3500 inhab., is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk of 1½-2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to (1¼ M.) *Rott's Bäthe* (with garden-restaurant; boats), on the *Grosse See*, commanding a fine view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the *Lütjenburg* road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* ('View'; 20 pf.) and *Büberhöhe* (restaurant in summer), ½ M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the *Grosse Plöner See*. 35 M. *Ascheberg* (Bail. Hotel), junction for *Neumünster* (p. 187). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — 40 M. *Freetz* (*Stadt Hamburg*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 187.





Beyond Lübeck the railway to Stettin runs towards the E. From (62 M.) *Grevesmühlen* a diligence plies to (2 hr.) *Bottenhagen*, a sea-bathing place.—74 M. *Kleinen* (*Railway Restaurant), whence there are branch-lines to Wismar and to Schwerin.

FROM KLEINEN TO WISMAR, 10 M., branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 M 50 pf., 1 M , 80 pf.). — Wismar (**Stadt Hamburg*, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1 M ; **Fründ's Hotel*; Brit. vice-consul), a Mecklenburg town with 18,000 inhab., once an important member of the Hanseatic League, possesses an excellent harbour and several fine churches. In the architecture of *St. Mary's* (choir consecrated 1350) and of *St. Nicholas* (dating mainly from the 15th cent., with vaulting 130 ft. in height, richly ornamented) the influence of the Marienkirche in Lübeck is distinctly traceable. *St. George's* is a cruciform edifice of elegant proportions, the nave dating from the 15th, the choir from the 14th century. The '*Alte Schule*' by *St. Mary's* churchyard, dating from 1300, and several other private houses are interesting brick structures in the Gothic style. The '*Fürstenhof*' (1552), formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the municipal authorities, is a good specimen of German Renaissance (lately restored). Pleasant excursion by steamer (15 pf.) to (2½ M.) *Wendorf* (Bade-Hôtel); fine view of the harbour. — From Wismar to Rostock, see p. 208.

FROM KLEINEN TO SCHWERIN, 10½ M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 M 50, 1 M 10, 70 pf.).

10 M. Schwerin. — Hotels. At the station: **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. c; B, 2), R., L., & A. 2½-3 M , B. 80 pf.-1 M , D. 2-2½ M , second-class; **NIENDORFF'S HOTEL* (Pl. f; B, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 8, R. from 2½, D. 2 M ; *LOUISENHOF* (Pl. d; B, 2), R., L., & A. 1½ M , B. 80 pf., D. 8 M , incl. wine, well spoken of; *BAHNHOF'S HOTEL* (Pl. h; B, 2), unpretending. — In the town: **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. a; C, 4), Schloss-Str., R. & A. 2½-5, D. 2½, B. 1 M ; **STERN'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, corner of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., R. 2½, D. 2 M , commercial; *HÔTEL DE PARIS* (Pl. e; C, 3), König-Str. 30; *STADT LÜBECK* (Pl. g; B, 3), plain.

Restaurants. At *Stern's Hotel*, *Hôtel de Paris*, and *Hôtel de Russie*, see above; *Cohen*, König-Str. 84; *Dabelstein*, Salz-Str. 4; *Klemann*, Bischof-Str.; *Felmann*, Rostocker-Str. 58. — *Wöhler*, Fischer-Str. 2, *Uhlé*, Schuster-Str. 15; *Havemann*, Grosse Moor 5 (Moselle and Hungarian wines). — Confectioner: **Krafft*, corner of the Schloss-Str. and König-Str.

Cabs, 50 pf. per drive; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 75 pf., per hour 1½ M ; box 25 pf.

Steamboats on the Lake of Schwerin several times daily in summer, starting at the Anna-Str., near the Museum (Pl. D, 4), or from the Alte Garten, by the Burgsee (Pl. C, 4): to Zippendorf and the Kaninchenwerder 20 pf., to the Ferry 30 pf.

Theatre. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. 21; C, 4), in the Alte Garten. — CONCERT GARDENS: at the *Hôtel de Paris* and *Niendorff's Hotel*, see above; *Pavillon*, in the Schloss-Garten; *Paulshöhe Brewery*, on the road to Zippendorf (p. 204).

Schwerin (accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1161 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1167 to 1648, is now a well-built town with 36,500 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, 3½ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the station is the handsome new *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 7; B, 2, 3), in the Gothic style.

From the station we proceed by the Louisen-Platz and the Wilhelm-Str. to the Pfaffenteich (Pl. B, C, 1-3), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous are the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, 3), the

Amt (Pl. 1; B, 2), and the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 16; C, 2). Opposite the last is bronze bust (Pl. 24; C, 2) to *Heinrich Schliemann* (d. 1890), the explorer of Troy, who was a native of Mecklenburg.

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the **Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, dating from 1370-1482, and judiciously restored in 1867-69. The old tower was taken down in 1889, and a new one, 380 ft. high, has been built. Adm. 12.30-2 p.m.; sacristan, Am Dom 4 (1 M.).

The 'Chapel of the Holy Blood', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows, representing the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists, were executed from cartoons by *Cornelius* (p. 208). The N. side of the choir contains the *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1592). *Altar-piece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthé under the directions of Cornelius. By one of the S. pillars is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), from the studio of *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. high, are of Flemish workmanship, and date from 1347 and 1376. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Ducal Library* (160,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, also 4-6 on Wed. & Sat. in summer and 6-8 in winter), with a handsome reading-room.

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, are the *Government Offices* (Pl. 15), built in 1865-67. Beyond them is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 21), a *Monument to Grand-Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, and a *Monument* (Pl. 9) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71.

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the **Museum* (Pl. 10), designed by Willebrand, and completed in 1882. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, and on the lower floor are the other grand-ducal art-collections.

The Picture Gallery is open free on Sun. 12-2 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; adm. on other week-days, 8-11 (also 3.30-6 from March to Oct.), 50 pf. (Mon. 1 M.; bell at the top of the staircase). Large catalogue 8 M., short catalogue 20 pf. The gallery is particularly rich in works of the Dutch school of the 17th century.

From the vestibule we first enter (to the left) four CABINETS containing works of the German, Netherlandish, and Italian Schools of the 15-16th cent. (I & II) and of the Dutch and Flemish Schools of the 17-18th cent. (III and IV). Then —

Room I (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few Italian Masters. 723. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration; 473. *Van der Heyde*, Mordecai's triumph, the scene laid in a Dutch street; 667. *Franz van Mieris the Elder*, Gyges and Candaules; 27. *Asch*, Forest-scene; 55. *Berchem*, Pastoral landscape; 608, 604. *Lingelbach*, Landscapes; "1018a. *Terburg*, Portrait; 1135. *A. J. Wouwerman*, Sand-hills; 1098. *Floris*, Head of Christ; 590. *Latresse*, Children dancing; 876-878. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 689. *P. de Maetets*, Immacolata; "53, "54. *Ballotto* (*Canalotto*), Architectural pieces; no numbers, *Van Goyen*, Landscapes.

Room II (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few pictures of the French and Flemish Schools. 492. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; 1005. *Teniers the Younger*, Daniel in the lions' den; 421. *Govaerts*, 110. *P. Bril*, 118-121. *J. Brueghel*, Landscapes; 1088a. *Rubens* (school-piece), Venus with a wreath of flowers; "547. *Jordaens*, Apparition; *Teniers the Younger*, 1006. *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, "1010. *Smokers* in a tavern; 542. C.

Janssens van Ceulen, Inigo Jones; 88. *P. Boel*, Game; several works by *Oudry*, the animal-painter, the best of which are: 768. Fruit, 775. Wolf in a trap.

Room III (lighted from the roof). Various Schools. 1252a. *Poulsen*, Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.; *1101. *G. Terburg*, Wine-drinkers; 518, 519. *W. van Honthorst*, Frederick Henry and William II., of Orange; 688. *W. van Mieris*, Bakhuizen, the marine painter; 984. *Strigel*, Margaret, Stadt-holder of the Netherlands, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I.; *L. Cranach*, 156. Portrait, 150. Charles V.; *341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1098. *Corn. Vroom*, River-scene; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening-scene; 968. *Slingeland*, Violin player; 701. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; 1012. *Terburg*, Youth reading; 637-639. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *327. *Dou*, Rough dentistry; *861. *M. Mierevelt*, W. J. Delft, the engraver; *64. *W. Kalf*, Fruit; *Gonzales Coques*, 149, 150. Small portraits, 148. Studio; 174, 175. *B. Denner*, Portraits; *888. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at a piano; 752. *Caspar Netscher*, The black-sealed letter; *1062. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome in a landscape; *Ph. Wouverman*, 1129. Battle; *1180. Gipsy camp; 39, 40, 46. *L. Bakhuizen*, Seapieces; 61. *Job Berckheyde*, Boor eating herrings; 421. *J. Glauber*, Landscape; 517. *G. Honthorst*, Musicians; 34. *Aerocamp*, Ice-scene.

At the back of this room is Cas. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 202). Casas. 18 & 15 contain cartoons of Mecklenburg princes by *Schemacher* (17) and *Schlopke* (1), which were copied on glass by *Gillmeister* for the 'Waffensaal' in the Palace (p. 204).

Room IV (lighted from the roof). Dutch Masters. *84, *860. *Rembrandt*, Studies of heads; 578. *S. Koninck*, Study of a head; *80. *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison; 982, *988. *Ohr. Striep*, Still-life; 6, 7. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 1127. *Ph. Wouverman*, Bear-hunt; *1088. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea; 838. *H. Dubbels*, 86. *L. Backhuisen*, Rough sea; 916. *W. Kalf*, Kitchen-interior; 1100. *J. van Vucht*, Architecture; 464. *J. de Heem*, Flowers; 888. *Rottemanher*, Repose on the Flight; 91, 92. *F. Bol*, Portraits; 679. *M. Molenaer*, Winter-scene; 1081, 1082. *Verdoel*, 1107. *J. Weenix*, Pig-sty; 870, 871. *H. tom Ring*, Portrait of the 'King' and 'Queen' of the Münster Anabaptists (1536); 618. *A. de Lorme*, Church at Rotterdam; 1087. *H. van Vliet*, Church at Delft; 1101. *Weenix*, Lurking cat; 507. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 1106. *Weenix*, Merry companions on the sea-shore; *874. *J. Steen*, Love-sick girl; 117. *Adr. Brower*, Boors; 1076. *H. Sorgh*, Old woman in a kitchen; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph before Pharaoh; 99. *Both*, Landscape; 1053. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle at a brook; 1141. *Th. Wyck*, Alchemist; *Moreelse*, 708. Shepherd-boy, 702. Portrait.

Room V (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. 169. *L. Cranach*, Luther (1546); 600. *Lievens*, St. Luke; 544. *K. du Jardin*, Monkey and donkey; 4, 9. *Aelst*, Still-life; *506, 510. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yards; *1061. *A. van de Velde*, Roman ferry-boat; 1128. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene; *761. *A. van Ostade*, Inn; *525. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 662. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 1106. *Weenix*, Pastoral scene; *Codde*, 146. Musical company, 147. Freebooters examining their plunder; *444, *445. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 459, 460. *Heda*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*, Rembrandt's mother; 957. *Slingeland*, Shoemaker; 681. *O. Marserus*, Forest-scene; 104. *Brekelenkam*, Shoemaker; *656. *Matis*, The widow's mite; 477. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *1086. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; 1108. *Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; *Potter*, 888. Cattle, *841. Tavern; *837, *842. Rural life; 1068. *Verboom*, Village-scene.

Room VI (lighted from the roof). Modern Masters. 1274. *Schlopke*, Death of Niclot (see p. 204); 1289. *A. Schreyer*, Encounter at Waghäuserl; 1275. *Schlopke*, Frits Reuter, the novelist; 1288. *Melby*, Evening at sea; 1260b. *Rejsdahl*, Consecration by fire; *1945. *Wenglein*, Scene on the Isar; also works by *Malchin*, *Poulsen*, *Dörr*, *Richter*, *Dettmann*, etc.

Cases 5-12 contain nothing of special note.

LOWER FLOOR (adm. Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2, free; at other times 1 M.). — The rooms in front and to the left contain the rapidly growing *Museum of Industrial Art*. To the right is the *Collection of Casts*, beyond which is the *Cabinet of Engravings*.

The SUNK FLOOR contains the *Collection of National Antiquities*, a collection of *Mediaeval Ecclesiastical Monuments*, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4; steamboat-quay) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal *Palace (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160).

The **Innenhof*, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 ℳ each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). The most interesting apartments are the *Waffenhalle* (on the groundfloor; collection of armour), the *Thronsaal*, and the *Goldene Saal*, all containing various objects of art. The tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, was afterwards restored. Handsome staircase (*Goldene Treppe*). — The **Burg-Garten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) is worth seeing. At its N. end is an *Equestrian Statue of Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II. (Pl. 28; C, 5), by Brunow.

*WALK to (2½ M.) *Zippendorf* (comp. Pl. D, 6), and along the bank of the lake to (1½ M.) the *Fähre* (both steamboat-stations). At (1/8 M. farther) *Rabenstein* *eid* there are a ducal villa and several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinsower See* lies ½ M. thence, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (restaurant; steamboat-station), or rabbits' island, is much visited (view-tower). *Schelfwerder*, 1½ M. to the N. of Schwerin, lies amid beautiful woods (restaurant).

Beyond Kleinen (see p. 201) the railway skirts the Lake of Schwerin. 101 M. *Bützow* (*Hôtel de Prusse*), a thriving little town, near which is the penitentiary of *Dreibergen*.

FROM BÜTZOW TO ROSTOCK, 19 M., railway in 1½-¾ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 80 pf., 2 ℳ , 1 ℳ 50 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — 10½ M. *Schwaan*.

19 M. *Rostock*. — The *Lloyd Station*, in the S.W. part of the town, is now the central station for all passenger trains, while the *Friedrich-Franz Station* (Pl. E, 4) is resigned to goods traffic and the line to Stralsund.

Hotels. **Fürst Blücher* (Pl. d; D, 3), *Blücher-Str. 24*, R., L., & A. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 2 ℳ ; **ROSTOCKER HOF*, *Hopfen-Markt* (Pl. c; D, 3), with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ ; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. & L. 2½ ℳ , A. 60 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ ; *SONNE* (Pl. b; E, 3), R., L., & A. 1½-3 ℳ , both in the *Neue Markt*; *STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. c; E, 2), *Fischbank* 17, R., L., & A. from ½ M. with wine 3 ℳ , well spoken of; **PORLET* (Pl. f; D, 3), *Stein-Str.* 7, second-class, R., L., & A. 2, D. 1½ ℳ ; *BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL* (Pl. g; E, 3), *Mühlen-Str.* 3.

Restaurants. **Viehweg*, in the *Hôt. de Russie* (see above); *Alldeutsches*

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ROSTOCK

STOCK

15,400

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*Restaurant, Am Schild; Held Nachfolger, Breite-Str. 28; Klingenberg, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 109; *Lloyd-Bahnhof; Frits Reuter-Keller, in the Sonne Hotel (see above); Lindemann, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 1; Scherpeits, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 1. — Wine Rooms: Fürst Blücher, see above; Bencard, Vogel-sang 15; Evert, Hopfen-Markt 29. — Bellevue, Tivoli-Theater, Mann & Ohierich's Keller, etc., are places of popular resort.*

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Wall-Str.

Cab from the Lloyd Station to the town 80 pf., from the Friedrich-Franz Station 65 pf., luggage included; per 1/2 hr. for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., per hr. 1 M. — Tramways through the principal streets (comp. the Plan).

Steamboat 15-16 times daily in the season to Warnemünde in 1 hr. (50 pf.), starting at the Zollspeicher (Pl. E, 1). Comp. p. 208.

British Vice-Consul, Charles Lesenbury, Esq. (also Lloyd's agent).

Rostock, with 49,800 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, the most important place in Mecklenburg, and the seat of the supreme law-courts for the two duchies, lies about 8 M. from the Baltic, on the left bank of the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. Rostock possesses a considerable mercantile fleet, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, herrings, petroleum, and coal. — The astronomer Kepler once taught at the University here (founded 1419; ca. 400 students). Like Lübeck, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.

The central point of the town is the *Neue Markt*, which contains the *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1265 and provided with turrets in 1365-90; the old Gothic facade is concealed by a Renaissance addition. Close by is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. D, 2), a large and fine edifice erected in the Baltic-Gothic style in 1398-1472, containing numerous tombstones and portraits, a Romanesque *Font of bronze (1290), and a curious old astronomical clock (1644; restored in 1885). A stone in the church marks the spot where the heart of the learned Grotius, who died here in 1645 on his way as Swedish ambassador to the French Court, was buried, until it was removed to Delft.

In the quarter to the E. of the *Rathaus* rises the lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2; 14th cent.), 433 ft. high. Adjacent is the monument (Pl. 12) of the Reformer Joachim Süter (d. 1532). To the S. is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3), begun in 1250, rebuilt in the 14th cent. (tower of later date), and restored in 1890-94; it has a handsome carved altar (1470) and a curious old crucifix.

From the *Neue Markt* diverges the *Blut-Str.*, continued by the long *Hopfen-Markt* (both containing a number of mediæval houses), and leading to the *Blücher-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3). In the middle of the square rises a bronze Statue of *Blücher* (1742-1819), who was born in the *Blücher-Str.*, in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs refer to the marshal's defeat at Ligny and his victory at Waterloo.

On the left (S.) side of the square are the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3) and the *Zoological Institute* (Pl. 16). On the W. is the *Geological & Mineralogical Institute* (Pl. 8). Adjoining this on the

N. is the new *University Building* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits; the library contains 175,000 volumes (Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 12-1; Wed. & Sat. 11-1).

Near the Blücher-Platz is the *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 14th century. — The Kröpeliner-Str. leads from the Blücher-Platz to the *Kröpeliner-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), an interesting brick structure of the 14th cent., recently restored. Outside the gate are the *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), the *Anatomical Institution* (Pl. B, 2), and other medical buildings.

In the Stein-Str., to the S. of the Neue Markt, is the *Town Museum* (Pl. 7, D 3; Sun. & Wed., 11-1, free). The Stein-Str. ends at the *Steinthur* (Pl. D, E, 3), rebuilt in 1575. Adjoining the gate is the **Ständehaus* (Pl. 12a; D, 3), erected in 1889-93; outside it is the new *Theatre* (Pl. E, 4). Not far off, at Linden-Str. 1, is a small *Collection of Rostock Antiquities* (Sun., 11-1).

To the W. of the Steinthur is the *Promenade*, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, with the *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3) and a simple *War Monument*. A pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. may be taken through the promenade, past the Kröpeliner-Thor (see above), and along the beach. The steamboat wharves lie about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the last-named gate. — To the S.E. of the town, beyond the Mühlendamm, is the (1½ M.) *Stadt-Park* (Schweizerhaus; tramway).

Small steamers ply every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Zollspeicher (Pl. 15; D, E, 1) to *Gehlsdorf*, on the right bank of the Warnow, with the new district lunatic asylum (1896).

FROM ROSTOCK TO WARNEMÜNDE, 8 M., railway in 14-22 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.); steamer in 1 hr. (fare 50 pf.). — Warnemünde (*Berrieger & Pavillon*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 M.; *Stralendorf*, **Hübner*, all on the beach; **Caneppelle*; *Susemihl*, near the beach; *Thormann's* and **Jungmann's Restaurants*; lodgings 12-60 M. per week) is a seaport and bathing-place (ca. 10,000 visitors) on the Baltic. — Excursions to the *Wilhelmshöhe*, the *Rostocker Heide*, the *Schnalermans* (by boat) and sometimes by steamer to (9 M.) *Gross-Müritz* (p. 212; by carr. in 2½ hrs.). Steamer to *Gjæsder* (Denmark), see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

FROM ROSTOCK TO WISMAR, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 M. 80, 2 M. 80 pf.; no 1st class). — 11 M. *Doberan* (**Logirhaus*; *Lindenhof*), on the Baltic, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The fine Gothic "Church was completed in 1368 and lately restored. The bathing-place is at "Heiligendamm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant (steam-tramway; 50 or 30 pf.), delightfully situated. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wismar*, see p. 201.

From Rostock to *Stralsund*, see p. 212; to *Berlin* via *Neu-Strelitz*, see p. 209; to *Copenhagen*, see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

The MECKLENBURG LINE proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) *Güstrow* (**Erbgroscherrzog*, R. 2½-3, D. 2¼ M.; **Hôtel de Russie*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 M.), a town of 17,500 inhab., the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal *Schloss* and a *Cathedral* in the Transition style (1226-1400). The restored *Parish Church* (1505) has a double-winged **Altar Screen* of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-

paintings by the Flemish court-painter B. van Orley. — Branch-line hence viâ (27 M.) *Plau* to (76 M.) *Neustadt an der Dosse* (p. 208).

136 M. **Malchin** (**Hôtel de Russie*), a town with 7400 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the *Peene*, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The environs are pretty (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland'). — Branch-line from Malchin to *Basedow* and (17 M.) *Waren*.

143 M. **Stavenhagen** (Schramm) is the birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet. — 164 M. **Neu-Brandenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ M.; *Goldene Kugel*, R. 2-3, D. 2¼ M.; *Deutsches Haus*), with 9700 inhab., situated on the *Tollenser See*. It possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent. and four *Gothic gates. To the S. of the station is a statue of *Fritz Reuter* (see above), unveiled in 1893. — Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund; see p. 209) and for Ludwigslust (p. 208).

202 M. **Pasewalk** (p. 209), the junction of the line from Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde. — 222 M. **Stettin**, see p. 216.

22. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. **RAILWAY** in 3½-8½ hrs. (express-fares 26 M 10, 19 M 40, 13 M 60 pf.; ordinary 22 M 90, 17 M 20, 11 M 50 pf.). — The trains start at the Klosterhof Station (p. 171) and reach Berlin at the Lehrte Station.

Hamburg, p. 170. 10 M. **Bergedorf** (*Fernsicht*), where the peasant-women of the *Vierlande*, wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume, offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. 12½ M. **Reinbeck**; 16 M. **Friedrichsruh**, with the château of Prince Bismarck; 22½ M. **Schwarzenbeck**.

29 M. **Büchen** is the junction of lines to Lüneburg (p. 170) and to *Lübeck*.

From Büchen to LÜBECK, 80 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 8 M 90, 2 M 90 pf, 2 M). — The first important station is (11 M.) **Mölln** (*Stadt Hamburg; Stadt Lüneburg*), a town of 4100 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, *Till Eulenspiegel*, is said to have died here in 1550, in proof of which his tombstone, with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal reliques are shown to the curious. Interesting *Church*. Attractive excursion hence to the (9½ M.) *Schall-See*, with its prettily-wooded banks and islands.

17½ M. **Ratzeburg** (*Rathskeller; Stadt Hamburg*), a town with 4900 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech-forests. The handsome late-Romanesque **Cathedral*, built about 1172, with the aid of portions of an earlier edifice, was partially restored in 1878-81 and 1895. The *INTERIOR* contains several very ancient tombstones, including some of the early bishops. The pulpit, with its large sounding-board, is in the Renaissance style (1576). The choir is raised, and over the entrance is a triumphal cross. To the left of the altar, which has marble reliefs of 1629, is the so-called *Apostle Cabinet*, with a silver statue of Christ on the top; the silver figures of the apostles have vanished and are replaced by silvered porcelain figures after Thorvaldsen. The bronze doors of the cabinet are adorned with ancient paintings, and in the centre is the *Passion*, hewn in stone. The font, in the chapel to the S. of the altar, dates from 1440; the chapel to the N. contains a representation of the *Death of St. Ansverus* (d. 1066). In the W. gable is a large Roman-

esque rose-window (1895), and in the S. transept are modern stained-glass windows. — In front of the Ständehaus is a *Statue of Emp. William I.*

The visitor should make a trip by boat from the cathedral to the *Bäck* (inn; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); or round the little lake by steamer (hourly from 3 p.m.) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Walderup* (rfmts.) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weisberg* (inn), and thence back to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) town.

59 M. *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 24).

72 M. *Ludwigslust* (*Weimar*; *Stadt Hamburg*) is a residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park.

FROM LUDWIGSLUST TO NEU-BRANDENBURG, 88 M., railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 M. 20, 6 M. 80 pf.). — 16 M. *Parchim* (*Wall-Hotel*; *Hôtel de Russie*), a small town with 10,900 inhab., on the navigable *Elde*, is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshall Count Moltke (1800-1891), to whom a monument by Brunow has been erected here. — 60 M. *Waren* (p. 209). — 88 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 207.

FROM LUDWIGSLUST TO SCHWERIN, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 3 M. 40, 2 M. 40, 1 M. 80 pf.). — *Schwerin*, see p. 201.

99 M. *Wittenberge* (**Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Elbe*, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 113) via *Stendal*, for *Buchholz* (p. 170) via *Lüneburg*, and of a branch-line to *Perleberg* and *Wittstock*.

From (115 M.) *Glöwen* a short branch-line runs to *Havelberg* (*Kronprinz*), with a fine Romanesque cathedral of 1140.

From (131 M.) *Neustadt*, where the *Dosse* is crossed, branch-line to *Güstrow* (p. 206). 189 M. *Friesack*, with a monument to Elector Frederick I., by Calandrelli (1894). — 147 M. *Paulinenau*.

FROM PAULINENAUE TO NEU-RUPPIN, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (2 M. 40, 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.). — Near (10 M.) *Fährbellin* the Great Elector defeated the Swedes in 1675. — 17 M. *Neu-Ruppin* (*Krone*; *Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 15,500 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*, rebuilt after a fire in 1787.

About $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Neu-Ruppin lies *Eheinsberg* (*Rathskeller*; *Kelpin*, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740.

173 M. *Spandau*, see p. 106. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

23. From Berlin to Stralsund.

a. *Via Neu-Brandenburg*.

137 M. RAILWAY from the *Stettin* Station (p. 1) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs. (fares 18 M., 18 M. 50 pf., 9 M.; express 20 M. 30, 15 M. 10, 10 M. 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — The first important station is (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oranienburg* (Eilers), a town of 6900 inhab., on the *Havel*. The château is now a normal school, but some of its rooms are kept up in the original style. In front of it are a war-monument and a statue of Louisa Henrietta, wife of the Great Elector. — The line traverses a pretty wooded country. From (20 M.) *Löwenberg* a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Templin*. — 50 M. *Fürstenberg*; 60 M. *Strelitz*.

62 M. *Neu-Strelitz* (*British Hotel*, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; *Mecklenburger Hof*, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2 M.; *Railway Restaurant*), the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is a town of 10,300 inhab., pleasantly situated amid wood

on the *Zierker See*. The handsome *Schloss* is surrounded by pleasure grounds and a deer-park. The mausoleum, in the *Schloss-Garten*, contains a copy of Rauch's statue of Queen Louisa (see below). In the market-place is a statue of Grand-Duke George (d. 1860).

About 7 M. to the N. (carr. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is the summer-château of *Hohen-Zieritz*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia, a daughter of the grand-ducal line, died in 1810.

From Neustrelitz to *Wittenberge*, see p. 208.

From NEU-STRELITZ to *Rostock* and *WARNEMÜNDE*, 78 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 10 M. 10, 7 M. 60, 5 M. 10 pf.; express 11 M. 40, 8 M. 50, 5 M. 90 pf.); express from Berlin to (182 M.) *Rostock* in 4 hrs. (fares 19 M. 40, 14 M. 60, 10 M. 20 pf.). — The most important intermediate station is (21 M.) *Waren* ("*Hdt. du Nord*," R., L., & A. 2 M., unpretending; *Stadt Hamburg*, well spoken of), a town of 8000 inhab. on the *Müritz*, a large lake, with a trade in grain and several manufactories. — 70 M. *Rostock*, see p. 204. — 78 M. *Warnemünde*, see p. 208.

From (72 M.) *Blankensee* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermark*. 79 M. *Stargard*.

84½ M. *Neu-Brandenburg* (*Bail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), see p. 207. — 93 M. *Treptow*; 114 M. *Randow*; 135 M. *Voigdehagen*.

137 M. *Stralsund*, see p. 210.

b. Vid Angermünde.

150 M. RAILWAY in 6 hrs. (fares 18 M., 13 M. 50 pf., 9 M.). — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 18 M. 10, 13 M. 50, 9 M. 40 pf.; ordinary 16 M. 10, 12 M. 10, 8 M. 10 pf.); to *Höringsdorf* (129 M.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (fares 18 M. 80, 13 M. 90, 9 M. 80 pf.).

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 25.

68 M. *Frenzlau* (**Hôtel de Prusse*, R., L., & A. 2, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Deutsches Haus*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 19,700 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary* (1326-39; restored) is one of the finest brick structures in this district.

82 M. *Pasewalk* (*Stuthmann's Hotel*), with 9800 inhab. and a monument to Emp. Frederick III. (1895), is the junction of the lines to *Stettin*, *Schwerin*, and *Hamburg* (R. 21). — 89 M. *Jatznick* (branch to *Uckermünde*); 93 M. *Ferdinandshof* (branch to *Jarmen*). — 102 M. *Ducherow*.

From *Ducherow* to *HERINGSDORF*, 29 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 7 M. *Carnin*. 24 M. *Swinemünde*, see p. 218. 29 M. *Höringsdorf*, see p. 218.

From *Carnin* (see above) a steamer plies daily (except Sun.) in 2 hrs. (fares 2 or 3 M.) to *Zinnowitz* (*Belvedere*, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.; *Glenberg*), a rising seaside-resort in the island of *Usedom*.

109 M. *Anklam* (*Traube*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; *Linde*), with 13,700 inhab., on the *Peene*, formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden.

120 M. *Züssow* is the junction for (11 M.) *Wolgast* (*Deutsches Haus*), a busy commercial town (8100 inhab.) on the *Peene*.

From *Wolgast* a diligence plies twice daily in summer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to (5½ M.) *Zinnowitz* (see above).

131 M. *Greifswald* (**Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 M.; **Hôtel de Prusse*, same charges; *Hôt. du Nord*; *Traube*; *BAEDEKER'S N. Germany*. 12th Edit.

Victoria), a town with 22,800 inhab., possesses a university founded in 1456 (900 students), and several picturesque late-Gothic gabled houses, especially in the market. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a fine tower (view), was built in 1300-1326. *St. James's* and *St. Mary's* are of earlier date; the last has a handsome carved altar. The *Monument* in the Rubenow-Platz, opposite the *University*, commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the latter. The university owns the *Croy Tapestry* (16th cent.), representing Luther preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania (exhibited every 10 years; 1890, 1900, and so on). A little to the W. of the town are some *Salt Springs*, with a bath-house. — Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 212.

The small river *Ryck* connects Greifswald with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, 2 M. distant. Steamers (10 pf.) ply in summer to *Wieck* and *Eldena* (with a ruined convent of 1200), at the mouth of the river.

135 M. *Jeeser*; 138 M. *Miltzow*; 141 M. *Wüstenfelde*.

149 M. *Stralsund*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL BRANDENBURG (Pl. a; B, 4), Mönch-Str. 50, R., L., & A. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2 M.; *GOLDENER LÖWZ (Pl. b; C, 3), Alter Markt 2, R., L., & A. from 2, B. ¾, D. 2 M.; HÔTEL BISMARCK (Pl. d; B, 3), Mühlen-Str. 20, R., L., & A. from 1½ M., with a good restaurant; *KÖNIG VON PREUßEN (Pl. c; B, 5), Neuer Markt 14, R., L., & A. 2, B. ¾, D. 1½ M.; FAHR-HÔTEL (Pl. e; D, 3), at the harbour, R., L., & A. 2, B. ¾, D. 1½ M.; ELYSIUM, at the station, with large pleasure-garden.

Restaurants. Wine: *Rathuswinkel*, *Friedrich*, Baden-Str.; *Wulff-crona*, Heiligegeist- Str. 30. — Beer: *Müller*, Ossenreyer-Str. 16; *Schloss-bräuhaus*, Heiligegeist-Str. 87; *Rathauswinkel*.

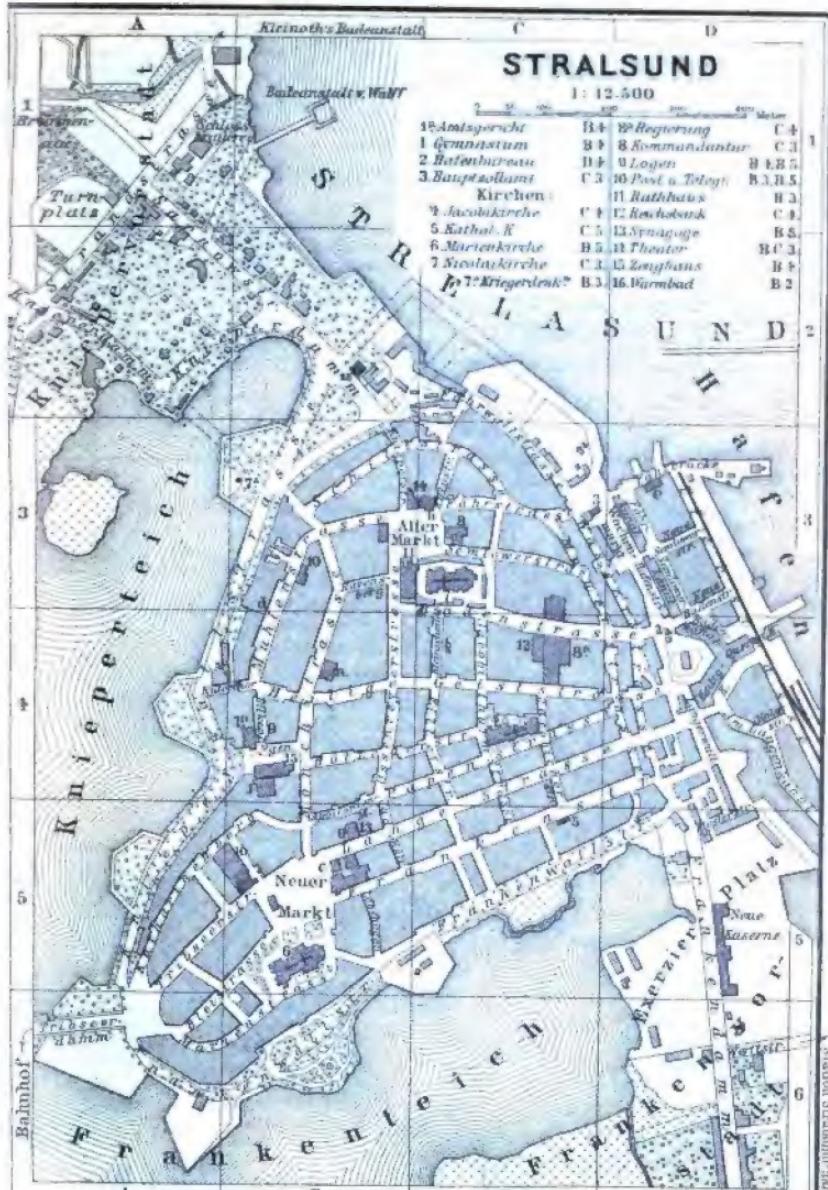
Sea Baths at *Kleinschott's*, Strand-Str. 1 (above Pl. B, 1); *Sibirien*, Sarnow-Str. 5a. — Warm Baths, etc., at Knieper-Str. 13b. Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf., to one of the suburbs or to the station 75 pf., with trunk 1 M.; per hr. 2 M.

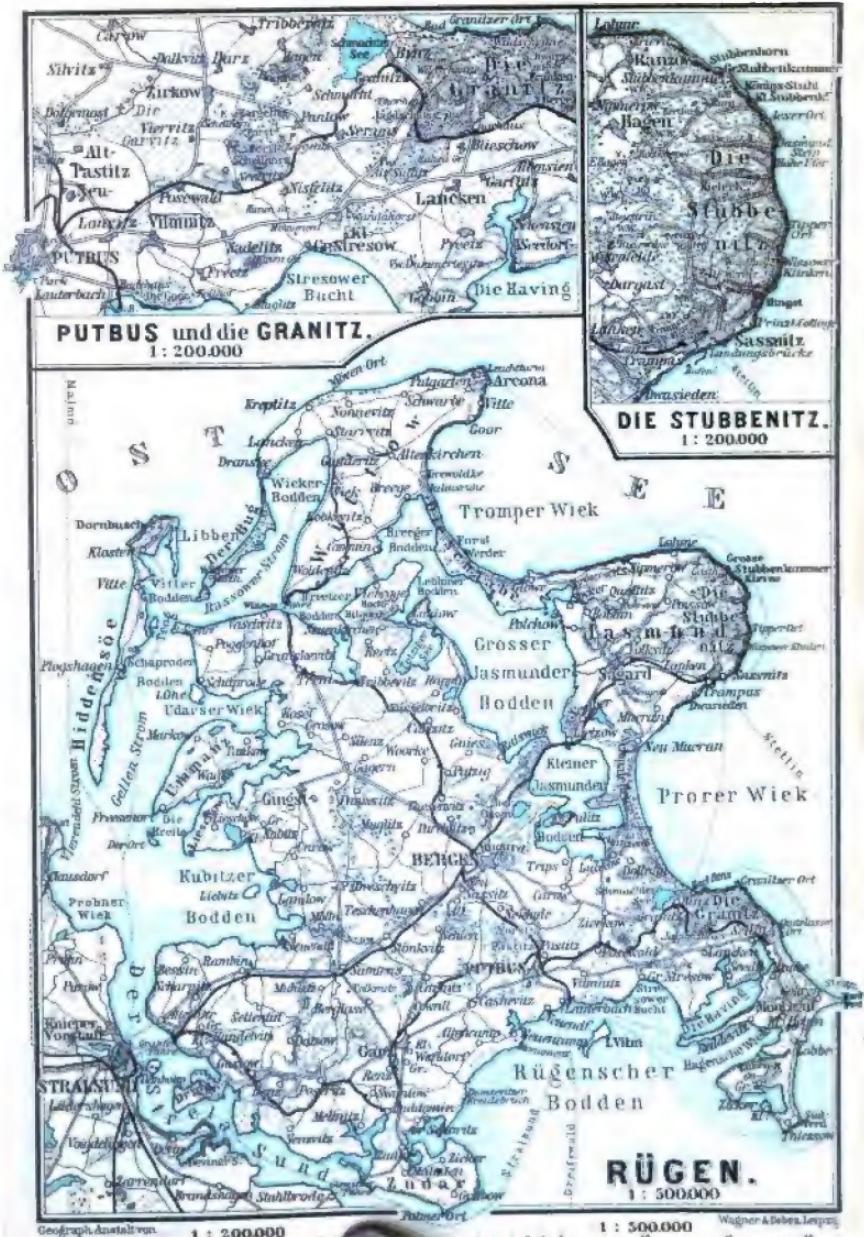
Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 10; B, 5), in the Neue Markt. Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 212. A steam-ferry plies from the Fähr-brücke (Pl. D, 3) to *Altefähr* (p. 212; 30 pf.). — Comp. the *Vorpommersche Kurzœsch* (40 pf.).

Stralsund, with 30,100 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates *Rügen* from the mainland and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of *Rostock* and *Lübeck*. The fortifications have been removed or converted into promenades.

Stralsund was founded about 1208, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to *Lübeck* alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1815, when it became Prussian, the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of *Rügen*, belonged to Sweden.

On leaving the station, we cross the *Tribseer Damm* to the *Neue Markt* (Pl. B, 5) in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*,





situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-12 and 3-4), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan, Marien-Str. 10.)

In the *Alte Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval Platz, stands the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. 11), dating partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 15th and modernised in the 18th cent., have been restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Jakobs; one of the ante-chambers has portraits of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The "PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF NED.-VORPOMMERN AND RÜGEN", on the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, medieval ornaments (golden ornaments from Hiddensee, of the 10th or 11th cent.), weapons, coins, guild insignia, ecclesiastical antiquities, and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund (open daily from May 15th till Sept. 15th, 11-1; at other times on application to the castellan of the Bathhaus). — The *MUNICIPAL LIBRARY* (60,000 vols.) was founded in 1708.

Beyond the Rathaus rises the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 7; C, 3), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling the Marienkirche. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine bronze slab dating from 1357; carved altar-pieces; brazen candelabra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood; benches of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de belief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!'). The sacristan lives at Nicolaikirchhof 3.

To the S. stands the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 4), a Gothic building with nave and aisles of different heights, terminating at the E. end in a straight wall. The W. façade is surmounted by a slender and richly-decorated tower. In the sacristy is some fine carved wood-work. The sacristan lives at Jakobithurm-Str. 26.

From the Alte Markt the *Fährstrasse* (Pl. C, 3) descends to the *Fährthor*, outside which is the *Fährbrücke*, or steamboat-quay, whence a steamer plies hourly to *Altefähr* (p. 212; train to Bergen and Sassnitz, see p. 212).

In the *Frankenvorstadt* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) is the large fish-breeding establishment of *Andershof*. — The Gothic *War Monument* (Pl. 7a; B, 3) rises in the gardens outside the Knieperthor. Between the Knieperdamm and Sarnow-Str. (Pl. A, 1, 2) lies the *Brunnenaue*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand von Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fähr-

strasse (Pl. C, 3; opposite the house No. 21). His grave is in the N.E. angle of the *St. Jürgen Cemetery*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate of that name (to the left of Pl. A, 2). His head was interred at Brunswick (p. 145).

FROM STRALSUND TO ROSTOCK, 45 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 M. 40, 2 M. 90, 1 M. 50 pf.). — From (12 M.) *Veigast* a branch (7 M.) diverges to Barth (6200 inhab.; *Sonne*). — 27 M. *Ribnitz* (*Helms Hotel*), with 4500 inhabitants. — From (38 M.) *Giebendorf* an omnibus runs daily to (1-1/2 hr.) *Müritz* (p. 206) and *Graal*. — 45 M. *Rostock*, see p. 204.

From Barth (see above) steamers run to the seaside-resorts of *Zingst* and *Prerow*.

24. From Stralsund to Sassnitz via Bergen (*Putbus*).

Island of Rügen.

30 M. RAILWAY in about 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 3 M. 10, 2 M. 10 pf.; no first class). STEAMBOATS also ply to Rügen from Stralsund, Greifswald, and Stettin. — *Steam Ferry* from Stralsund to *Altefähr*, see p. 210.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (877 sq. M.; 32 M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 45,000 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 210), which at the narrowest part is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. The scenery on the E. coast of the island is very picturesque, with its beech-woods, steep cliffs, and blue water. The finest point is *Stubbenkammer*, near which (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' walk) is *Sassnitz*, the most frequented bathing-resort. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 210).

The train starts from the principal station of Stralsund, and skirts the *Frankenvorstadt* to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stralsund Harbour*. Here the passengers embark on a steam-ferry-boat, which crosses the *Strelasund* to *Altefähr Station*, where the train for Bergen awaits them.

Altefähr (*Curhaus*, R. from 25 M. per week; *Hôtel Putbus*) is a small bathing-resort. Railway to Putbus, Binz, and Sellin, see p. 213.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Stralsund) *Rambin*; 9 M. *Samtens*; 13 M. *Teschenhagen*.

16 M. *Bergen*. — *PRINZ VON PREUSSEN; *RATHSKELLER, R., L., & A. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; HÔTEL ZUM BAHNHOF, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M.; GOLDNER ADLER, unpretending.

Bergen, a town with 3800 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous *Church* with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. — To the N.E., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, rises the *Rugard* (320 ft.; carr. there and back 3 M.), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt, the poet (adm. 20 pf.; restaurant). The *View is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

From BERGEN TO PUTBUS (6 M.) AND LAUTERBACH (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), railway in 24-32 min. (fares 60 and 40, 70 and 50 pf.; from Stralsund to Putbus 2 M. 40, 1 M. 60 pf.). Intermediate station, *Pastite*.

A railway is also being built from Bergen to *Fuisig*, *Trent*, and *Wiek*.

Beyond Bergen the railway crosses the narrow passage between the Grosse and Kleine Jasmunder Bodden to (22 M.) *Lietzow*. — 26 M. *Sagard* (Fürstenkrone; Hankoff); about 1 M. to the S. is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. — 27½ M. *Lanke* (p. 214). — 30 M. *Crampas-Sassnitz*, see p. 214.

FROM ALTEFÄHR TO PUTBUS, BINZ, AND SELLIN, 33 M., narrow-gauge railway (opened in 1896) in 4 hrs. (fares to Putbus 1 M. 50, 95 pf.; thence to Binz 60, 35 pf., to Sellin 90, 55 pf.). — 11 M. *Gross-Schoritz*, birthplace of the poet Arndt (1769–1860). 14½ M. *Gars* (*Hôtel du Nord*), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

22 M. *Putbus*. — **Fürstentheater*, in the Promenade, **BELLEVUE*, in the Circus; charges at both: R., L., & A. 1½-2½ M., B. 70-80 pf., D. 2, pens. 4½-6 M.; *ADLER*, unpretending; *Deutsches Haus*, in the market; *Dönschelag's Hotel*, Luisen-Str. — *Curhaus*, *Feisenkeller*, both with gardens.

Putbus, the principal place in the island, and residence of the Prince of Putbus, lies about 1½ M. from the sea. The cheerful little town consists chiefly of the *Promenade* and the *Circus*; the latter is adorned with a monument to the founder. — The *Palace*, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style (1872), contains some marble statues by Rauch and Thorvaldsen, and several good pictures. In front of it is a marble statue of *Prince Malte* (d. 1854), founder of Putbus, by Drake.

The bathing-places are 1½ M. distant, at *Lauterbach* (*Victoria*, R., L., & A. 1¼, pens. 4-6 M.; **Friedrich-Wilhelms-Bad*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, pens. 4½-6 M.), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügensche Bodden*. Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the *Goor*. The beautiful island of *Vilm* (restaurant at the forester's, D. 2 M.; steam-ferry there and back 40 pf.) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S.E. of Putbus, is a *Monument to the 'Great Elector'*, on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

Beyond Putbus the narrow-gauge railway passes several wayside stations.

29 M. *Binz* (*Lockenvitz*, *Potenberg*, in the village; *Curhaus*, *Strand-Hotel*, *Ostsee-Hotel*, *Seeschloss*, on the beach) is frequented as a bathing-place.

30½ M. *Jagdschloss*; the station lies 2/3 M. from the château, at the entrance to the *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park enclosed by a lofty fence (carr. 25 pf.). The *Jagdschloss* (or 'hunting château'), situated on an eminence, contains good modern pictures. The platform of the tower, to which a spiral staircase of 154 steps ascends, commands a fine *View (cards of admission obtained at the adjacent **Hôtel Granitz*). The *Kieköver* and other points in the park are worth visiting.

31 M. *Garsfritz*. — 33 M. *Sellin* (Bunterbart, Wald-Hotel, etc.), with two stations, is a quiet and pleasant little resort.

The rugged peninsula of Mönchgut is best visited from Sellin. Göhren (Brandenburg; Borgmeyer), Thiessow (Strand-Hotel; Mönchgut), and other places are frequented for sea-bathing. Primitive native customs and peculiar costume.

The S.E. part of Rügen is connected with the N.E. peninsula of Jasmund by an isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*. Binz is 11-12 M. from Sassnitz, and the journey from one to the other is better made by sailing-boat or steamer than on foot or by carriage (12 M.). About 3 M. from Binz is the forester's house of *Prora*, beyond which are (3 M.) *Neu-Mukran* and (1 M.) *Mukran*. Hence we proceed either to (3 M.) *Lanken* (p. 213), or along the beach via *Dwasieden*, with the country-seat of Herr von Hansemann, to (5 M.) Sassnitz.

Sassnitz (**Hôtel Farnberg*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, D. 1 M., pens. 42 M per week; Küster, pens. 6- $7\frac{1}{2}$ M; **Behr*, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 M, all with view; *Strand-Hotel*; *Nicolai*; *Böttcher*; all often crowded in summer; lodgings 25-50 M per week; visitors' tax 4-8 M) and the adjoining village of Crampas (**Victoria*, R., L., & A. 2-3, pens. 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$ M; **Bellevue*, similar charges; *Prince Heinrich von Preussen*; *Mathe's Hôtel Garni*), prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the beautiful forest of Stubbenitz (see p. 215) form together one of the most popular resorts on the Baltic Sea. Best survey from the *Farnberg*, a wooded hill between Crampas and Sassnitz. The beach is rather stony (bath 30 pf.). — Railway to Bergen and Stralsund, see pp. 213, 212.

FROM SASSNITZ TO STUBBENKAMMER, about 7 M. We follow the upper margin of the chalk cliffs, the path leading through beech woods and commanding beautiful views of the sea, till we reach the (2 M.) **Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs. Here we turn inland to the (3 min.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond which we cross the *Kieler Bach*. We then ascend the steps in the cliffs, passing the *Victoria Sicht* and the *Wilhelm I. Sicht* (see below), and reach Stubbenkammer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. [The carriage-road (6 M.), leading inland from Sassnitz, passes Crampas and traverses beech-woods. A finger-post, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before Stubbenkammer, indicates the path to the (6 min.) *Hertha-See* (p. 216).]

***Stubbenkammer** (from the Slavonic *stopien*, steps, and *kamien*, a rock; *Königlicher Gasthof*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., pens. 35-50 M per week; tolerable quarters at *Ruge's at Hagen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M., or at *Eichstädt's at Nipmerow*, 2 M. from Stubbenkammer, or at *Lohme*, 3 M. to the N.), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 495 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the *Wilhelm I. Sicht* since the visit of the emperor in 1865, commands a fine survey of the *Königsstuhl* itself. A third point, called

the *Victoria Sicht*, is a few minutes' walk farther on. Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends, passing the clear and cool *Golcha-* or *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Quelle*, to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below.

An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red-hot charcoal produces a striking effect (each pars. 50 pf.). — An annex of the Königliche Gasthof contains an interesting *Museum of Northern Stone Antiquities* (50 pf.).

The rugged E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with a beautiful beech-forest, called the "Stubbenitz, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. In this forest, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood have been supposed to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the Herthaburg, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets which may have been intended for the escape of the blood. Another is at *Quoltitz*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Nerthus, but the form Hertha, which occurs in some editions, is a false reading of comparatively modern origin, and the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded. Fine view of Arcona through the trees.

The promontory of Arcona (*Schilling*, near the lighthouse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse 75 ft. in height. The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the island of Hiddensee, and the Danish island of Møen in the distance. Here once stood an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, with the temple of their four-headed idol *Swantevit*. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona by Altenkirchen (see below) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Breege (*Lockenitz; Weissbach*), a large fishing village and bathing-place on the N. shore of the Breger Bodden (called at by the steamer from Stralsund to Polchow). From Breege a sailing boat may be taken direct to *Vieregge* (in 1 hr.; 9 M.); or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from *Cannas* (8 M. from Breege) to *Vieregge* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Between *Vieregge* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenkirchen* (inn) rise the *Hochwürtig* hills, used in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. *Bergen* (see p. 212) is 11 M. distant. The carriage-road from Arcona to Bergen via *Altenkirchen* (inn), *Wiek*, the *Wittow Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting (railway from *Wiek* to *Bergen* under construction, see p. 212).

To the W. is the island of *Hiddensee* (also called at by the Stralsund steamer), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (220 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kloster* (inn), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent (1236).

Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to Stralsund. A tolerable road leads via *Nipmerow*, *Poissow*, and *Vollitz* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sagard* (p. 213), where we join the railway.

25. From Berlin to Dantsic via Stettin.

312 M. RAILWAY to *Stettin*, 83 M., in 2-3 hrs. (express fares 12 M. 20, 9 M. 10, 6 M. 40 pf.; ordinary 10 M. 80, 8 M. 10, 5 M. 40 pf.). From Stettin to *Dantsic*, 229 M., in 8-10 hrs. (29 M. 80, 22 M. 20, 14 M. 80 pf.).

Berlin (Stettin Station), see p. 1. — 14½ M. *Bernau* (Goldner Löwe), with 8200 inhab., was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, and other antiquities are shown in the mediæval tower of the Königs-Thor (adm. 50 pf.). — 20½ M. *Biesenthal*.

28 M. *Eberswalde* (*Deutsches Haus, R. 2-3, D. 1½ M.; Hohenzollern; Curhaus; *Rail. Restaurant), a busy town with 18,300 inhab. on the *Finow Canal*, frequented by the Berliners as a summer resort. The large Foresters' Academy contains appropriate collections.

A branch-railway runs hence in 30 min. (fares 1 M. 70, 1 M. 30, 80 pf.) to (12 M.) *Friedewalde* (Scheritz, Heuer, etc.), a small watering-place.

Beyond Eberswalde the *Finow Canal* is crossed. — To the right, near (36 M.) *Chorin*, are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery (13th cent.), the early-Gothic church of which was the burial-place of the Margraves of Brandenburg. — We skirt the *Paarsteiner See*.

45 M. *Angermünde* (Ammon's Hotel; Rail. Restaurant), an ancient town with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. — From Angermünde to Stralsund, see R. 23.

A branch-line runs hence to *Schwedt* (Goldener Hirsch), on the Oder (14½ M., in ¾ hr.).

From ANGERMÜNDE to FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, 60 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 8 M. 70, 6 M. 50, 4 M. 30 pf.). — 26½ M. *Wriezen*, a small town on the *Alte Oder*. — 60 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 236.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerensdorfer Wiesengrund*.

83 M. *Stettin*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE, Luisen-Str. 10 (Pl. a; C, 5), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *HÔTEL DU NOIR (Pl. b; C, 6), B., L., & A. 2-4, D. 2½ M., *DREI KRONEN (Pl. c; C, 6), *DEUTSCHE HAUS (Pl. d; C, 5), B., L., & A. 2-3½, D. 2 M., these three Breite-Str.; NORD-DEUTSCHER Hof, Grosse Dom-Str. 13, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 1½ M.; BODE'S, Königs-Str. 8; KAISERHOF (Pl. f; C, 6), Am Bollwerk 87; VICTORIA (Pl. h; B, 6), Victoria-Platz 2; GUTKE'S HÔTEL GARNI (Pl. g; B, C, 6), Grüne Schanze 4, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, D. 1½ M., B. 60 pf.; KRONPRINZ, Gr. Wollweber-Str. 45.

Restaurants. *Kettner & Sohn, Breite-Str. 18; Schönherr, Schuh-Str. 12; Aux Caves de France, Kleine Dom-Str. 5. — Beer. *Weberberger, Parade-Platz 9; *Concerthaus, Café Central, Bürgerbräu, these three at the Königs-Thor; Café Paradeplatte, at the Berliner-Thor. — Confectioners: Tettendorf, at the Berliner-Thor; Vogt, Mönchen-Str. 14.

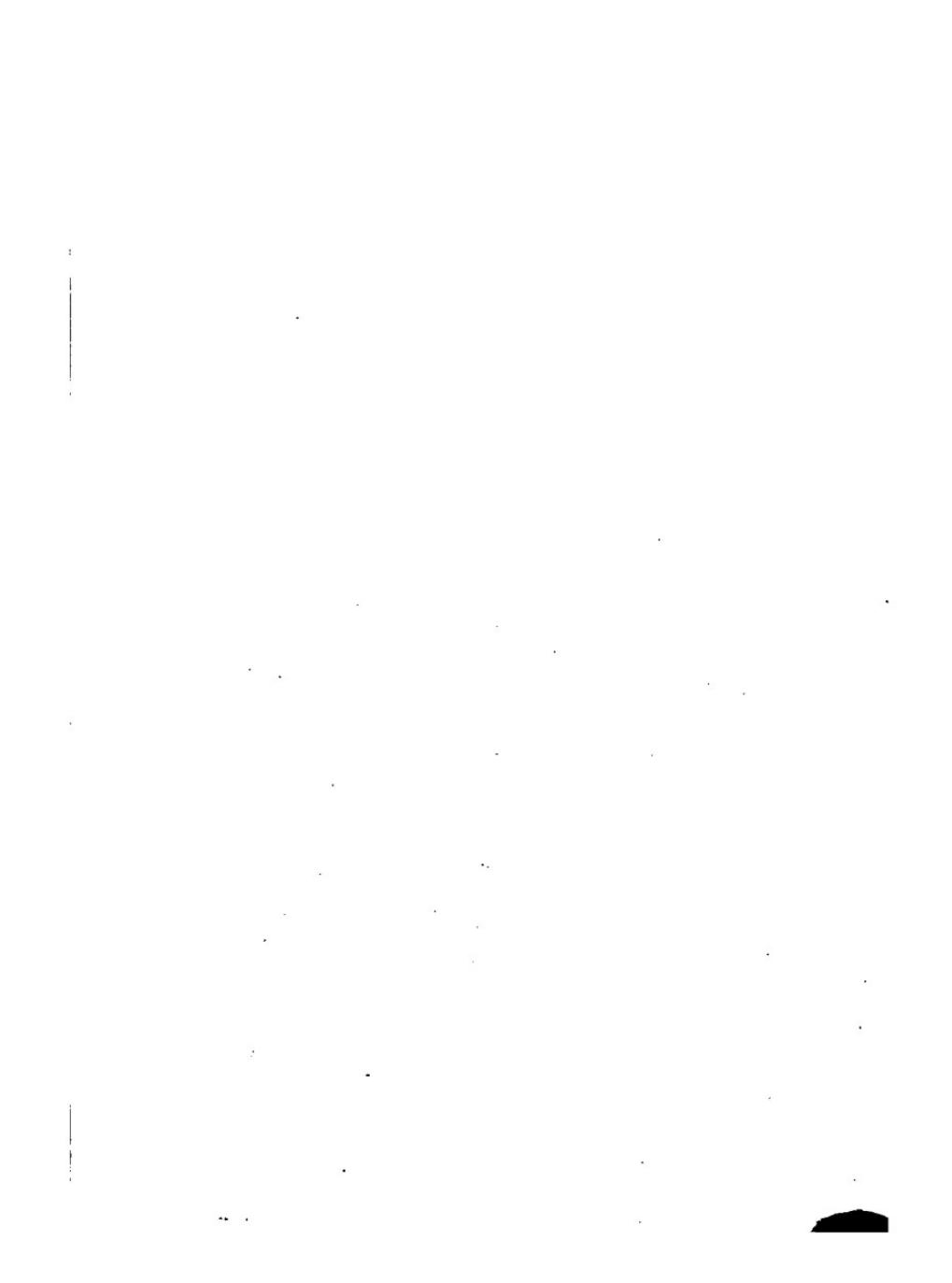
Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 5), closed in summer; Bellevue (Pl. A, 8), Bellevue-Str. 52; Elstium, Grenz-Str. 8 (in summer only). — Central-Hallen, with circus, Bismarck-Str. 12; Concordia Theatre, Birken-Allee 7.

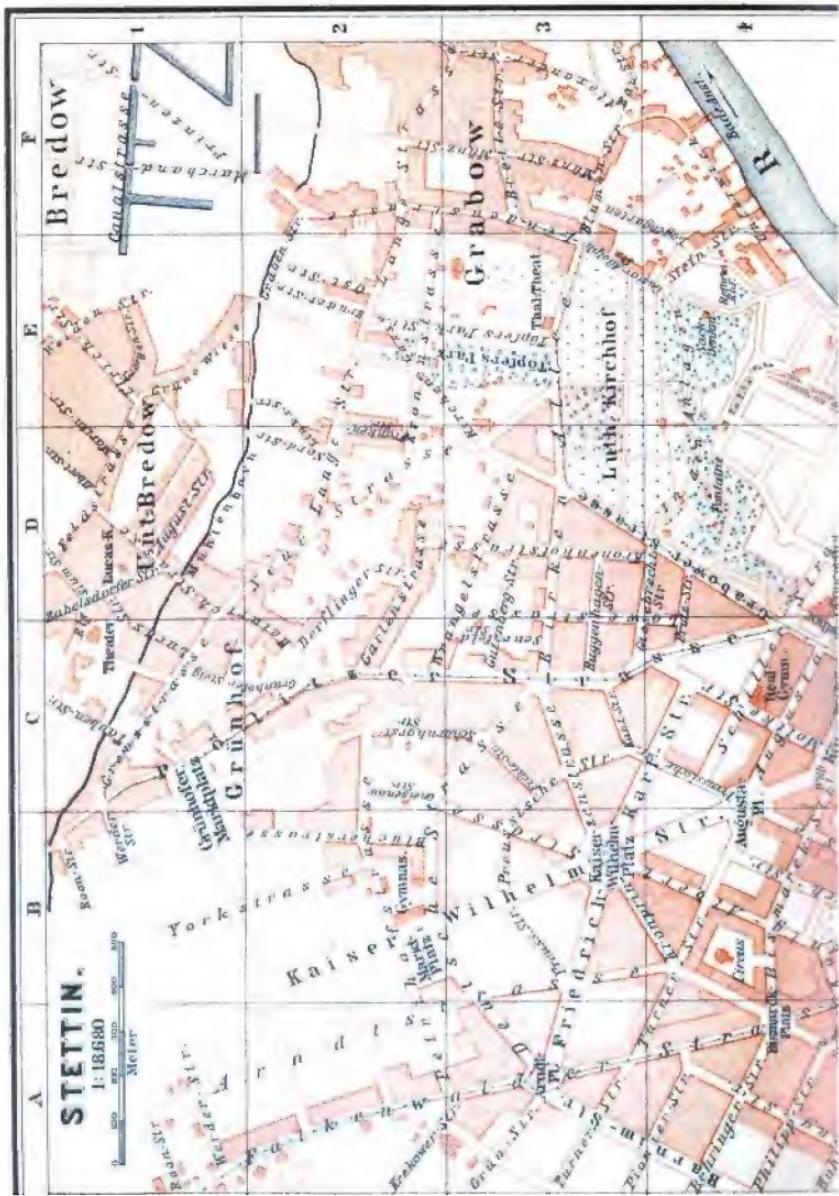
Electric Tramways traverse the town in all directions.

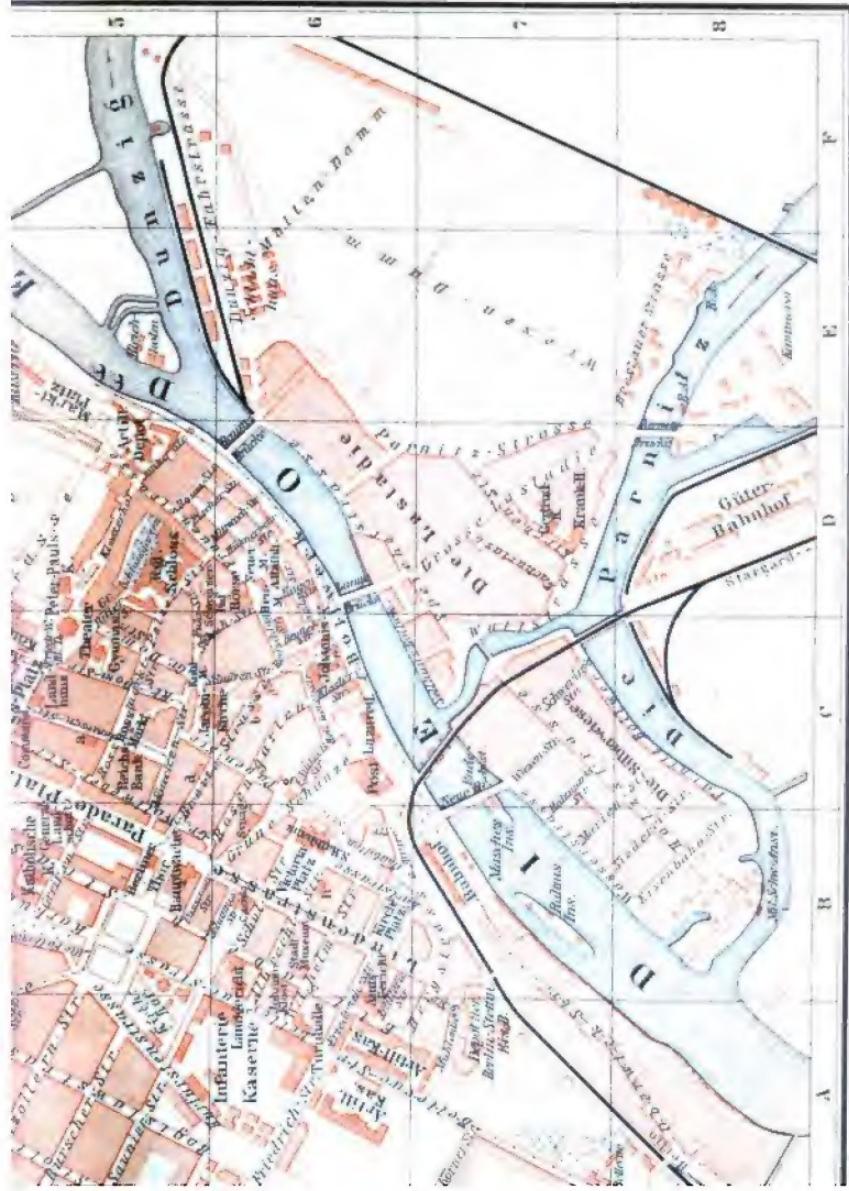
Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. for 1 pers. 60 pf., each 5 min. more 20 pf. during the first ½ hr., after which 50 pf. for each ¼ hr. more; each addit. pers. 20 pf. more.

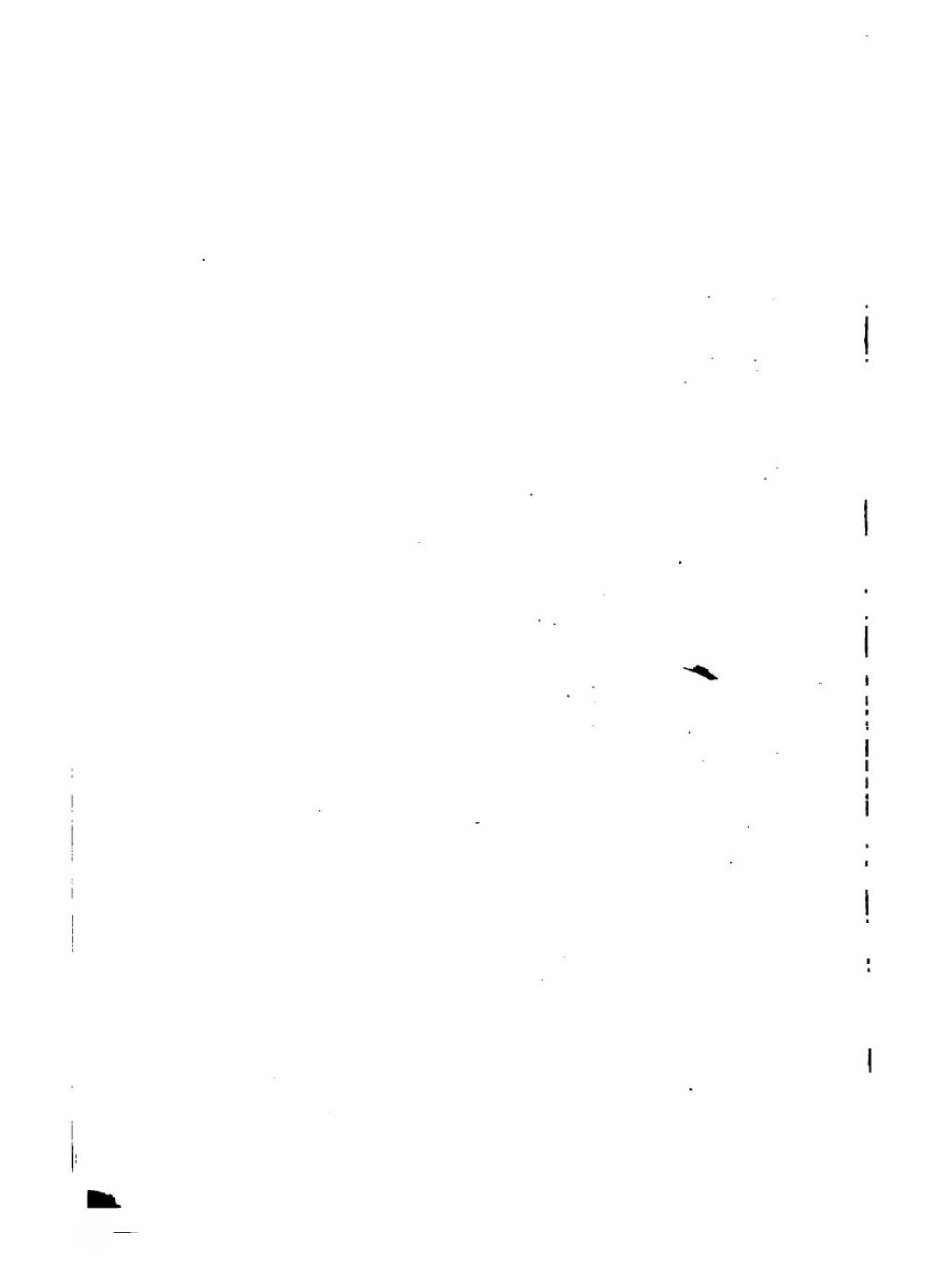
Steamboats (landing-place, Pl. E, 5). To *Rügen*, see p. 212; to *Memel* (twice a week in 40 hrs.; fare 15, 7½ M.); to *Wollin*, *Cammin*, and *Driebenow*, see p. 219; to *Copenhagen*, 6 times weekly.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Grüne Schanze 20 (Pl. C, 6); also at the Railway Station, and the Exchange in the Heumarkt.









Baths. Schweizerhof 2 and Rosengarten 68. Swimming Baths: "Stettiner Schwimmbad, Rossmarkt 15; Infanterie Schwimmstall, Silberwiese.

Consuls. British consul, Wilfred Powell, Esq.; vice-consul, Jas. Stevenson, Esq. — American consul, Fred. W. Kickbusch, Esq.; vice & deputy consul, F. W. Kickbusch, jr. — LLOYD's AGENT, Gustav Meissner.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 141,000 inhab., including a garrison of 4000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by four bridges, including a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The *Oder* at Stettin is sufficiently deep (20 ft.) for vessels of substantial size, and the town possesses a considerable fleet of sea-going craft and river steamboats. The chief exports are corn and spirits; the chief imports petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, ships, machines, and chemicals. A large new harbour is being made at the Dunzig (Pl. E, F, 5).

The town contains little to interest the traveller. The *Berliner Thor* and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. B, 5; C, 5) are handsome structures of the time of Fred. William I. Outside the latter is the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. C, 4). Between the Parade-Platz and the Königs-Platz rises an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. C, 4), by Hilgers. The Königs-Platz is farther adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. C, 4) by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, now much injured, is in the Landhaus, Luisen-Str. 28 (Pl. C, 5). In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5) stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake.

The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 5; entr. in the Pelzer-Str.) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and again recently. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. The clock-tower (S. wing) contains the *Provincial Museum* (open in summer on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 3-5; at other times on application). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The grotesque face of the clock may be noticed. The tower commands a fine view.

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is an important-looking building on an eminence in the centre of the town. The oldest part dates from the 13th cent., and the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677 (spire rebuilt in 1895). — *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 5), the most ancient church in Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816-17. Modern stained glass.

In the 'Neustadt' (Pl. A, B, 5, 6) are several substantial buildings, including the *Stadt-Museum*, Elisabeth-Str. 48, with a few modern pictures (open Sun. and Wed., 10-2). Opposite the *Post Office* is the new *Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 6).

FROM STETTIN TO SWINEMÜNDE (railway via Pasewalk in 4 hrs., see p. 209), steamer daily in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 M., 1½ M.). — Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and *Bredow*, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan Ship-building Company. Then *Züllichau*, with several large factories. *Fraendorf*, with the *Eisenhöhe Restaurant*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotslow*, with the wood-clad *Juto*, is a favourite popular resort. The boat next passes the *Dammsee See* (to the left the small town of *Pöllis*), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* is seen on the right. Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The long windings of the Swine are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal which is protected against silting up by large molens and is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The steam-boat enters the canal. To the right in the distance rise the wooded *Lebener Sandberge*. The *Friedrichsthaler Forst*, which is here intersected by the canal, extends as far as Swinemünde.

Swinemünde (*Hôtel de Prusse*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, pens. 5 M., well spoken of; *Drei Kronen*, "*Hôtel du Nord*", unpretending, all at the harbour; *Deutsches Haus*, in the market-place; "*König Wilhelmsbad*", on the beach), the capital of the two islands, with 9400 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, 1½ M. above the mouth of the Swine, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the heavier vessels trading with Stettin. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, ¾-1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new docks and a lighthouse 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. Swinemünde is also a fashionable sea-bathing place (visitors' tax 8 M.). — British Vice-Consul, *Edward Rose, Esq.*

The railway from Swinemünde to (5 M.) *Heringdorf* passes the fishing village of *Ahlbeck* (*Wendicke*; *Strand-Hôtel*; "*Heyn*, unpretending), a rising sea-bathing place with 6000 visitors annually.

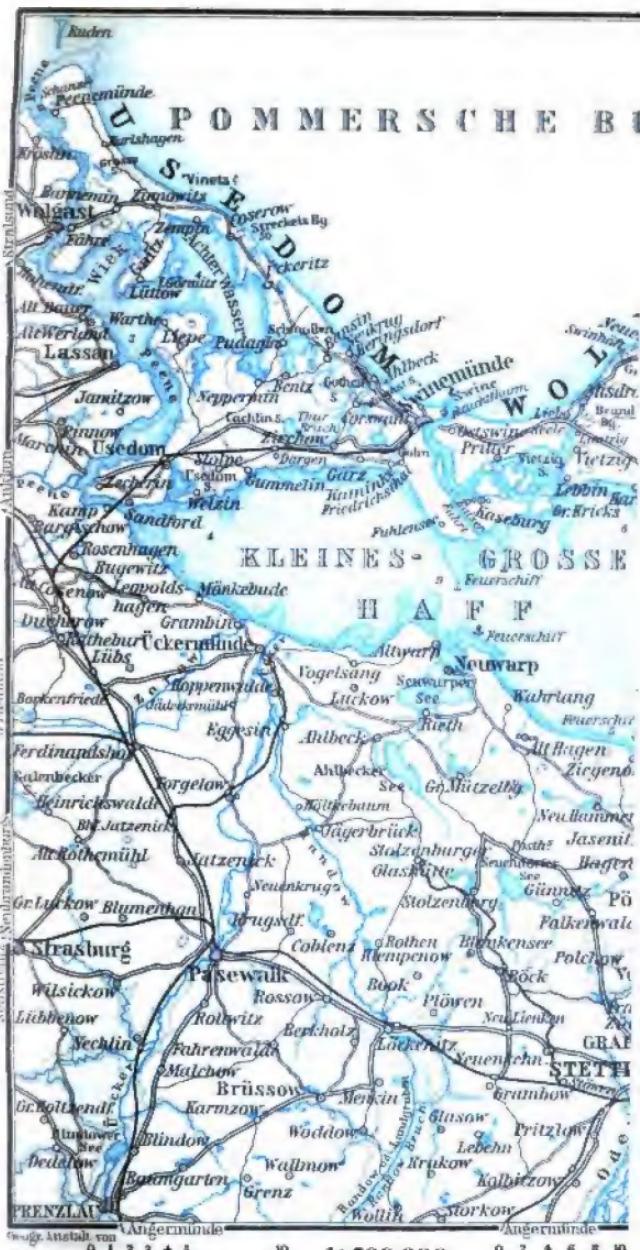
Heringdorf ("*Curhaus*, "*Lindemann's*"), both by the sea, R. & A. 8, D. 2½ M.; *Hôtel Garni Seeschloss*, R., L., & A. 3 M.; *Strand-Hôtel*, and several others; numerous boarding-houses; *Schmidt*, cheaper; "*Pension Augusta Victoria*"; lodgings for July and Aug. 250-700 M., cheaper before and afterwards; visitors' tax 8 M. (full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is the most fashionable of the Baltic sea-bathing places (11,000 visitors annually). The beach, the long pier (10 pf.), and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks: to the *Kuhm*, the *Lange Berg* (3 M. to the W., view-tower), the "*Wolgastise*" at Ahlbeck (2 M.), and the *Streckelberg* (165 ft.; 10 M. to the N.W.). — *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wends on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the *Streckelberg*, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. — Farther to the W. is *Zinnowitz* (see p. 209).

FROM STETTIN TO MISDROY. Steamboat to Laatzig in 8 hrs., daily in summer (fares 3 and 1½ M.). — At the entrance to the *Kaiserfahrt* (see above), our vessel steers to the N. across the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*, whence we proceed by road to (1½ M.; omn. 1½-1 M.) *Misdroy*.

Misdroy ("*Curhaus*; *Victoria*; *Deutscher Haus*; *Strand Hotel*, etc.; lodgings 200-800 M.; often full), a well-organized bathing-place (10,000 visitors), is pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, to (1 M.) *Liebescale*, on the road to Swinemünde, or along the beach, to the

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Kaffeberg ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; view), to the *Gosamberg* (340 ft.; 3 M. farther on), to the *Jordansee* (6 M.), etc. Diligence to Swinemünde daily (30 pf.).

FROM STETTIN TO WOLLIN AND CAMMIN, 43 M. and 49 M., railway in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; also steamboat in 3-4 hrs. daily (fares 2, 4 M.). — *Wollin* (Stadt Worms), the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. *Cammin* (Meyen's Hotel), has a cathedral of 1175.

RAILWAY FROM STETTIN TO BRESLAU, via *Reppen*, *Rothenburg*, and *Glogau*, 218 M., in $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. The stations on this line, the most direct between Stettin and Breslau, are of little importance. 34 M. *Königsberg in der Neumark* (Engel), with some good examples of brick architecture (church, Rathaus, gate-towers). 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cöstrin*, see p. 220. 81 M. *Reppen*. From *Reppen* to *Breslau*, see p. 238.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY FROM BERLIN TO DANTZIG. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (87 M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the *Oder*. — 89 M. *Altddamm*.

FROM ALTDAMM TO COLBERG, 76 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. (fares 8 M. 10, 5 M. 50 pf.). — 76 M. *Colberg*, see below.

Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinenhorst* the train passes the *Madü-See* (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. *Stargard* (**Prinz von Preussen*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.; **Hotel du Nord*, in the Markt; *Kaiserhof*, Gerichts-Str.), on the navigable *Ihna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 26,100 inhab., was formerly surrounded by a well-preserved wall, of which the handsome towers and gateways are now almost the sole remains. The *Marienkirche*, of the 14-15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathaus* of the 15th cent. deserves notice.

A railway runs from Stargard, via *Kreus*, to (107 M.) *Posen* (p. 238) in 4-6 hrs. — From Stargard to *Cöstrin*, see p. 230.

132 M. *Ruhnow* (route to Konitz, see p. 221). — 174 M. *Belgard* (*Ottow's Hotel; branch-line to *Neu-Stettin*, p. 221).

FROM BELGDAR TO COLBERG, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway via *Corlin* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 90, 2 M. 20, 1 M. 50 pf.). — *Colberg* (**Hôtel de Prusse*; *Wünscher*; *Kaiserhof*), a town of 18,600 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The *Rathaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by Zwirner (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. The *Marienkirche* (open 10-1 and 3-6, adm. 50 pf.), a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, is richly adorned with paintings of the 14th cent. (on the vaulting of the nave and inner aisles), representing events of New Testament history, balanced by their prototypes from the Old Testament. It also contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1527, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. The harbour is of considerable size. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburb of *Münde* (Nenes Gesellschaftshaus; *Münde*; Altes Gesellschaftshaus), which is rapidly growing in popularity as a sea-bathing resort. — From Colberg to *Altddamm*, see above.

A railway also runs from Belgard to (142 M.) *Posen* (p. 238) via *Schneidemühl* (p. 220).

188 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cöslin* (*Kronprinz*; *Deutsches Haus*), a district-town with 18,900 inhab.; in the market-place a statue of Fred. William I.

On the adjacent *Gollenberg* stands a monument in memory of the Pomeranians who fell in 1813-15.—213 M. *Schlawe*, on the *Wipper*.

Schlawe is the junction for the unimportant line from *Rügenwalde* via *Zollbrück* to *Neu-Stettin* (p. 221). Near stat. *Hammermühle* lies *Varsin* (inn), an estate of Prince Bismarck, 16 M. to the S.E. of *Schlawe*.

230 M. *Stolp* (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Mundt's*), once one of the Hanseatic towns, with 24,900 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea 12 M. lower down. The *Marienkirche* dates from the 14th century. Branch-lines diverge here to *Stolpmünde* and to *Zollbrück* and *Neu-Stettin* (p. 221). — The line runs between ranges of low hills, that to the S. being called the *Schönberge*. Near the *Oxhöfters Spitze* (p. 228) the train reaches the Bay of Dantsic.

312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 222.

26. From Berlin to Dantsic via Dirschau.

RAILWAY to *Dantsic* direct, 284 M., or via *Bromberg*, 305 M.; express in 8 hrs. (fares 41 M. 90, 30 M. 70, 21 M. 40 pf.); ordinary trains in 18-19 hrs. (fares 37 M., 27 M. 80, 18 M. 50 or 39 M. 80, 29 M. 80, 19 M. 90 pf.). *Sleeping Carriages* are attached to the trains.

Berlin, see p. 1. — At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* the great Berlin race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. — 42 M. *Werbig*, the junction of the line from Frankfort on the Oder to *Angermünde* (p. 216). The train crosses the *Oder*.

52 M. *Cüstrin* (*Victoria*; *Krappe*; *Kronprinz*) is a strongly fortified town with 17,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. There are two stations: *Cüstrin Stadt* and *Cüstrin Vorstadt*. Frederick the Great, when crown prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. von Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. — *Cüstrin* is the junction for the line from *Stettin* to *Breslau* via *Reppen* (see p. 219).

At *Zorndorf*, 4½ M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 60,000 Russians under Fermor, 26th Aug., 1758.

FROM CÜSTRIN TO STARGARD, 61 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 6 M., 4 M.). The country is flat but pleasing. Numerous unimportant stations. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 219.

FROM CÜSTRIN TO FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, 18½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 50, 1 M. 90, 1 M. 30 pf.). — 18½ M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 236.

The line crosses the *Oder* and the navigable *Warthe*.

80 M. *Landsberg* (**Pasedag's*, R. & L. 1½-3½ M.; **Krone*, R., L., & A. 1½-3½ M.; *Goldnes Lamm*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 30,500 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the *Warthe*. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenched commands pleasant views.

At (116 M.) *Kreuz* (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to *Stettin* and *Posen* diverge (see p. 219).

153 M. *Schneidersmühl* (*Goldener Löwe*; *Central*), a town with 17,100 inhab., was seriously injured by a strong spring which burst

forth suddenly in 1893. It is the junction for branch-lines to *Posen*, *Neu-Stettin*, *Stolp*, *Konitz* (see below), and *Belgard* (p. 219), to *Zollbrück* and *Rügenwalde* (p. 220), and to *Callies*. The direct line to (266 M.) *Dirschau* (p. 222) also diverges here, passing several unimportant stations, of which *Konitz* (**Priebe*), junction for the Central Pomeranian Line from *Ruhnow* (p. 219), need alone be mentioned.

FROM SCHNEIDERHÜL TO INSTERBURG, 272 M., railway in 10-11½ hrs. (fares 35 M. 60, 26 M. 50, 17 M. 60 pf.). — To (54 M.) *Bromberg*, see p. 222. — Beyond (86 M.) *Thorn* station the train crosses the *Vistula* by a massive iron bridge to (86 M.) the town of *Thorn*.

Thorn (*Thorner Hof*), well spoken of; *Schwarzer Adler*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, D. 2 M.; *Victoria*; *Drei Kronen*; *Artushof Restaurant*, *Schlittenhaus*, with garden, with 30,300 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance, on the *Vistula*. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793. The handsome *Rathaus* of the 15th, 16th, and 18th cent. contains a small museum (open daily 12-1; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun.) on the first floor (*Restaurant in the massive vaulted *Rathskeller*). On 7th Dec., 1724, the burgomaster *Rösner* and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the *Rathaus* by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). It is commemorated by a small monument in the court of the *Rathaus*. The new *Post Office*, opposite the *Rathaus*, is built in the same style as the latter. At the corner of the market-place is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at *Thorn* (*Copernicus-Str.* 168) in 1473 (his grave is at *Frauenburg*, see p. 280). The *Schiefe Thurm* (i. e. leaning tower) and the old *Schloss* (erected in 1280, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* has been restored. The *Church of St. John*, an imposing edifice of 1231-60, possesses nave and aisles of equal height and an unusually low choir; the 1st chapel to the right contains a monument to *Copernicus*, and an antique brazen font, with an illegible inscription; in the choir is the fine monumental brass (1360) of Burgomaster *Johann von Soest* and his wife (sacristan, *Johannis-Str.* 99). The *Marienkirche*, founded seven years later, is a building of the same description, but its effect is somewhat marred by the addition of a gallery, with chapels beneath, in the left aisle. The pulpit, organ, and choir-stalls are good specimens of wood-carving. In a recess to the left of the high-altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died in *Thorn* (sacristan in the court). The *Church of St. James* is a handsome brick edifice of 1309, with a curious E. gable; fine carvings in the interior. The *War Monument*, at the end of *Kulmer-Strasse*, is a peculiar structure of coloured bricks and terracotta. — From *Thorn* to *Warsaw*, express in 7¼ hrs., see *Baedeker's Russland*; to *Posen*, see p. 240.

Various small stations. — 272 M. *Insterburg*, see p. 236.

FROM THORN TO MARIENBURG, 85 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 30, 5 M. 60 pf.). Several insignificant stations. From (28 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.) *Culm* (*Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 229), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — 31 M. *Graudenz* (*Treptow*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Gold. Löwe*), with 24,200 inhab., a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Vistula*, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowice* (p. 222) and (12½ M.) *Jablonowo*. — 60 M. *Marienwerder* (*Heitner*, R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾ M.; *Hintz*; *Magdeburg*), a town of 9200 inhab., and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233 and was at first the seat of the bishops of Pomesania (W. Pomerania). The Peace of *Thorn* (1466) left it in the hands of the Order. It possesses many architectural monuments of the 13-14th cent., including a *Cathedral* and a **Schloss* with two towers (*Dansiger*). The former, begun

in 1343, is a handsome Gothic building, recently restored. A good survey of the church may be had from the gallery in the choir. In a chapel to the left of the choir is the "Tomb of Graf von der Gröben (d. 1689), who was an admiral under the Great Elector; the reliefs refer to the Elector's colonizing efforts on the W. coast of Africa. The 'Wetaki-Platz,' near the castle, commands a fine view. — 85 M. *Marienburg*, see p. 229.

Beyond Schneidemühl the Bromberg line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations.

207 M. *Bromberg* (*Lengning's; Moritz; Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Brahe*, with 46,400 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the *Vistula* and the *Oder*, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick adorns the market-place. The *Wiesmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal. — From *Bromberg* to *Posen*, see p. 240.

The line follows the course of the *Vistula*, at a distance of 4-6 M. from it. 239 M. *Laskowitz*, the junction of a line to *Graudenz* (see p. 224).

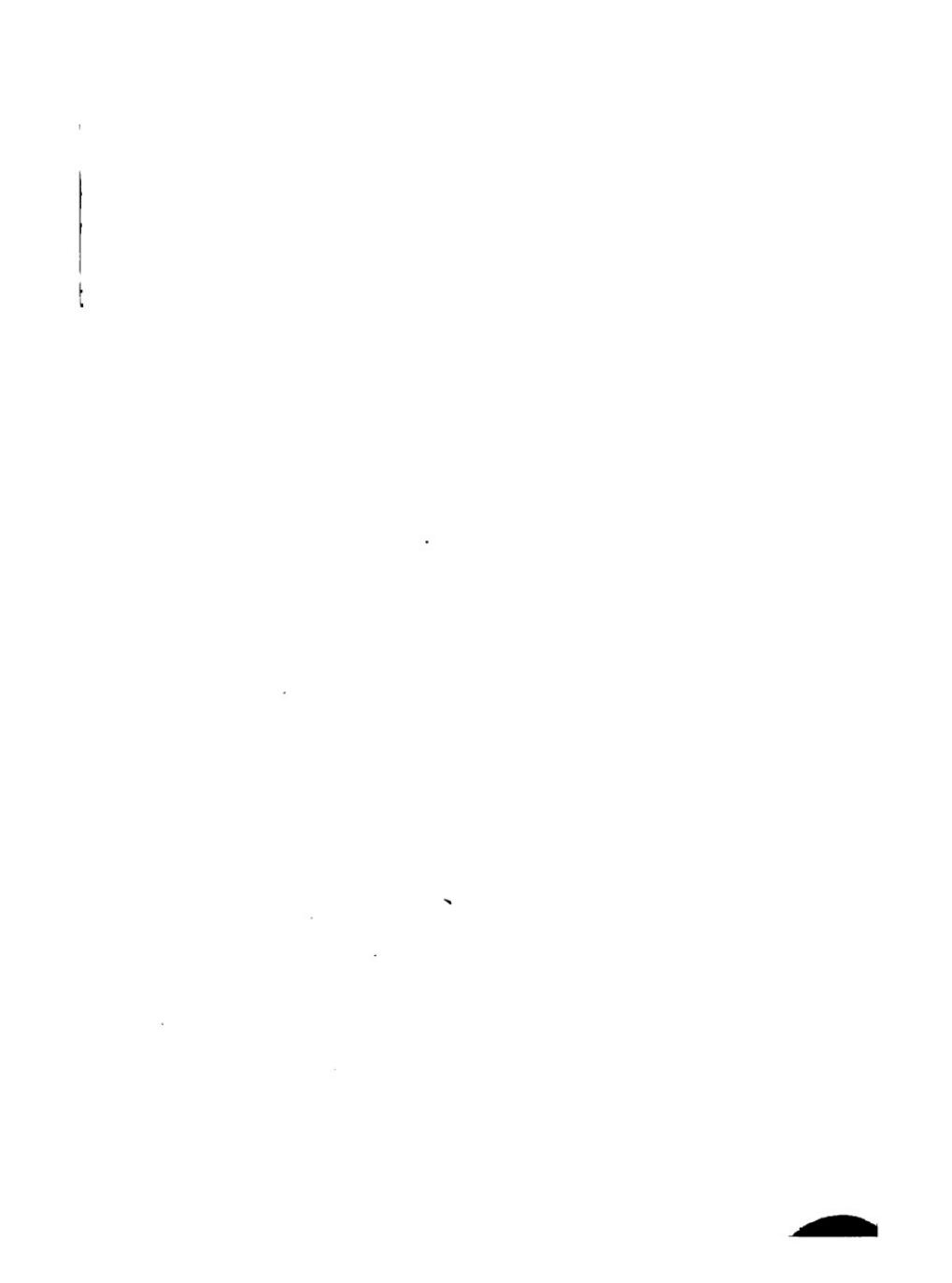
274 M. *Pelplin*, the residence of the Bishop of Culm, has a fine cathedral. The train crosses the *Ferse*.

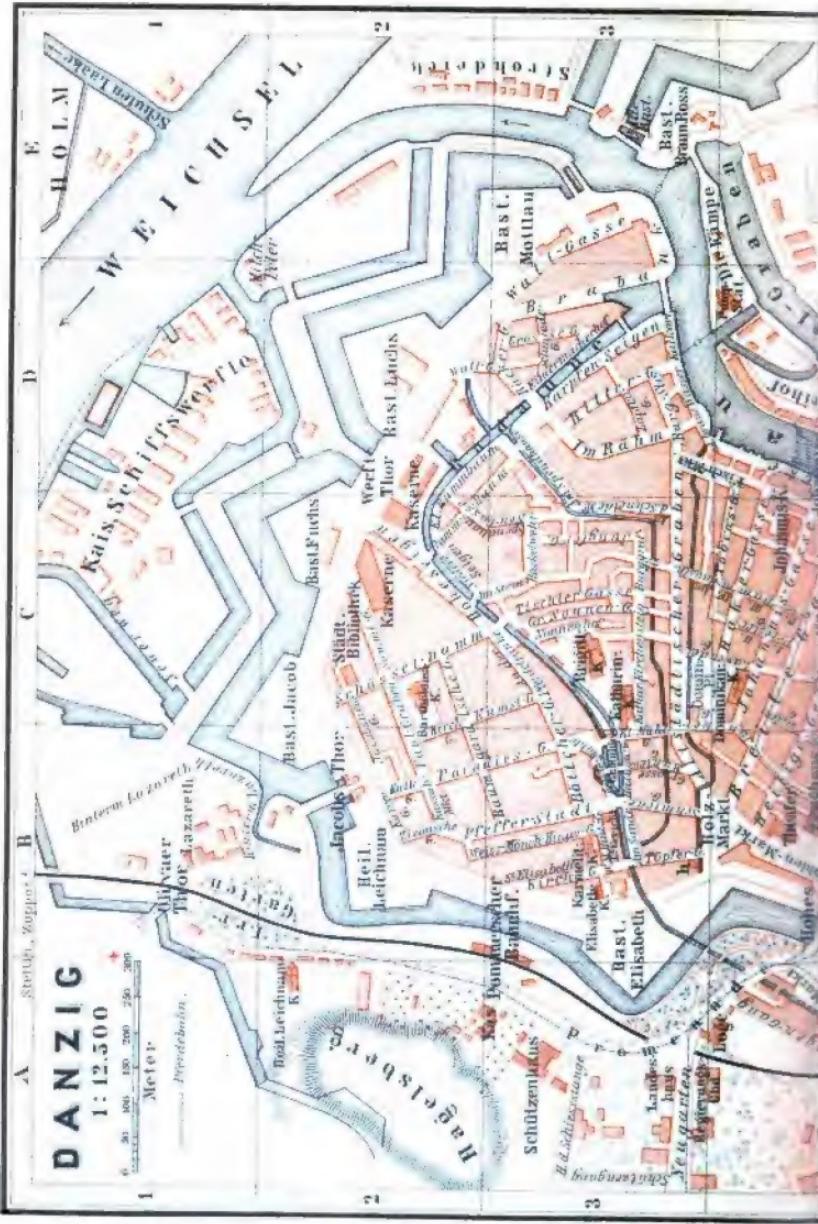
286 M. *Dirschau* (*Kronprinz*, well spoken of; *Stadt Danzig; Railway Restaurant*), a town of 11,700 inhab., where the *Vistula* is crossed by means of a handsome *Railway Bridge*, built in 1888-90. Railway to *Königsberg*, see R. 27. — From (299½ M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in 2 hrs. to (25 M.) *Carthaus* (*Bergmann*), situated in a wooded and hilly lake-district, with an old Carthusian monastery. The *Thurmberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther to the S., is one of the highest hills between the *Harz* and *Ural Mts.*

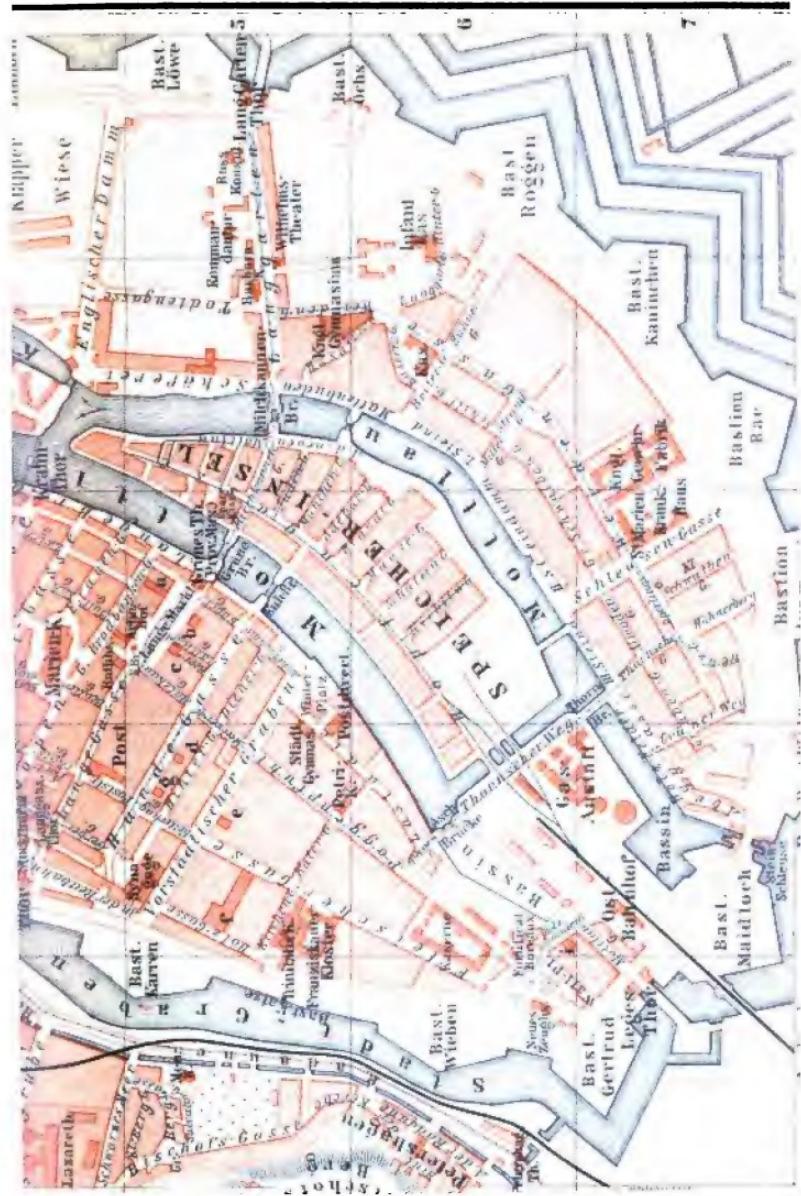
305 M. *Dantsic*. — Arrival. There are two railway-stations at Dantsic, the *Prussian E. Railway Station* at the *Legethor* (Pl. B, 7), for the line to Dirschau (Berlin), *Marienburg*, and *Königsberg* (see above and R. 27), and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Station* outside the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 2, 3), for the line to *Neufahrwasser* and to *Oliva*, *Zoppot*, *Stettin*, and *Berlin* (see p. 228 and R. 26). A *Central Station* is in progress.

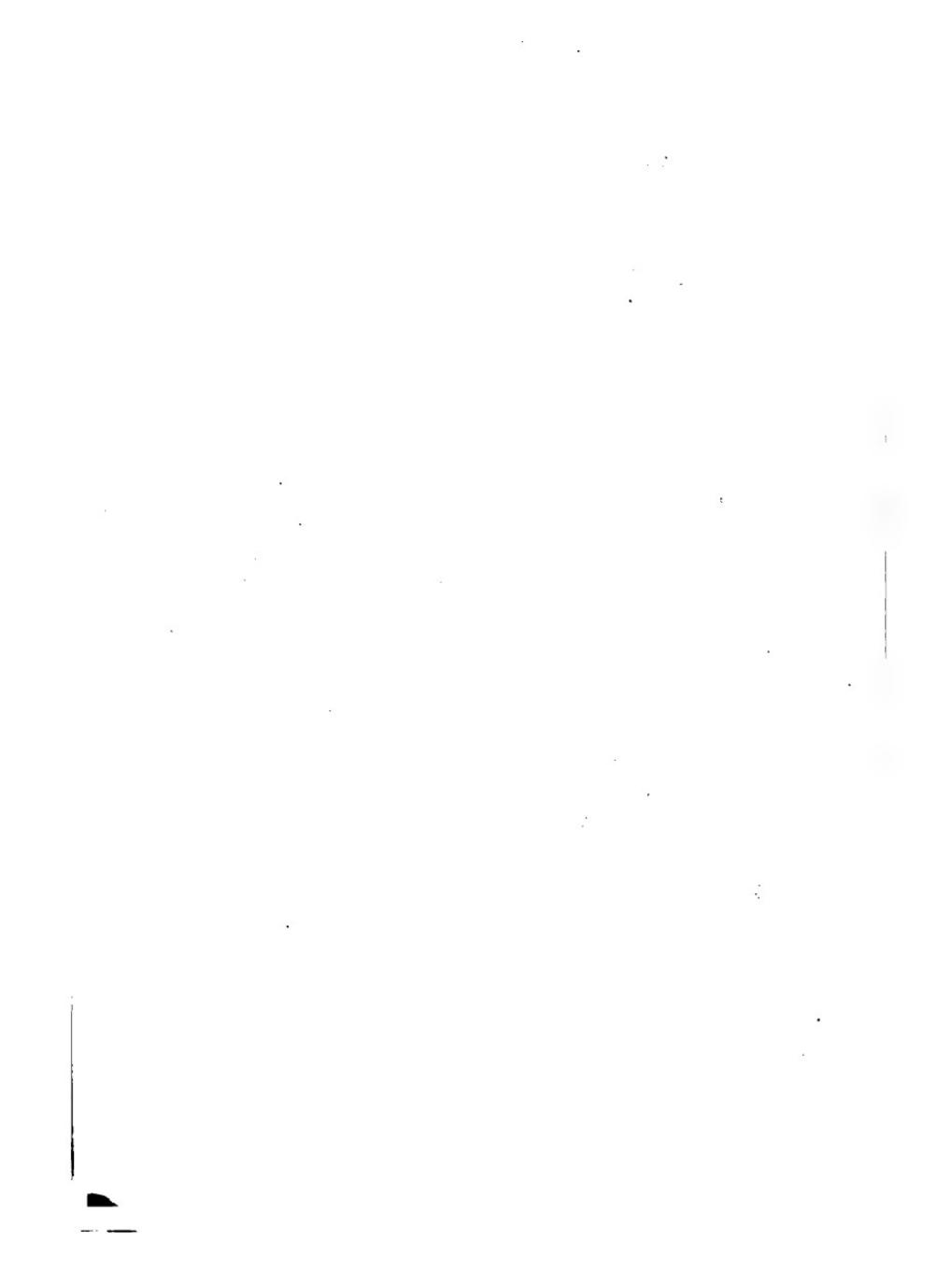
Hotels (none of them quite first-class; bedrooms often poor). — "HÔTEL DU NORD" (Pl. b; C, 5), Langemarkt 19, R., L., & A. 1½-3, D. 2, omn. ¾ M., B. 80 pf.; ENGLISCHES HAUS (Pl. a; C, 5), Langemarkt 30, R., L., & A. 2-4½ M., B. 80 pf., D. 2½ M., once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; WALTHEER'S (Pl. d; B, 5), Hundegasse 26, R., L., & A. 2-3 M., BERLIN (Pl. e; B, 5), Vorstädtischer Graben 18, both well spoken of; DREI MOHREN (Pl. f; B, 5), Holzgasse 28; THORN, Reitbahn (Pl. B, 4); SCHIEBEBANT (Pl. g; B, 5), Hundegasse 17, R., L., & A. 2-3 M., B. 80 pf.; ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. c; D, 5), Langemarkt 13, with restaurant; PRUSSISCHER HOF, Junkergasse 7, R. 1½ M., well spoken of; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. h; B, 3), Holzmarkt 12, R. from 1½ M.; KINDER (Pl. i; B, 6), Holzschniedegasse 7, near the E. Railway Station; STERN, Heumarkt 4, near the Hohe-Thor Station, R., L., & A. 1½-2 M.

Restaurants. "Rathskeller," in the Artushof; *Denzer*, Langemarkt 16; *Aycke*, Hundegasse 127, good cuisine. — Beer, *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, Ketterhagasse (Pl. B, 6); *Kiesau*, *Zum Luftdichten*, *Bürgerbräu*, all in the Hundegasse; *Hôtel St. Petersburg*, see above; *Englisches Haus*, see above; *Junkerhof*, *Küster*, Brothbänkengasse. — Cafés. *Zur Börse*, Langemarkt 9; *Central*, Lange-









gasse; *Weichbrot*, Halbe Allée. — *Gemütersärgen*, Grönensberg, No. 12, and *A Porta*, No. 8, Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), open Sept. to April, parquet 2½ or 2, first circle 3 and 2½ M.; *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. E, 5), Langgarten 31, outside the Grüne Thor, with theatrical performances, concerts, etc.

Amber. *Zummer*, Langebrücke 69 and Langegasse 10, and others. — *Goldwasser*, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Sydnam Dirck Hekker, Breitegasse 52, and others. — *Photographs.* *Kuhn*, Reitbahn 7 (Pl. B, 4).

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. ¾, 3 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1¼ M.; boxed 26 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the town*, not exceeding 20 min., ½, ¾, 1 M.; not exceeding ½ hr., ¾, 1, 1½ M.; under ¾ hr., 1, 1½, 1½ M. — To the *Jschken-Thal Road at Langfuhr*, 1½, 1½, 1¾ M.; *Zinglershöhe, Jschken-Thal*, 1½, 1½, 2 M.; *Newfahrwasser*, 2, 2½, 3 M.

Tramways. In the Town (10 pf. per trip): 1. From the Weidengasse to the Legethor and the *E. Railway Station* and Fischmarkt; 2. Weidengasse to the Langemarkt and the *Hohe Thor Railway Station*; 3. Langgarter Thor to the Langemarkt and Hohe Thor Station. — *To the Suburbs:* 4. From the Langemarkt to *Langfuhr* (p. 228; 20 pf.), every ½ hr. in the morning, and every 10 min. in the afternoon; 5. From the Heumarkt to *Ohra* (see Map; 20 pf.); every ½ hr.; 6. From the Heumarkt to *Schildlitz* (p. 228), every ½ hr.

Steamboats to *Newfahrwasser* and the *Westerplatte* (p. 228), hourly in the morning, every ½ hr. or oftener in the afternoon, 25 pf. (starting from the quay outside the Johannisthor, Pl. D, 4), and going on (in calm weather) to *Zoppot* (50 pf.; p. 228), thrice a day; to *Husibudz* (p. 228) hourly, to *Pitschendorf* and *Newführ* (p. 228) every 4 hrs. (from the quay at the Grüne Thor, Pl. C, 5). — There is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Słettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post & Telegraph Office, cor. of the Langgasse and Postgasse (Pl. B, 4).

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at the * *Westerplatte*, *Zoppot* (p. 228), *Brösien*, and *Weicheimünde* (p. 228). Steamboats and railways, see above and p. 228. — *Warm Baths.* *Janzen*, Vorstädtischer Graben 34.

Consuls. British, *H. T. Carew-Hunt, Esq.* (consul); *Ed. A. Grandt, Esq.* (vice-consul). — American, *Herr Philipp Albrecht* (consular agent). — *LLOYD's AGENT*, *John Gibsons*.

Chief Attractions. Langemarkt and Langgasse, Rathhaus, Artushof, Marienkirche, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), and excursion to the Johannisberg (p. 228) or Westerplatte (p. 228).

Dantsic, or *Dansig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 125,600 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, the capital of the province of W. Prussia, a strong fortress, the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The *Mottlau* flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The *Radaune* enters the town by an artificial channel near the *Hohe Thor*, and then separates the *Altstadt* from the *Rechtstadt*.

Dantsic first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the Duchy of *Pomerellen*. In 1308 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1308 the citizens of *Dantsic* joined the Hanseatic League (p. 194) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern

kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the Order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle threw off the yoke in 1466. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the Altstadt, placed itself as a 'free city' under the protection of the king of Poland. In this anomalous position it enjoyed extensive privileges, and absorbed almost the entire trade of Poland. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Dantsic remained in the possession of the French until it was surrendered in 1814 by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-facades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses possessed till quite recently many traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various kinds. (*Herr Geldstaedt*, Langemarkt 18, possesses an interesting collection, which he willingly shows to strangers.) — The removal of the picturesque town walls, now in progress, will materially change the general aspect of the city and give space for the construction of broad modern streets.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 16 ft., admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic is very extensive, and the vast magazines on the *Speicherinsel* (p. 223) can contain 2½ million bushels. The timber-trade is also very considerable. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen.

The *RECHTSTADT* is the most interesting quarter. The **Lange-markt* and **Langgasse* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) form a single broad street

intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th century, many of which, till within the last few years, were provided with '*Beischläge*' (p. 224). The *Steffen House*, Langemarkt 41, is among the most striking (1609).

The handsome **Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Langemarkt, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (146 ft.) has a graceful spire, which was added in 1559-61; the figure at the top is King Sigismund Augustus of Poland.

The Interior, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 80 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours.

GROUNDFLOOR. To the left is the *Sommer-Rathsstube*, or red council chamber, with a finely carved doorway of 1593, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1596, which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1588. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Rathsstube), are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style; the mural paintings date from 1611. To the right on the groundfloor is the old hall of the 'Wette', the (modern) groined vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious spiral staircase of oak (18th cent.) ascends to the **FIRST FLOOR**, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Rathsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1694; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), and the handsome *Study* of the burgomaster (formerly the chapel). On the 2nd floor are the *Municipal Archives*.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast at Augsburg in 1633.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the **Artushof*, or *Junkerhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1479-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade, added in 1552, are medallion portraits of the Emp. Charles V. and his son Don John of Austria.

The ***HALL** (generally open in the forenoon, entrance by the adjoining house on the left; business-hours 11-2), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1480, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by Möller, 1602; Madonna by Stech; Acteon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by Stech; Siege of the Marienburg in 1458 (p. 229); Departure of mediæval warriors, a small, but good picture; frieze representing the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), etc. By the end-wall, Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner (18th cent.).

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor* (Pl. C, 5; outside of which is the Lange Brücke, p. 24), which contains the natural history and archaeological collections of the *West Prussian Provincial Museum* (strangers admitted on application). Opposite, on the Speicherinsel, rises the handsome Renaissance build-

ing of the *Sparkasse* (savings-bank; Pl. C, 5). — To the S. in the *Winter-Platz* (Pl. C, 5), with flower-beds and a monumental *Fountain*, are the *General Post Office* and the *Städtische Gymnasium*. The *Langgasse* ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1612. The *Guard House* adjoining was formerly a guild-house. Opposite is the lofty *Stockthurm* (1346 and 1508), now a military workshop, adjoining which is the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 4), a huge fortified gateway erected in 1586-88, in the Italian Renaissance style, and restored in 1884. — The *Synagogue*, built in 1886-87, is in the street called *An der Reitbahn* (Pl. B, 4).

In the neighbouring *Kohlen-Markt* is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1602-5, in the Flemish Renaissance style, with gables and towers. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome.

The new *Landeshaus* for West Prussia, in the *Neugarten* (Pl. A, 3), outside the *Hohe Thor*, and the *Government Offices* opposite are both in the Italian Renaissance style.

The **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 4), founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between 1400 and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied groined vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (open free on Sun. and festivals, 8.30-9.30 and 1.30-2; on weekdays on application to the sacristan, *Trinitatiskirchengasse* 5).

Gothic **HIGH-ALTAR*, executed in 1511-18 by *Michael* of Augsburg, who had settled in Dantsic, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Two fine brass candelabra of 1517. The architectural crowning was removed in 1844, but was restored by *Wendler* in 1870. The whole altar is 60 ft. in height. Behind the altar and in the aisles are large STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS, presented by *Frederick William IV.* in 1844, the first works of the Berlin establishment. The large group of the CRUCIFIXION under the rood-arch is an admirable work from the end of the 15th cent. Adjoining the altar is a CIMORIUM, formerly gilded. The chapel of the 11,000 virgins (8. aisle, near the choir) contains a large CRUCIFIX, carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Capelle in the N. aisle contains the LAST JUDGEMENT, the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, by *Memling* of Bruges; on the outside of the wings, the donor and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper, probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473, however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was captured by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and the picture was presented by the ship-owners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. — Large FONT, cast at Utrecht in 1583. Two well-executed CANDLABRA in brass, in the nave. — The ERINHOLDS-CAPELLE, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 and good pictures by the Master of the Death of the Virgin (Cologne). The ALLERHEILIGEN-CAPELLE, to the N.E. of the font, contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. — In front of the Schuhmacher-Capelle is interred the poet Martin Opitz, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The TOWER (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's is the *Frauengasse* (Pl. C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are the most characteristic in the town.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), said to have been erected before 1300, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity Church* (Pl. B, 5), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly-decorated, triple W. gable, seen to best advantage from the Promenade outside the Hohe Thor. — Adjoining St. Catharine's is the *Grosse Mühle*, with the dilapidated but interesting *Müllergewerkehaus*. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3), are the *Law Courts*.

Adjoining the Trinity Church is the handsome old "Franciscan Monastery" (Pl. B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., restored in 1872. It contains the *Town Museum*, open to the public on Sun. and (in summer) Wed., 11-2, free; on other days, except Sat., 10-3, adm. 1½ M. for 1-6 persons.

The Ground Floor, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine Cloisters are occupied by a Museum of *Dantsic Antiquities*, casts, and the art-industrial collections of the Provincial Industrial Museum. The First Floor contains casts from the antique. On the Second Floor a series of well-lighted rooms contain the public *Pictura Gallery*, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt* (of Dantsic), Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Calame*, Palermo; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Rob. Reinick* (of Dantsic), Three Italian landscapes; *Bendemann*, Portrait of Rob. Reinick; *E. Meyerheim* (Dantsic), Genre-scene; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the former), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme, released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Meyer* of *Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre-scenes; *Von Kamecke*, *Von Katzenreuth*, *Elsäser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. (the inscriptions on the pictures make up for the want of a catalogue). — The exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein also take place here.

The *Kabrun Gallery*, formerly at the Handels-Akademie, but now placed here, consists of about 350 works, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and over 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts.

The old *Jacobskirche* (Pl. C, 2), Schüsseldamm 62, the tower of which is now surmounted by the spire of the old Jacobsthör, contains the *Municipal Library* (open 2-5 in summer, 2-4 in winter).

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. — *View of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bischofshöhe* (inn), at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofseberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 226). To the left rises the *Hagelsberg* (Pl. A, 2).

The *Environs of Dantsic (see Map) are more picturesque than those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway.

MOUTH OF THE VISTULA. By *Steamboat* (p. 223; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *Railway* (p. 222; $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 45, 90 pf.)

The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and enters the Vistula immediately after the first station. Passing the *Imperial Shipbuilding Yard* (apply to gate-keeper) and the new *Schichau Building Yard* for iron-clads on the left, and the fortified island of *Holm* on the right, it reaches *Weichselmünde*, a fortress and fishing-village, with a sea-bathing resort a little way off. Nearly opposite *Weichselmünde* lies *Neufahrwasser*, the next station, the deep-water port of Dantsic. The steamer then goes on to the *Westerplatte* (*Curhaus*), an excellent bathing-place, with a pier, 900 yds. long. Restaurant with garden near the landing-place. View from the *Strandhalle* (restaurant), and from the 'Kaiserteg', which projects into the sea in front. Near the station is a large lighthouse. — To the W. is *Brösen*, a small bathing-place.

The EXCURSION TO HEUBUDE AND NEUFÄHR is also most conveniently made by *Steamboat* (p. 228). The village of *Heubude* (*Specht's Restaurant*) is prettily situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Dantsic, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. About 1 M. to the N. (very sandy path) lie large irrigation-fields, where the sewage of Dantsic is utilized. — At *Neufahr*, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*EXCURSION TO LANGFUHR, OLIVA, AND ZOPPOT by the Stettin Railway (R. 25), or by tramway, the latter starting at the Langemarkt (Pl. C, 5). Also pleasant walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to Oliva via *Schüllitz* (view from the *Weinberg Inn*, *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langfahr* (*Tietz's Hotel*), a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected with the *Oliva Gate* by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the 'Johannisberg' (on the slope of which is the 'Zieglershöhe' inn), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Dantsic itself are visible) and sea, with the lighthouse on the promontory of *Hela* to the left. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jäschken-Thal* (*Schröder's Inn*).

At stat. *Oliva* (**Thierfeld; Schweizerhaus Restaurant*, at the foot of the *Karlsberg*), a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of *Langfahr*, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1828, the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish (sacristan in the yard to the right; adm. 1 M. for 1-4 persons). In the aisle immediately to the left of the entrance is the tomb of the Von Koss family. Good 15th cent. carving on one of the choir-stalls in the left transept. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pomerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660; the documents were deposited beneath a black marble slab in the cloisters. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the property of the crown, possesses a beautiful "Garden."

The **Karlsberg* (350 ft.), immediately at the back of *Oliva*, is a favourite point of view. The survey from the tower (adm. 10 pf.) of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing that from the *Johannisberg*.

Zoppot (**Curhaus*, on the beach, pens. 7 M.; *Kaiserhof; Strand-Hotel; Victoria, Pommerscher Hof*, near the station), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königs-Höhe*, all good points of view. — The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of *Zoppot* and of another bay farther to the N., formed by the *Oahöfer Spitze*.

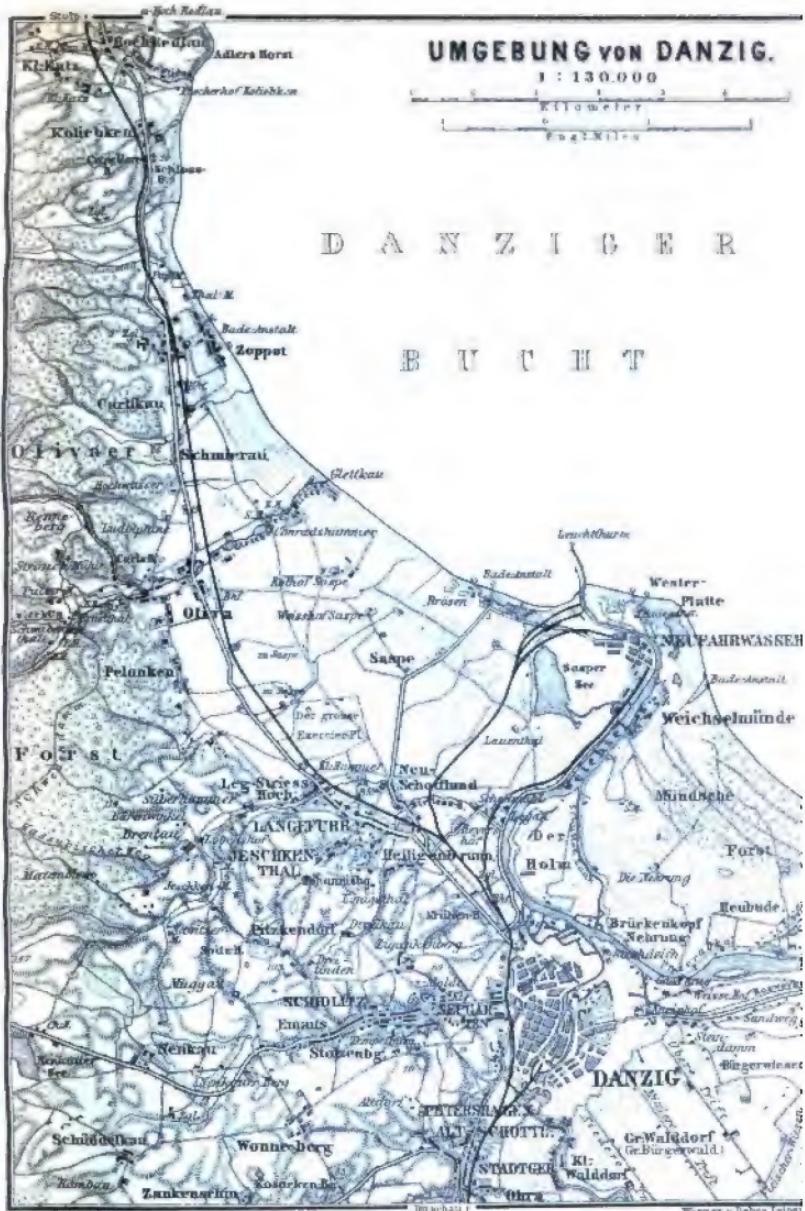
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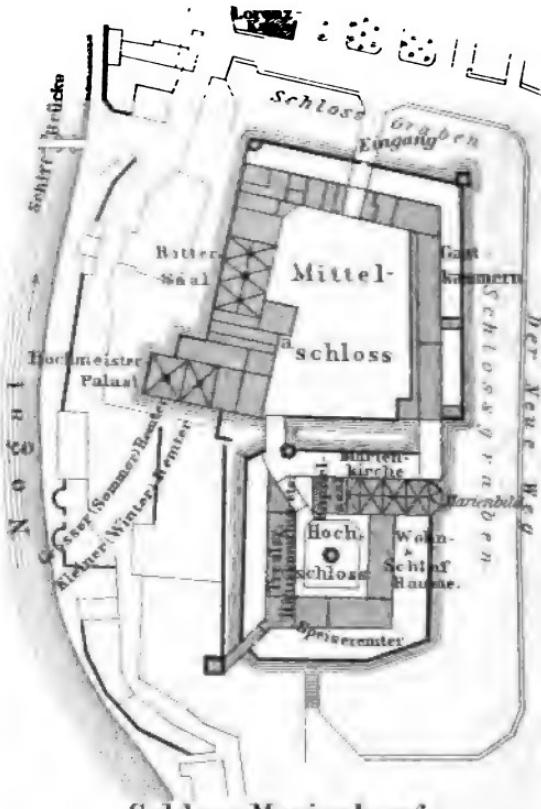
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D A N Z I G E R

B U T H T





27. From Dirschau (*Berlin*) to Königsberg.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 13 *M* 10, 9 *M* 80, 6 *M* 60 pf.; express fares 14 *M* 70, 10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 60 pf.). — From Berlin to Königsberg (sleeping-cars), 385 M., express in 10 hrs. (fares 63 *M* 50, 39 *M* 70, 27 *M* 80 pf.). From Danzig to Königsberg, 120 M., express in 3½ hrs. (fares 17 *M* 20, 12 *M* 80, 8 *M* 40 pf.).

From Berlin to (264 M.) Dirschau, see R. 26. — After crossing the Vistula by the *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 222, the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the *Nogat*. The station lies outside the town.

11 M. **Marienburg** (**König von Preussen*, plain but comfortable; *Marienburg*, well spoken of; *Gesellschaftshaus Restaurant*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 10,700 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marienthor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street, a small Gothic *Obelisk* commemorates the gallant Burgomaster Blume (beheaded in 1460).

The **SCHLOSS*, the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the left bank of the *Nogat*, with the picturesque town in the foreground) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte*, or *Hoch-Schloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, to the N., of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway-bridge. Principal entrance on the N. side. In front of the *Mittelschloss* rises a *Statue of Frederick the Great*, who annexed this province to Prussia, by Siemering (1877). For admission we apply to the castellan ('Oberschlosswart'; fee 1 *M*, each member of a party 50 pf.).

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1192, began in 1230 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann von Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded about 1280, and in 1309 it became the residence of the Hochmeister. In 1336 *Dietrich von Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich von Kniprode* (1361-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined, partly owing to internal dissensions and partly to the hostility of Poland. After the bloody battle of *Tannenberg* (1410) the greater part of the Teutonic dominions succumbed to the Polish yoke, though the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich von Plauen* (1410-13) successfully resisted a siege. The second peace of Thorn (1466) confirmed to the Poles the possession of the whole of W. Prussia, with the exception of the district of *Marienwerder*. The Grand Master (*Ludwig von Erlichshausen*) escaped to Königsberg, and the Order thenceforth retained only E. Prussia and Pomesania (p. 221), as a fief from the King of Poland. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the *Marienburg* fell into decay, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independ-

ence, the public interest in the building was revived, and the Mittelschloss restored. The Hochschloss was restored in 1882-97.

The "HOCHSCHLOSS," next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, surrounded with cloisters. The lofty tower is crowned with the figure of a knight supporting the vane. In the N. wing is the "*Marienkirche*," a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation. The church is entered by the elegant "Golden Gate" in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior of the choir contains an inlaid Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. To the W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial-vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments. In the W. wing are the *Steward's Apartments*, the dwelling of the *Trester* (treasurer), and the *Kitchen*. — The Knights' *Dormitories* were in the E. wing. The upper story of the S. wing contains the *Konsens-Raum* and *Konvent-Stube*, used as sitting-rooms. An outer and an inner passage ran round the entire building under the roof.

The "MITTELSCHLOSS," adjoining the Hochschloss, forms an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width. The S.W. wing contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master. On the ground-floor are a number of official apartments — the treasurer's room, council-room, archives, etc. On the first floor a long passage leads to the "*Master's Great Hall*," the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* is also borne by a single column of granite. The windows display the arms of the Grand Masters. The *Chapel* contains a few old pictures, and the adjoining *Apartment* among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the "*Ritter-Saal*," or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. Stained-glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The *Battlements* of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast *Cellars* are also worthy of inspection.

The VORSBURG (p. 229) included the stables, workshops, and other out-buildings, of which the *Korwan*, or armoury, has alone been restored.

A railway runs from Marienburg to Warsaw via *Deutsch-Eylau* and *Mlawa* (see Baedeker's *Russland*). — From Marienburg to *Thorn*, see p. 222.

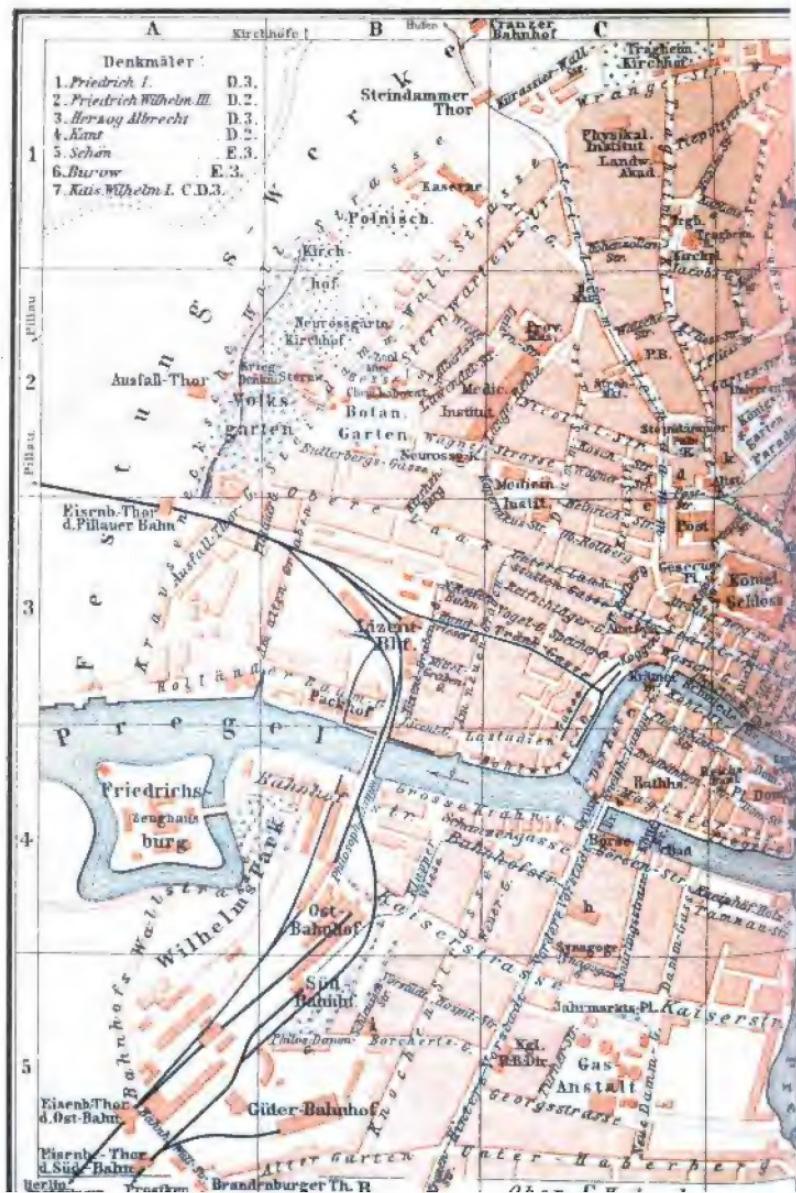
28½ M. Elbing (**Königlicher Hof*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 M; *Stadt Berlin*), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 45,800 inhab. and large ship-building yards, somewhat resembles Dantsic in the older parts, but contains nothing of special interest. The groundfloor of the Rathhaus contains a small museum. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* has been skilfully restored. *Vogelsang*, *Panklau*, and the old monastery of *Cadinen* (carr. in 2 hrs.) are among the finest points in the beautiful environs. There is regular communication by steam-boat with Dantsic (8 hrs.) and Königsberg (via *Pillau*, 9 hrs.).

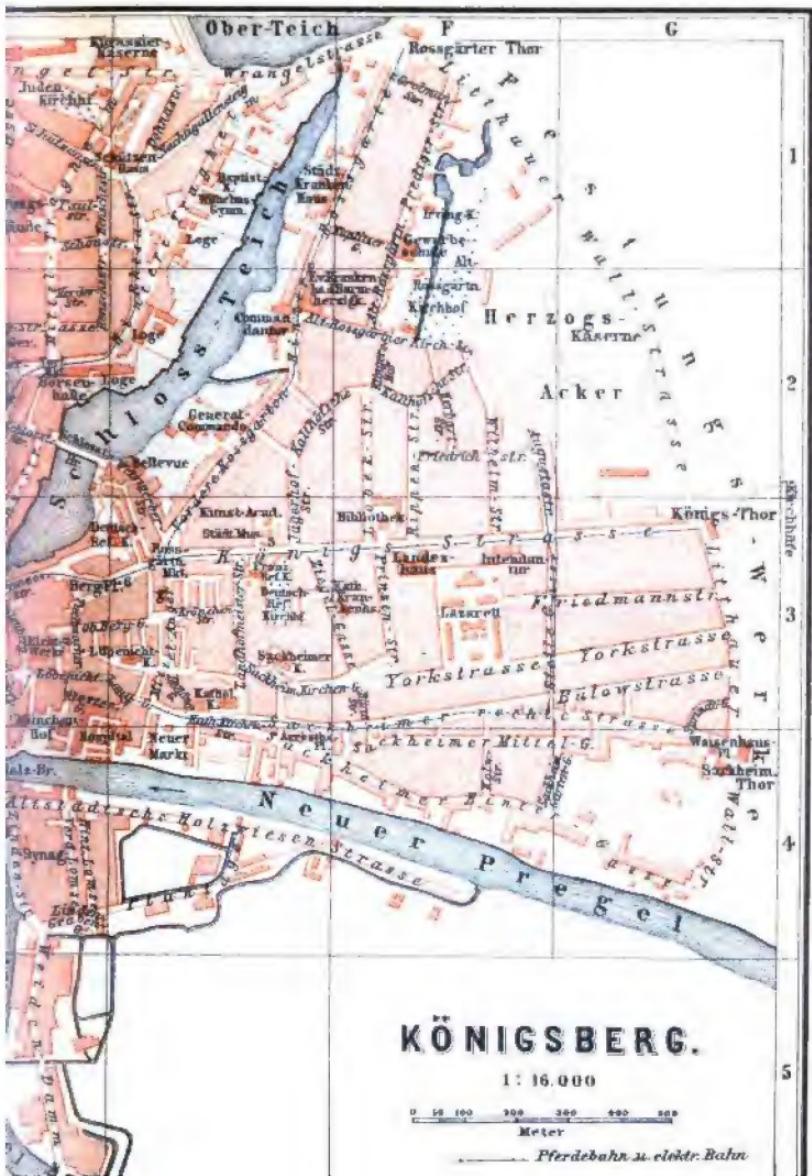
The train now describes a wide circuit, so as to avoid the hills to the E. of the Haff. **63 M. Braunsberg** (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a town with 12,000 inhab., on the *Passarge*.

From Braunsberg, diligence thrice daily in 1¼ hr. to (7 M.) the small town of *Frauenburg* (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with a fine Gothic **Cathedral* of the 14th century. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 221) died here as a canon in 1543.

101 M. Königsberg. — *Arrival.* Cab-numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1). — There are four railway-stations: 1. *Ostbahnhof* (Pl. B, 4), for







Berlin, Insterburg, Eydtkuhnen, and Tilsit; 2. *Südbahnhof* (Pl. B, 6), for Thora and Prostken; 3. *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), for Pillau; 4. *Cranzer-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1), for Cranz.

Hoteis (hardly any first-class). *DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. a; D, 3), Theater-Str., R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 M.; HÔTEL DE PRÈS (Pl. b; C, 4), Kneiphöfische Langgasse 60, B., L., & A. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 2½ M., with restaurant, well spoken of; GERMANIA (Pl. k; D, 2), Tragheimer Kirch-Str. 86; KÖNIGLICHER Hof (Pl. c; C, 4), Kneiphöfische Langgasse 26; BERLIN (Pl. d; C, 2), Steindamm; HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. e; C, 2, 3), Steindamm 117; SCHWAN (Pl. g; E, 3), Mittelanger 28; KRONPRINZ VON Preußen (Pl. h; C, 4), Vordere Vorstadt; SANSSOUCI (Pl. i; B, 5), near the stations.

Restaurants. *Theatre Restaurant, in the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2), with garden; *Centralhalle, in front of the theatre; Germania, see above; Hochmeister, Schloss-Str.; Königlicher Hof, see above; Börsen-Restaurant, in the Exchange (p. 284); Bellevue, on the Schlossteich, with garden; Hôtel de Berlin (see above); Hôtel de Prusse (see above). — Wine. Jäusek, Kneiphöfische Langgasse 10; Spriggi, Kneiphöfische Langgasse 4; Elmer, Altstädtische Berg-Str. 2; Skibbe, Kneiphöfische Langgasse 16; Blut-Gericht, in the Schlosshof (p. 282), good wines. — Cafè. Bauer, Parade-Platz and Theater-Str.; Confectioners. Zappa, Französische-Str. 14; Pionda, Kneiphöfische Langgasse 8; Steiner, Junker-Str.; at these the best 'marchpane', a specialty of Königsberg (ca. 4 M. per kil. = 2 M. per lb.).

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2), open in winter only; Luisenhöhe, Tivoli, theatres of varieties. — Exhibitions of Paintings. Hübner & Matz, Parade-Platz 5; Bon, Junker-Str. 7.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Post-Str.

Baths. Preussen-Bad (Pl. P B; C, 2), Steindamm 43. River Baths at the Köttel-Brücke (Pl. C, 4); swimming baths at the Oberteich, outside the Rossärtner-Thor (Pl. F 1).

Cabs: 1 pers. 80, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M. per drive; per ½ hr. 90 pf., 1 M., 1 M. 10, 1 M. 20 pf.; each ¼ hr. more 35, 40, 45, 50 pf. Fare-and-a-half from 10 to 11 p.m., double fare from 11 p.m. to 7 (8 in winter) a.m. Luggage 50 pf.

Tramways (partly electric) in various directions (see Plan).

Steamboats: to Elbing, via Pillau, twice weekly in 8 hrs., 3 or 2 M.; to Memel, via Tapiau and Labiau, twice weekly, in 14 hrs., 4½, 3 M., or from Cranz (see p. 235); to Tilsit, thrice weekly in 12 hrs., 4½, 3 M.; to Danzig, etc.

Amber Wares. Liedtke, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

U. S. Consular Agent, Herr Conrad H. Gädke. — British Vice-Consul, Ed. A. E. Hay, Esq.

Chief Attractions. Palace, Monuments of Kant, Frederick I., Frederick William III., Emp. William I., and Albert I., University, Stadt-Museum, Cathedral, and Exchange.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 172,000 inhab. and a garrison of 7000 men, lies on undulating ground on the Pregel, 4½ M. from its influx into the Frische Haff. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the Altstadt (p. 234), the Kneiphof (p. 234), and the Löbenicht (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). To these have now been added the former suburbs of Sackheim, Rossgarten, Tragheim, etc. Königsberg is an important fortress, with a girdle of twelve outlying forts. Its trade and shipping have somewhat fallen off in recent years; the larger vessels are obliged to unload at Pillau, but a ship-canal is in progress. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges ('Reisekähne' or 'Wittinnen').

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally *King Ottocar of Bohemia* (1256). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 229) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1807 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein, W. von Humboldt, York*, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder, Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The Palace (Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was frequently altered in the 16-18th centuries. It now contains the apartments of the royal family (with memorials of Queen Louise, etc.; adm. daily 10-2, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 25 pf.), official dwellings, government-offices, the Archives, and the Prussia Museum.

The W. wing contains the SCHLOSSKIRCHE, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and William I. in 1861 (sacristan, Jägerhof-Str. 6, generally in the church from 10 to 12; fee). The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the 'Landwehr', the names of numerous members of which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious MOSCOWITER-SAAL, one of the largest halls in Germany. — The Blutgericht, in the N. wing, formerly the torture-chamber of the Schloss, is now a wine-room (p. 231). In the N. wing also is the Prussia Museum of prehistoric antiquities, with relics of Kant, etc. (open free on Sun. 11.30-1.30, and on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12; at other times, fee; entr. in the Schloss-Str.).

The Tower, the summit of which is 380 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

Outside the S.W. angle of the palace is a Statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 7), by Reusch (1894). By the N.E. corner is a bronze statue of Albert I. (Pl. 3), first Duke of Prussia (1525), also by Reusch, erected in 1891. The *Statue of Frederick I. (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by Schlüter, was erected in 1801.

The Post Office (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W., and adjoining it is the Altstädtische Kirche (Pl. 13), designed by Schinkel (1839-43), whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity are the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the Theatre, and on the N.W. by the University (p. 233), and embellished with an equestrian Statue of Frederick William III. (Pl. 2) by Kiss, erected in 1851.

Reliefs. 1. Domestic life of the king at Königsberg in 1807-9; 2. The king delivers to Hardenberg the new laws enacted during these years, Scharnhorst and Stein approving; 3. Foundation of the Landwehr in 1813. The 4th and 5th scenes represent the blessings of peace.

To the S.W. in the same Platz is the Monument of Kant (Pl. 4), in bronze, by Rauch, erected in 1864. The house in Prinzessin-Str. (Pl. D, 3) in which Kant lived from 1793 till 1804 has been pulled down.

For a description of Kant's grave, see p. 234. A collection of portraits of Kant may be seen in the bookshop of Gräfe & Unger, in the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 2).

The University, completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by Stüler (castellan in the vestibule, to the right). The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of Duke Albert of Prussia (p. 232), the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melanchthon; above, medallion-portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors. The university is attended by about 700 students.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The SENATE HALL contains a portrait of the late Emp. Frederick III. as rector, by Lauchert, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by Hagemann and Schadow. The adjacent *AULA (adm., 12-4 p.m.) is adorned with frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

The Schlossteichgasse leads from the Königs Garten to the E. to the Schlossteich (Pl. D, E, 3-1), a sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., and is a great ornament to the town, being surrounded by public and private gardens. Ferry 15 pf.; boat per 1/2 hr. for 1-2 pers. 25 pf.

Through the Weissgerbergasse we reach the Rossgärtner Markt (Pl. E, 3). In the Vorder-Rossgarten (No. 49), leading hence to the left, is the Industrial Museum (Sun., 11-1, and Thurs., 10-1). The long KÖNIGS-STRASSE (Pl. E, F, G, 3), with a column to the memory of the Prussian minister Von Schön (Pl. 5), leads to the E. from the Rossgärtner Markt to the Königs-Thor. No. 57, near the monument, is the *Kunst-Akademie*, containing the —

Stadt-Museum (Pl. E, 3), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 M; custodian, Vorder-Rossgarten 30, 1st floor). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 works by old Italian masters, including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, and *Cima da Conegliano*, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: *Jan Steen*, *Jan van Goyen*, *Frans Hals*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 200 PAINTINGS OF MODERN MASTERS, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distress; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses; 174. *Kolbe*, Battle on the Lechfeld; 182. *E. Pistorius*, 181. Village-fiddler; 224. Cellarman by a cask; 182. *E. Le Poitevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, Wreck; 191. *A. Schröder*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stiuke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemais, 1291; *210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*, Sea-pieces; 235. *Ant. Scheffer*, Mourning mother; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; 249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Seizure of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; *252. *Kalckreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; *253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Emp. Henry IV.; *254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achernbach*, Near Scheveningen; *262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher and Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; *264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; *267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the Nunnery of Chiemsee protecting it against plundering soldiers; *278. *Max Schmidt*, Forest-scene; 279. *W. Lindenschmit*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relatives; 283. *Crofts*, Retreat of the French at Gravelotte; *284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene; *285. *Brandt*, Cossacks of the Ukraine; 290. *Scherres*, Cottages on a moor; *291.

Defregger, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution; 297. *E. Bracht*, Cave of St. Saba, in the valley of the Kedron, near Jerusalem; *801. *E. Grützner*, Convent-kitchen; no number, *Marr*, Germany in 1806; *Lembach*, Prince Bismarck. — The right wing contains a *Collection of Casts*.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. F, 3), containing 300,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. of Luther, etc. (open 10-3). — Farther on are the *Landeshaus*, and the *Könige-Thor* (Pl. G, 3), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

The quarter to the S.W. of the Schlossteich is named the *Altstadt*. The *Altstadt Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3) contains a collection of casts and models of the works of L. R. Siemering (b. 1835), a native of Königsberg.

A cube of polished marble in the *Altstädtische Kirchen-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3) marks the site of the altar of the old church and the grave of *Hans Luther* (d. 1575), eldest son of the Reformer.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (sacristan, Dom-Str. 17-19). One of the W. towers is unfinished; the other contains the *Wallenrodt Library* (open Tues. and Frid., 3-4 p.m.).

The *CHOIR*, now disused, contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1668), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city. On the N. side, the tomb of the Chancellor Koskoth. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The *'Stoa Kantiana'* adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (1728-1804). Keeper in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (see below).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a repetition in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 232. On the wall behind is a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, painted in grisaille by *Neide*. On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University*, where Kant lectured, and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral. In the former is the Municipal Library (open Wed. and Sat., 2-4).

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4), a handsome Renaissance building, completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Business hours 12-2; at other times the interior is shown by the custodian. Restaurant in the cellar (p. 231). — At No. 6 Bahnhof-Str. is *Stantien & Becker's Amber Museum* (open on Tues. & Frid., 10-1 and 3-6; for strangers every morning on application). — The *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 4), in Linden-Str., was completed in 1896.

The Observatory (Pl. B, 2), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the Botanical Garden, Bessel-Platz, Nos. 2-3, the valuable Zoological Museum, Sternwarten-Str. 5-6, the Chemical Laboratory, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortress is occupied by the Volksgarten (Pl. A, B, 2), with a Monument for 1870-71. — At No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 2), in the building of the Physikalisch-Ekonomische Gesellschaft, is the Provincial Museum, containing interesting botanic and anthropological collections and prehistoric antiquities (Sun. 11-1, free; at other times apply to the castellan).

In the Mitteltragheim (Pl. D, 1) is the Office of the Provincial Authorities, in the Italian Renaissance style, finished in 1882. On the façade are busts of Duke Albert I. and Emperor William I. In the Hintertragheim (Pl. E, 2, 1) is the Wilhelms-Gymnasium, the aula of which contains wall-paintings by native artists.

Outside the Steindammer Thor (Pl. B, C, 1) are the Physical Institute and the Geological Institute (open in summer on Tues., 4-6). Farther on lie the "Hufen" (tramway), a pretty promenade with pleasure-grounds and villas, and several popular resorts (Zoological Garden; Luisenhöhe, with the Jelchenthal Café; etc.). To the left, in the Luisenwahl, is a medallion of Queen Louise.

Samland.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. Several villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. — The whole of the W. Prussian coast has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the 'Amber Coast'. The amber is usually found among the seaweed, and also dug up on the shore, while diving and dredging are also employed in the search. Fragments $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight are valued at 1s. 6d. to 2s., those of 1lb. at 15*l.* and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed. Königsberg is now the principal depot of this highly-prized antediluvian gum, which is chiefly exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, is now farmed out; visitors therefore are not allowed to pick up fragments on the beach.

From KÖNIGSBERG to PILLAU, 28 M., railway (from the Licent-Bahnhof, Pl. B, 3) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 70, 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90 pf.). — 8 M. *Juditten*, the birthplace of Gottsche (1700-66). From (18 M.) Powayen an excursion (2 hrs.) may be made via (2 M.) Medenau (Stern; carriages for hire) to the *Gallgarben* (365 ft.), the highest point of the Samland; it is crowned with an iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence (1813-14). — From (20 M.) Fischhausen a branch diverges to (11½ M.) Palmnicken, the chief centre of the amber industry (see above). At Leckstein, 2 M. to the W. of Fischhausen, is a "Castle of the Teutonic Order" (1270). — 29 M. Pillau (Deutsches Haus; Brit. vice-consul), a fortress at the mouth of the Frische Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse (3200 inhab.). — Steamboat, see p. 261.

From KÖNIGSBERG to CRANZ, 17½ M., railway (from the Cranzer Bahnhof, Pl. C, 1) in 1 hr. (fares 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.). — Cranz or Cranzenkuhren (*Grosses Logierhaus*, Ostsee-Hotel, etc.; numerous pensions at 4-5 M. per day), at the S. end of the Kurische Nehrung, is the most frequented watering-place on the Samland coast. — Other Samland resorts are Nenkuhren, Rauschen, and Wärnicken. — The Kurische Nehrung is a narrow

strip of sand, separating the Kurische Haff from the Baltic and extending to (60 M.) Memel. Its sand-dunes, sometimes attaining a height of 250 ft., tend constantly to migrate from W. to E.; but government is now endeavouring, at great cost, to prevent their shifting by planting them with trees. A few of the sparse population still speak Kurish, a dialect of the Lettish tongue. — A good steamboat plies daily in summer from Cransbeck (near Cranz) to Memel (see below), calling at Schwarzort, a sea-bathing resort whence interesting excursions may be made among the dunes.

FROM KÖNIGSBURG TO MEMEL, 148 M. Railway to Insterburg (57 M.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 M. 20, 5 M. 40, 3 M. 60 pf.; express 8 M. 10 pf., 6 M., 4 M. 20 pf.); from Insterburg to Memel (90 M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 M. 80, 8 M. 90, 5 M. 90 pf.). Steamer, see p. 231.

57 M. Insterburg (*Deutsches Haus*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Kronprinz von Preussen*), an industrial town with 25,500 inhab., on the Pregel, where the line to Tilsit and Memel turns to the N. — From Insterburg to (89 M.) *Eydtkuhnen* (Welter; *Hôtel de Russie*), the Prussian frontier-station, by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.; thence via Kowno and Dünaburg to (557 M.) St. Petersburg by express in 24 hrs. (see Baedeker's *Russland*). — From Insterburg to Lyck, 74 M., railway in 4 hrs. — From Insterburg to Thorn, see p. 224.

90 M. Tilsit (**Hôtel de Russie*, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 2 M.; **Prinz Wilhelm*; *Kaiserhof*), a town with 28,200 inhab., on the Memel. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions. A marble tablet marks the house in which Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa resided. In front of the Rathaus is a monument to *Max von Schenkendorf* (1783-1817), a native of Tilsit. — Tilsit is also connected with Königsberg by a more direct line via *Lubian* (77 M. in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, erected in 1872-75. — Numerous unimportant stations.

148 M. Memel (**Victoria Hotel*, R., L., & A. from 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *British Hotel*; British vice-consul), a seaport with 19,200 inhab., at the entrance to the Kurische Haff, the northernmost town in Prussia, and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. It was the birthplace of Simon Dach (1605-59), the author of '*Aennchen von Tharau*'. There is an English church here, of which the Rev. E. F. Scofield, B.A., is the incumbent (service at 11 a.m.). Steamer to Cranz (Königsberg), see p. 231.

28. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. RAILWAY to Frankfort in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 M. 60 pf., 5 M., 3 M. 30 pf.; express 7 M. 40, 5 M. 50, 3 M. 90 pf.). From Frankfort to Posen in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 14 M., 10 M. 50 pf., 7 M.; express 15 M. 60, 11 M. 50, 8 M. 10 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Posen in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 23 M. 40, 17 M. 30, 12 M. 10 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde*.

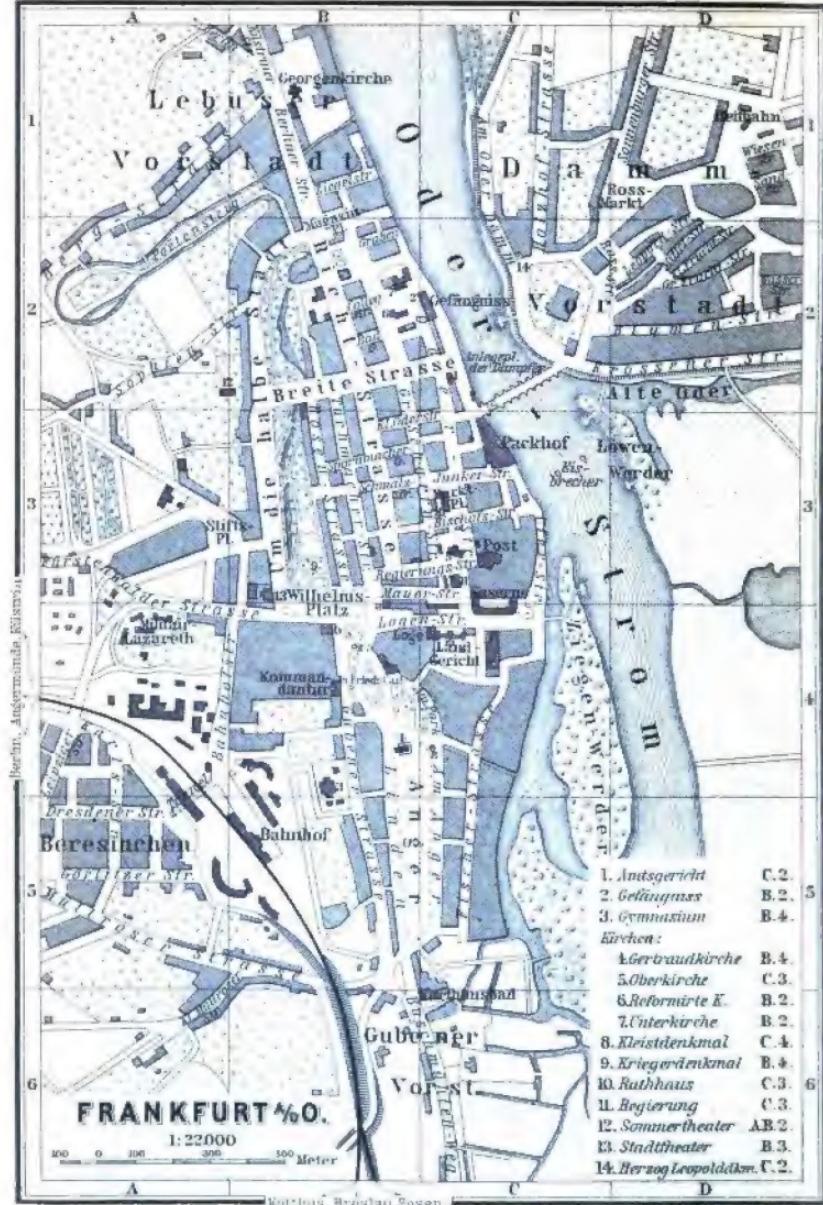
50 M. **Frankfort on the Oder.** — Hotels. *DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Wilhelms-Platz 1; *GOLDNER ADLER*, Bischofs-Str. 21, well spoken of; *PRINZ VON PREUßEN* (Pl. b; B, 4), Wilhelms-Platz; *MARK BRANDENBURG*, at the station, very fair; *FIEDLER*, Bahnhof-Str. 24 (Pl. A, B, 4).

Restaurants. **Jurich*, Fürstenwalder-Str.; **Reimann*, Riecht-Str. 61; *Victoria-Garten*, Wilhelms-Platz 6. *Wine at Schaffrau's*, Riecht-Str. 51. — *CONFECTIONER.* *Buck*, Oder-Str. 21.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 65, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; per $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M., each $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more 75 pf.

Frankfort on the Oder, the capital of a district, with 59,000 inhab., was founded by the Wends, received town-rights in 1253, and was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland.





The Reminiscere, Margareta, and Martini fairs were much frequented till quite recently. The streets are broad and well built.

Leaving the station, we proceed by the Bahnhof-Str. to the Fürstenwalder-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), turn to the right, and cross the Wilhelms-Platz, planted with trees, where the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; B, 3) is situated. Straight in front of us are the large *Barracks*, while the Regierungs-Strasse, a little to the left, leads to the *Oberkirche*, or *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 5; C, 3), a spacious brick structure begun in the latter half of the 13th cent., with double aisles added subsequently. Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1419; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th century; font of 1376. In the choir are some recently-restored paintings of the 15-17th cent.; and the library contains a Bible with autograph notes by Luther and Melanchthon. — The handsome **Rathhaus* (Pl. 10; C, 3) in the market-place, to the N. of the Oberkirche, was erected in 1607-10 above the massive vaults of an earlier Gothic building. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one. — Proceeding to the N. from the market, we reach the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 6), built in the Transition style in the 13th cent., and the *Unterkirche*, dating from 1525, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery.

The pleasant PROMENADE (known as the 'Halbe Stadt') to the N. of the Wilhelms-Platz is embellished with two *War Monuments* (Pl. 9; B, 3). To the S. of the Platz is a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist* (Pl. 8; C, 4), who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. Near the last is a monument, by Schadow, to the philosopher and jurist *J. G. Daries* (1714-91), professor in the former university of Frankfort, which was founded in 1506 and suppressed in 1811. Adjacent is a **Monument to Prince Frederick Charles* (1828-85), by Unger. Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraudikirche* (Pl. 4), built in 1875-79, and containing a painting by *A. von Werner*. At the end of the Anger is the *Carthaus-Bad*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which are the *Buschmühle* (rail. stat.) and the *Eichwäldchen*, favourite places of recreation.

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the *Monument of Leopold, Duke of Brunswick* (Pl. C, 2), who was drowned by an inundation in 1785. About 2 M. to the S.E. of the bridge is *Kleist's Höhe* (view-tower).

From Frankfort to Breslau, see R. 29; to *Angermünde*, see p. 216; to *Cüstrin*, see p. 220.

From FRANKFORT TO GROSSENHAIN, 94 M., railway in about 4 hrs. (fares 12 M. 90, 9 M. 20, 6 M. 20 pf.). — At (36 M.) *Poitz* the line joins that from Cottbus to Guben (p. 345). — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cottbus, see p. 249. — 94 M. *Grossenhain*, on the Berlin and Dresden railway (p. 279), is connected by a branch-line with *Priestewitz* on the Leipsic and Dresden line (see p. 326).

The Posen line crosses the Oder. 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau via Cüstrin (see p. 219).

FROM BEPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 17 M. 70, 13 M. 90, 8 M. 90 pf.; express 19 M. 10, 14 M. 70, 10 M. 30 pf.); from Berlin to Breslau via Beppen 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Stettin to Breslau, 220 M., in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. — 85 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 241) and Posen (via Bentschen; see p. 241). — 78 M. *Glogau* ("Deutsches Haus; Spielhagen's, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Victoria; Scherfke's Restaurant), a fortress on the Oder, with 21,800 inhab., the junction of a line from Hansdorf to Lissa (p. 240). — 90 M. *Raudten*, the junction of a line to *Liegnitz* (p. 241). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Freiburg Station), see p. 242.

97 M. *Schwiebus*, with 8400 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen*, junction for the branch-line to Guben (see p. 241); 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries). — Several small stations.

158 M. Posen. — Hotels. *HÔTEL STADT DRESDEN (Pl. b; B, 3), Wilhelms-Str. 28, E., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; DE ROMÉ (Pl. a; B, 3), Wilhelms-Platz 1, with wine-rooms, E., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; VICTORIA (Pl. d; A, 3), Berliner-Str. 17. — HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. c; C, 3), Wilhelms-Str. 15, frequented by Poles; DE BERLIN (Pl. e), Wilhelms-Str. 3; JAHN'S HÔTEL (Pl. g; B, 2), Friedrich-Str. 80; BELLEVUE (Pl. h; A, 3), Victoria-Str. 17, commercial; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. f; A, 4).

Wine (generally good Hungarian). *Anderesch, Alter Markt 50; Ribbeck, Friedrich-Str. 22; Goldenring, Alter Markt 45. — Beer. *Dünke, Wilhelms-Platz 18, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Victoria, Königs-Platz 5; Monopol, Wilhelms-Str. 27; Goy, Friedrich-Str. 11; Schwersenz, Kanonen-Platz 13; Lambert, Bäcker-Str. 17. — Cafés. *Miehle, Wilhelms-Platz 14; Beely, Wilhelms-Str. 5, both with gardens; Zuromski, Bismarck-Str. 9; Wiener Café, Wilhelms-Platz 4.

Tramways. From the Central Station across the Wilhelms-Platz to the Cathedral (comp. the Plan).

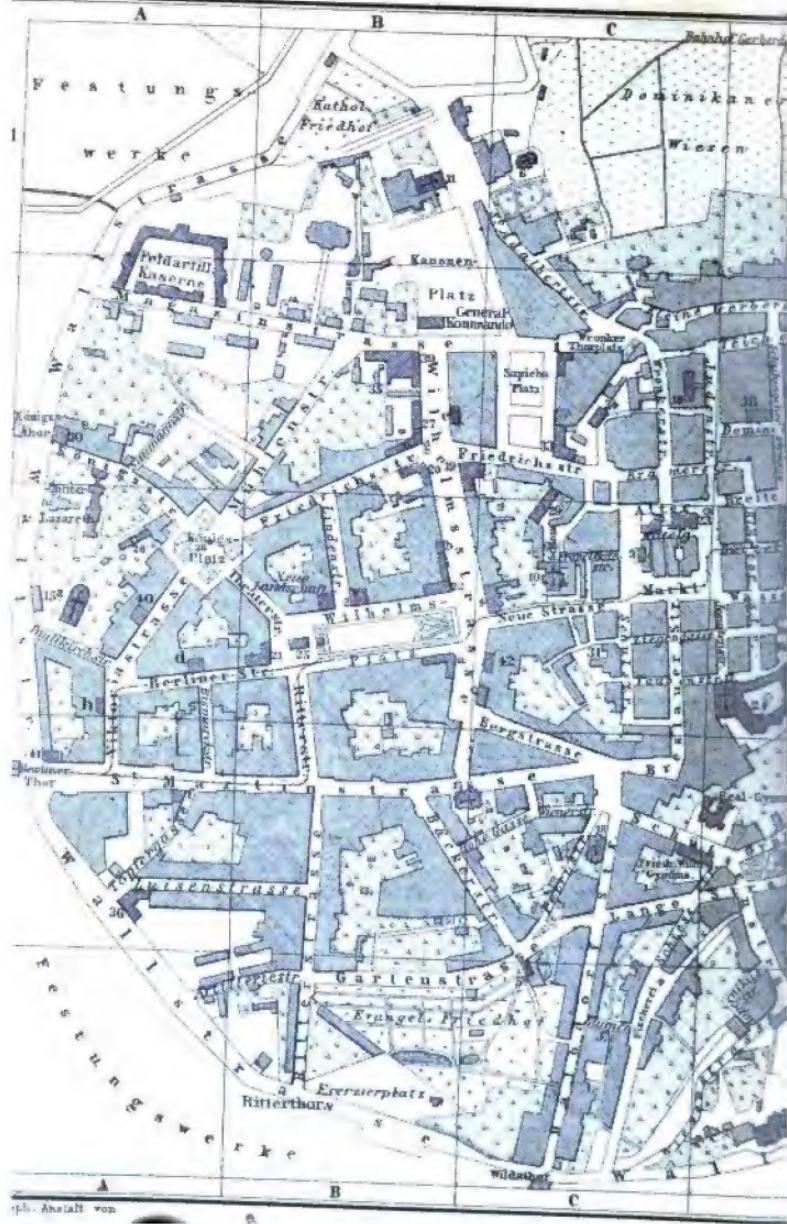
Cabs. Within the fortifications: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Central Railway Station and Zoological Garden, 80, 1 M. 20 pf.; per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 M. 20, 1 M. 40 pf., per 1 hr. 1 M. 80 pf., 2 M. each 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 40, 50 pf.; at night (11-7) 50 pf. extra in each case; luggage 30-50 pf.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25), Wilhelms-Platz, plays and operas; *Victoria* (Pl. 26), Königs-Platz, in summer only; *Polish Theatre*, Berliner-Str., in winter only.

Pleasure Resorts. *Schilling's*, on the Warthe, outside the Schillings-Thor (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.); *Zoological Garden* and *Feldschloss Garten*, beyond the Berliner-Thor; *Schweizerhaus* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), *Victoria-Park* (2 M.), *Eichwald (3 M.), outside the Eichwald-Thor; the last may also be reached by railway.

Posen, Polish *Poznan*, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, and a fortress of the first rank, with 72,800 inhab. (about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ German, and 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop from the end of the 10th cent. and the residence of the Kings of Poland down to 1296. The immigration of Germans gave it importance as a great depot of the trade between Germany and the East, and it was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815, which rescued it from the low estate to which wars and other misfortunes had reduced it. — On Sundays and holidays the streets are enlivened by the gay and quaint costumes of the peasantry.







POSEN.

1:50,000
1 20 100 200 Meter

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|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Amtsgericht | C.2. |
| 2. Commandantur | E.3. |
| 3. Erzbischöf'l. Palais | F.1. |
| 4. Provinzimuseum | F.3. |
| 5. Hauptwache | F.3. |
| 6. Altstädtischer Kap. | |
| Kirchen | F.5. |
| 6. St. Adalbert | C.1. |
| 7. Bernhardiner | D.E.1. |
| 8. Dom | F.1. |
| 9. Bonifatianer | D.2. |
| 10. Franziskaner | C.2. |
| 11. Garrison | B.1. |
| 12. Karmeliter | D.5. |
| 13. Kneipe | E.3. |
| 14. Maren | F.1. |
| 15. Martins | B.C.4. |
| 15. Pauli | A.3. |
| 16. Petri | C.4. |
| 17. Stadtpfarr- | D.3. |
| 18. Synagoge | F.2. D.2. |
| 19. Hauptpost | B.2. |
| 20. Provincial Standeshaus | B.3. |
| 21. Polizei-Präsidium | B.3. |
| 22. Raczyński-Bibliothek | B.3. |
| 23. Rathaus | C.3. |
| 24. Regierungsgebäude | B.3. |
| 25. Schauspielhaus | B.3. |
| 26. Sommertheater | A.3. |
| 27. Provinzialsteuerdirektion | B.2. |
| 28. Stadthaus | C.3. |
| 29. Staatsarchiv | C.2.3. |
| 30. Diakonissenhaus | A.2. |
| 31. Städt.-Krankenhaus | C.3. |
| 32. Kathol. | D.4. |
| 33. Oberlandesgericht | C.2. |
| 34. Feuerwehrgebäude | C.2. |
| 35. Gefängnis | B.2. |
| 36. Eisenbahnbetriebe Amt | A.4. |
| 37. Städt.Turnhalle | D.4. |
| 38. Pferdeandrucken | A.3. |
| 39. Landgericht | B.2. |
| 40. Mielczynski-Museum | A.3. |
| 41. Intendantur | A.4. |
| 42. Reichsbank | C.3. |

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In entering the town from the *Central Station* (Pl. A, 5), we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications. Following either the Victoria-Str. and the Berliner-Str., in the latter of which are the *Polish Theatre* and the *Police Office* (Pl. 21), or the St. Martin-Str. and the Grosse Ritter-Str., we reach the spacious and handsome WILHELM - PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), which is bounded on the E. by the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25). In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers of the 5th Corps d'Armée, who fell at Nachod in 1866. At the corner of the Wilhelm-Str. is the *Raczynski Library* (Pl. 22), a building adorned with 24 Corinthian iron columns, and containing 30,000 vols. presented to the town by Count Raczynski (open daily, 5-8). In the same building is the *Chamber of Commerce*.

At right angles to the Wilhelms-Platz runs the broad WILHELM-STRASSE (Pl. B, 2, 3), one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. At the corner of the Neue-Str. stands the *Provincial Museum and Library* (Pl. 4, C 3; open free on Sun., 11.30-2, and on Tues. & Frid., 11-1; at other times for a fee). The same street contains various public buildings. On the N. it ends at the Kanonen-Platz, with the imposing *Military Headquarters*, in front of which is the *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of William I., by Bärwald. Behind is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. 11), opposite which rises the Gothic *Church of St. Adalbert* (Pl. 6). To the S.E. lies the Sapeha-Platz, with the *District Supreme Courts* (Pl. 33). Farther to the S. is the Schlossberg, with the *Royal Palace*, now containing the *Municipal Archives* (Pl. 29; open 9-1). — At the S. end of the Wilhelm-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 15), is a monument to the Polish poet Mickiewics (d. 1855).

To the E. of the Wilhelms-Platz, with which it is united by the Neue-Str., is the ALTE MARKT (Pl. C, 3). The Neue-Str. passes the garden-terrace of the *Franciscan Monastery* (at present used for various municipal purposes), which is connected with the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 10), facing the Schlossberg. The Rathhaus (Pl. 23; C, 3), in the Alte Markt, was almost completely rebuilt after a fire in 1536 by Giovan Battista di Quadro (1550-52), an Italian architect. The slender tower (214 ft. high), restored in 1783, commands an extensive view (keeper on the groundfloor). The new *Stadthaus* (Pl. 28; 1895) is connected with the Rathhaus by a covered bridge. In front of the Rathhaus are a *Pillory* of 1534 and *Fountain* of 1786. — The quarter to the N.E. of the Rathhaus is mainly inhabited by Jews, one of whose *Synagogues* is in the Dominikaner-Str. (Pl. D, 2), another in the Juden-Str. (Pl. C, 2). — A little to the S. of the market-place is the *Church of St. Mary Magdalene* (Pl. 17; D, 3), a showy edifice of 1651-1705 in the Jesuit style.

The suburbs of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe are called the *Wallischei* (in Polish, *Chwaliszewo*) and *Schrodka*, and are inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond the canal, to the N.E., is the quiet and spacious square AM DOM (Pl. F, 1), in-

which stand the Cathedral and the *Marienkirche* (Pl. 14), the latter a small Gothic building of the 15th cent., and the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Posen. The Cathedral (Pl. 8), rebuilt in 1775, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art (bell for the sacristan at a small door to the left of the main entrance).

On six pillars are six "Brasses" of the 15-16th cent., including that of the voivode, or governor, Gorka (d. 1475). Monuments of bishops. Sumptuous "Golden Chapel," erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics. Fine gilded bronze group of the first two Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch (their remains are in the sarcophagus opposite). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielzynski* (Pl. 40; A, 3) and the collections of the *Gesellschaft der Freunde der Wissenschaften*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Victoria-Str. 26); they include paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), portraits of eminent Poles, a library, coins, and prehistoric antiquities (open daily 9-1, 50 pf.; Sun., 12-5, 10 pf.; list of paintings in Polish and German, 75 pf.). — In the adjoining Königs-Platz (Pl. A, 3) is a *Fountain*, with a group of Perseus and Andromeda, by Pfuhl.

**Fort Winiary*, near the Schillings-Thor (comp. Pl. D, 1) affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the 'Intendantur', Pl. 41; 50 pf.) and also an interesting opportunity to see the interior of a great fortress (see to the guide).

From Posen to *Stettin*, see R. 25; to *Schneidemühl*, see p. 221.

From POSEN to THORN, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 M 40, 8 M 60, 5 M 70 pf.; express 12 M 90, 9 M 60, 6 M 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) *Gnesen*, Pol. *Gnesno* (*Stahn's Hotel*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), the most ancient place in Poland. Pop. 20,500. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral* of the 10th cent., with fine bronze doors of the 12th cent., the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland, and some fine church-plate of the 15-18th centuries. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the Kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1320. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 278). — We then pass several small stations and cross the Netze. — 66 M. *Inowroclaw* (*Baśń*; *Victoria*), a town with 20,700 inhab., extensive salt-works, and a brisk trade. A branch ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 1 hr.) diverges here to *Bromberg* (p. 222). — *Thorn*, see p. 221.

From Posen to BRESLAU, 102 M., in 8-4 hrs. (fares 13 M 20, 9 M 90, 6 M 60 pf.; express 14 M 90 pf., 11 M , 7 M 80 pf.), uninteresting. From (47 M.) *Lissa*, Polish *Leszno*, a manufacturing town with 18,600 inhab., a branch-line diverges to *Glogau* (p. 238; 1 hr.). — *Breslau*, see p. 242.

29. From Berlin to Breslau via Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan or Kohlfurt.

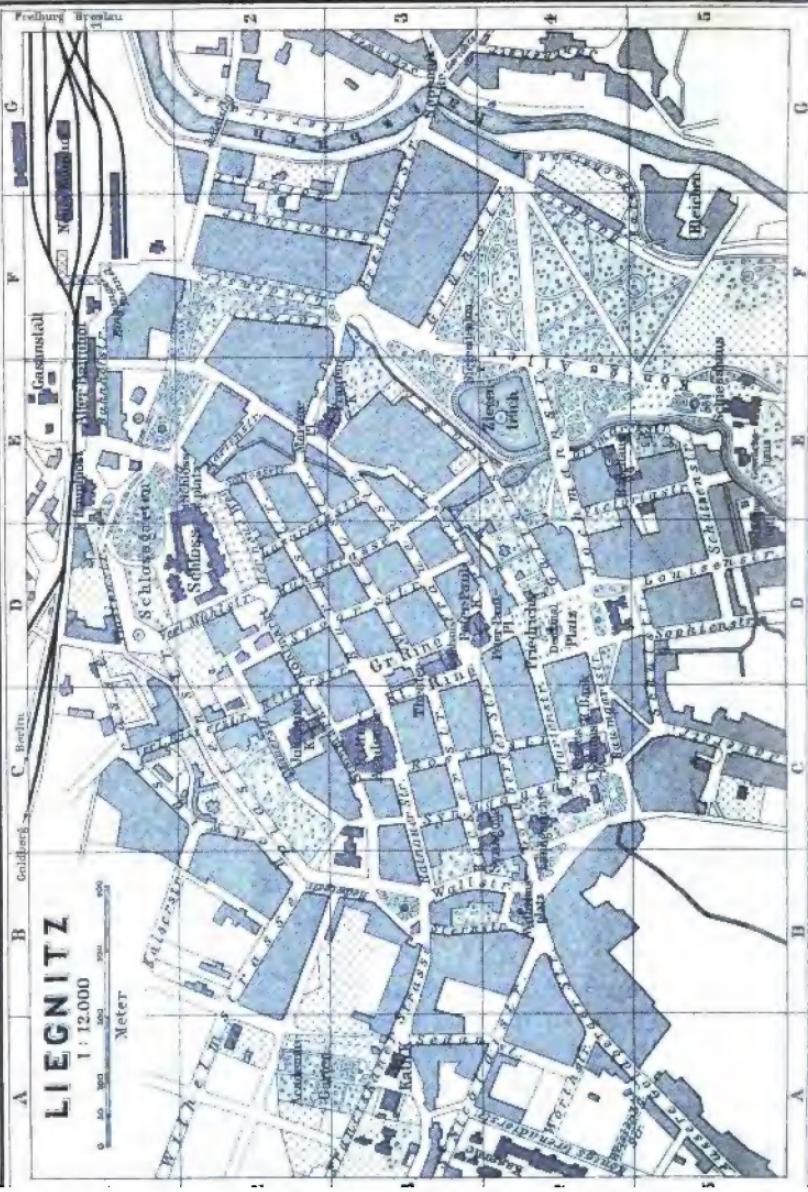
204 or 224 M. RAILWAY in 5-10½ hrs. (express fares 30 M 10, 22 M 30, 15 M 60 pf.; ordinary 26 M 90, 19 M 70, 13 M 20 pf.). From Frankfort to Breslau, 178 M., railway in 4-8½ hrs. (express fares 22 M 50, 16 M 70, 11 M 70 pf.; ordinary 19 M 70, 14 M 70, 9 M 90 pf.).

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 28. Beyond (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* we cross the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Canal*, connecting the Spree and the Oder.



LIEGNITZ

1 : 12,000
0 50 100 150 200 Meter



81 M. Guben (*Blauer Engel; Deutsches Haus*), with 31,200 inhab., cloth-factories, orchards, and vineyards.

From Guben to BENTSCHEN (for *Posen*, see p. 228), 61 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 9 M., 6 M., 4 M.). — From Guben to *Cottbus*, see p. 345.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 98 M. Sommerfeld (*Engel*), a cloth-manufacturing town, with 11,400 inhabitants.

The (shorter) route via Sagan diverges here from that via Kohlfurt, rejoining it again at Arnsdorf (see below). — 118 M. (from Berlin) Sagan (*Weisser Löwe; Deutsches Haus*), a busy little town with 13,200 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name (now belonging to the Duke of Sagan and Valençay). — 155 M. Arnsdorf, see below.

ROUTE VIA KOHLFURT. — 114 M. Sorau (*Goldener Stern; Finke's*), a manufacturing place (14,800 inhab.), with a royal Schloss, the junction of the line to Halle and Leipzig, via Cottbus (p. 249).

139 M. Kohlfurt (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ M.), the junction of lines to Görlitz (p. 250), Rosslau (p. 345), and Glatz (R. 37).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober*. — 155 M. Bautzen (*Kronprinz; Fürst Blücher*), with 13,900 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place rises an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639), born here in 1597. About 2 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*. — 176 M. Arnsdorf, junction for the direct line from Frankfort via Sagan (see above).

183 M. Liegnitz. — Hotels. ^oRAUTENKRANZ, Am Ring (Pl. C, D, 3); GOLDENE KRONE, Kohlmarkt (Pl. D, 2); PRINZ HEINRICH, Frauen-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3), well spoken of; charges at these: R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾, D. 2 M. LINDBECK, at the station, well spoken of; UNION, Linden-Str. (Pl. F, 2), R., L., & A. from 1½, D. with wine 3 M., plain, Post, these two near the station; NATIONAL, Breslauer-Str. (Pl. F, 3).

Restaurants. HÄHNEL, Friedrichs-Platz; Zum Echten, Am Ring; SCHIESSHAUS, in the Promenades. — SCHULZ-VÖLCKER, Adler, Am Ring (wine).

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katsbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 51,500 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of that name. The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 1, 2), near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal (1533) shows the influence of the Flemish Renaissance style. The two huge towers date from the 15th cent.: the round *Hedwigsturm* is said to contain relics of St. Hedwig (d. 1243); the octagonal one is called the *Petersthurm*. The Roman Catholic Church of St. John (Pl. C, 2) contains monuments of the princes of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the church is the imposing *Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. C, 3), founded by Emp. Joseph I.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two quaint fountains, stand the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3; Rathskeller on the groundfloor), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*. — On the S. the Ring is bounded by the

Protestant **Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 3, 4), dating from the 14th cent., and restored in 1892-94 (S. tower modern); a chapel in the S. aisle contains a very antique *Font, perhaps dating from the 12th century. In the spacious *Friedrichs-Platz* (Pl. D, 4), to the S. of this church, is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*.

Most of the modern public buildings of the town are in the W. quarter, beyond the *Wilhelms-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), including the *Grenadier Barracks* (Pl. A, 4), the *Military Hospital*, the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, and the *Public Infirmary*. The most fashionable residential district is the S. suburb. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades, and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. On the bank of the *Ziegen-teich* (Pl. E, 3, 4; boats for hire) is a *War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

From Liegnitz to *Glogau* and *Reppen*, see p. 238; to *Königszelt*, see R. 38.

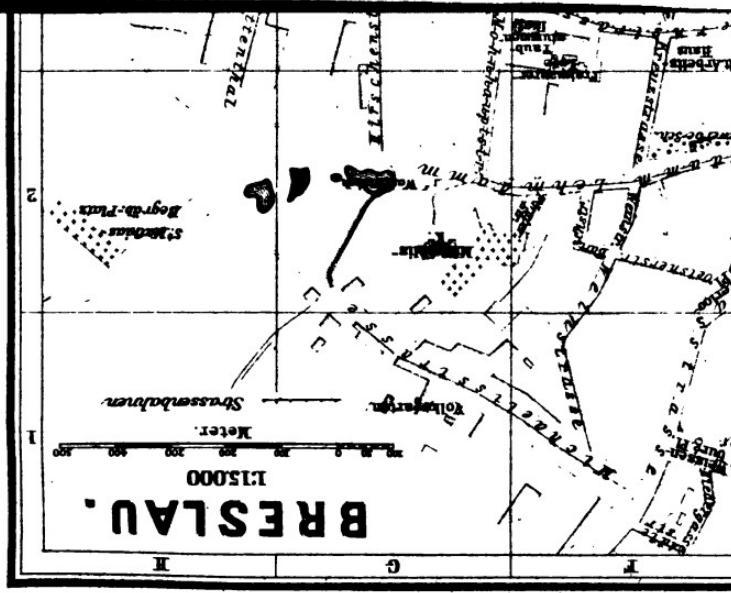
Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 273). On a height to the left is a column commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great over Loudon (1760). Farther on lies the *Kunitzer See*. — At *Leuthen*, 3 M. to the W. of (215 M.) *Deutsch-Lissa*, Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station; not visible from the train) with the enquiry, ‘Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?’ — The train now crosses the *Weisritz*.

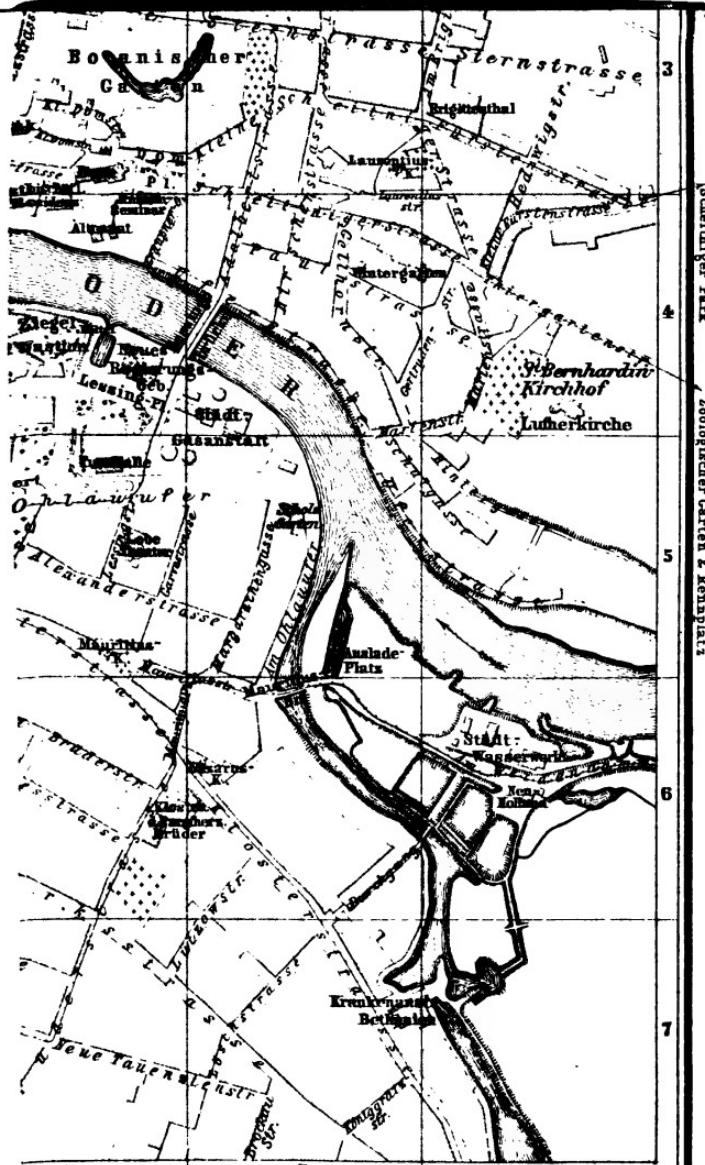
228 M. *Breslau*; express-trains proceed to the Central Station; others generally to the *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch* Station.

30. Breslau.

Arrival. Breslau has four railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (Pl. D, E, 7), for the Upper Silesian, Posen, Glatz, and Zobten railways, and for some trains of the ‘Niederschlesisch-Märkisch’ line. — 2. *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station* (Pl. A, 5), for the remaining trains of this line and for all the trains of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway (p. 247). — 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. B 5; adjoining the preceding), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz and Reppen lines. — 4. *Oder-Thor Station*, to the N. of the town (Pl. C, 1), for Trebnitz, Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, etc.

Hotels. **MONOPOL*, opposite the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 6), R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2½ M., with lift and wine-restaurant; **GOLDE GANS* (Pl. b; D, 5), Junkern-Str. 14, R., L., & A. 2-5, D. 2½ M.; **WEISSE ADLER* (Pl. c; D, 5), Ohlauer-Str. 10, with wine-rooms and restaurant, similar charges; **KAISSARHOF* (Pl. d; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 15, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1 M., with restaurant; **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. e; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 18, opposite the Central Station, R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2½ M. — *GEBAUER*, Tautenzien-Platz 13 (Pl. C, D, 6); *HÔTEL DE SILSAS* (Pl. f; E, 5), Bischofs-Str. 4; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, Albrecht-Str. 22, with restaurant; *HÔTEL DE ROME* (hôtel garni), Albrecht-Str. 17; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN*, with restaurant, Bischofs-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 5); *KAUFAUS*, Ohlauer-Str. 75; *WEISSES ROSS*, Nicolai-Str. 10; *RIEGNER*, with restaurant, König-Str. 4; *KORAL*, Claassen-Str. 10, opposite the Central Station, R. L., & A. 2-8 M. — *Pension Engler*, Feld-Str. 10 (daily 4-6 M.).





Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Restaurants. — *Wine.* **Hansen, Bodega*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16 and 27, both near the Stadt-Theater; **Kempinski*, Ohlauer-Str. 79; **Wüsthoff, Selbstherr, Lange*, all in the Junkern-Str. (Nos. 11, 18, and 31); *Lauterbach*, Tautenzien-Platz 1; *Hübner, Albrecht-Str. 51*; *Wusick, Am Ring 51* (Hungarian wine); *Ganz, Messergasse 9*. Comp. also the hotels above. — *Bear, Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; p. 244), in summer only; *Pechorbräu, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36*; *Paschke, Taschen-Str. 31*; *Kipke, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.*; **Kissling, Junkern-Str. 9*; *Breslauer Concerthaus, Garten-Str. 39*; **Augustinerbräu, Blücher-Platz*; **Schweidnitzer Keller*, below the Rathaus (p. 245), etc. — *Cafés and Confectioners.* *Café Bauer, König-Str. 8*; **Kaiserkrone, Schweidnitzer Stadtkirchen 9*, with garden; *Royal, *Wenda, Albrecht-Str. 12 and 35*; **Fahrig, Zwinger-Platz 2*; *Union, Ketzer-Str. 16*; *Mädy* (Vienna Café), Tautenzien-Platz 1; *Perini, Junkern-Str. 1*; **Brunzis, Junkern-Str. 30*.

Baths. *River Baths:* **Riesenbadenbad, An den Mühlen 11* (Pl. C, D, 4); others, *Hinterbleiche 8* (Pl. E, 3); *Ladies' Baths, An der Matthiaskunst 4* (Pl. E, 3), etc. — *Warm Baths:* *Victoriabad, Claassen-Str. 18* (Pl. E, 7); *Georgenbad, Zwinger-Str. 6* (Pl. D, 6; also vapour); *Dianabad, Neue Kirch-Str. 1* (Pl. A, 4). — *Turkish Baths:* *Levy, Werder-Str. 2* (Pl. B, C, 3).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. B, 4); *Theatre of Varieties, Nicolai-Str. 27*; *Liebich's Etablissement, Garten-Str.*, etc. — *Circus Renz* (Pl. A, B, 7), *Louisen-Platz*.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. Concerts of the *Orchesterverein* at the *Breslauer Concerthaus, Garten-Str. 39*, every alternate Tues. evening; *Symphony Concerts*, at the same place, Thurs. 3-6; *Liebichshöhe; Volks-Garten* (Pl. G, 1), *Michaelis-Str.*; *Zeitgarten* (Pl. E, 5); *Simmener Garten, Neue Taschen-Str. 81*, etc. — *Exhibitions of Pictures:* *Bruno Richter, Schloss Ohle; Lichtenberg, in the Museum* (p. 247; adm. 10-4, 1 ℳ).

Fest & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), *Albrecht-Str. 26*, entr. from the *Graben*.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, including the Freiburg and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 ℳ . — Per drive in the environs, including the Oder-Thor Station, 70, 80 pf., 1 ℳ , 1 ℳ 20 pf. — Per hour, for one pers. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 pers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pers. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 pers. 2 ℳ ; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10.30 p.m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. (in winter to 7 a.m.) double fares. — There are also 'First-Class' Cabs, the fares of which are one-half higher.

Tramways. *Pöpelwitz-Königs-Platz* (Pl. B, 4)-Ring-Scheinig. — *Ohlauer Barrière* (Kloster-Str.; Pl. E, 5)-Ring-Pöpelwitz. — *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.* (Pl. A, 4)-Königs-Platz-Central Station. — *Oder-Thor Station* (Pl. D, 1)-Kleinburg. — *Girdle Line* round the inner town, comp. Plan. — *Electric Tramways* from the *Gräbchen* to *Scheinig* and from the *Weidendamm* to the *Ring*.

Steamboats. From the *Kaiserin-Augusta-Platz*, near the *Sandbrücke* (Pl. E, 4), every hour in summer to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf., there and back 15 pf.), *Zedlitz* and *Schaffgotsch Garten* (20 pf., there and back 30 pf.), *Wilhelmshausen* (25 pf., there and back 40 pf.); from the *Königbrücke* (Pl. B, C, 8) to *Oswitz* (25 pf.) and *Massetzitz* (30 pf., there and back 50 pf.); to *Ohlau* daily (2.15 p.m.) in ca. 4 hrs. (80 pf.; return by train).

U.S. Consul, Frederick Opp, Esq.; vice-consul, E. C. F. Pinnow, Esq. — **British Vice-Consul, Herr H. Humbert.**

Breslau (390 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 373,000 inhab. (100,000 Rom. Cath., 18,000 Jews, 6000 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohlau*. The islands formed here by the *Oder* are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five continually increasing suburbs.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wracław*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1281 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1336 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Elisabeth-Kirche, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathhaus. Here, as in all Slavonic and semi-Slavonic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the Elisabeth-Kirche (p. 246). Works of greater magnitude, however, were unfortunately never attempted. To the Jesuit style the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and in 1527 they fell under the Austrian supremacy. In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 242). In 1760 Tarentzien (p. 247) repelled an attack by Loudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since then the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, and timber. The great wool-markets in June and October have, however, lost some of their importance.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwingergarten* (Pl. D, 6), at the end of the Schweidnitzer-Str., with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the **Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; p. 243), on the old Taschen-Bastion, which is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, and commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a monument to *Schleiermacher* (p. 59), who was born at Breslau in 1768. — The *Ziegelbastion* (Pl. F, 4), or *Holtei-Höhe* (with a bust of Holtei, the Silesian poet), at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords a view of the busy Oder and the N. suburbs with their handsome churches. On the opposite bank are the *Gardens of the Episcopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3, 4), extending down to the river. In the Lessing-Platz, to the E. of the Ziegelbastion, rise the *Government Offices* (Pl. F, 4). To the W. is the *KÄSSERIN-AUGUSTA-PLATZ* (Pl. F, 4), with the *School of Art*, a *Real-Gymnasium*, and a rich Gothic **War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

Near the centre of the town is the Grosser Ring (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), originally the market-place. The N. side of it is called the *Naschmarkt*. The W. side, which is named the *Siebenkurfürstenseite* ('Side of the Seven Electors'), contains the house (No. 8) once occupied

by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors, were restored in 1866. The S. side is named the *Goldene Becherseite*. On the fourth side, or *Grüne Röhreseite*, is the *Old Rathhaus* (No. 30).

On the S.E. side rises the ***Rathhaus** (visitors apply at the custodian's room, in the groundfloor on the right), built in the middle of the 14th cent., a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The building was judiciously restored in 1885-88. The finest apartment is the ***Fürstensaal** (once the chapel, now the council-hall), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. It has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters. — Below the Rathaus is the *Schweidnitzer Keller* (see p. 243; entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

The *Sturpsäule* (or pillory), erected in 1492, on the E. side of the Rathaus, is a monument of the severe laws of ancient times.

In the W. part of the Grosse Ring rise the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. D, 4), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss* (1802-65), a Silesian by birth.

The **Stadthaus**, adjoining the Rathaus, was completed in 1863. The Council Chamber is in the upper story.

The Ring forms the centre of traffic, the main arteries of which are the handsome *Schweidnitzer-Strasse* and the *Ohlauer-Strasse*.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a bronze ***Statue of Blücher** (Pl. C, 5), designed by *Rauch*. On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Alte Börse*, which contains the collections of the Silesian Society. — In the Ross-Markt (Pl. C, 5) stands the **Municipal Savings Bank**, containing the *Town Library* (200,000 vols. and over 2500 MSS.), the *Civic Archives*, and a *Cabinet of Coins*, with over 9000 specimens (all open daily, 10-2).

The Protestant ***Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. C, D, 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded before 1257 and restored in 1857-59 and 1891-93, has a tower 335 ft. in height (1452-56), and three choirs. (Sacristan, An der Elisabeth-Kirche, No. 2.)

INTERIOR. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *Craneck*. Font cast in bronze (15th cent.?); fine late-Gothic tabernacle of 1455, and late-Gothic carved choir-stalls. The stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. Some of the chapels contain good wood-carving and winged altars. The finest of the interesting old tombstones are those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch (d. 1594) in the N. aisle, and of the physician Crato von Crafheim (d. 1535), with a fine alabaster relief, in the S. aisle. The two small tombstones on a pillar, one gilded and richly chased, the other with antique enamels, are noteworthy.

The Protestant **Mary Magdalene Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Ring, dates from the same early period. Of its two towers connected by an arch, the N. one was destroyed by fire in 1887. (Sacristan, Prediger-Gasse 1.) The church was restored in 1887-90.

Opposite the S.E. side of the church is the parsonage, a new building containing an oriel window of 1496 from the old parsonage. Below, at the corner of the building, is the so-called *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erroneously connected with Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The *Albrecht-Strasse* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), which is terminated by the fine *Gable of *St. Adalbert's Church* (13-14th cent.), contains the *Oberpräsidium* (left), originally a palace of Prince Hatzfeld (18th cent.), and the imposing *Post Office* (right), completed in 1888.

At the end of the *Schweidnitzer-Strasse* (Pl. D, C, 5, 6) are the Minorite *Church of St. Dorothea* (of 1355), the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 6), and the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. C, D, 6). An *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. D, 6), by Berend, was erected in 1896 at the point where the Schweidnitzer-Str. crosses the city-moat. — The adjoining *Exercier-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6; parade at noon) is bounded on the N. by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. C, 5), and on the W. by the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 5), or *Hall of the Estates* (comp. p. 247).

Beyond the Ständehaus, at the corner of the Graupen-Str. and the Promenade, rises the *Neue Börse* (Pl. C, 5), or *New Exchange*, an imposing modern Gothic edifice by Lüdecke (1864-67). The façade opposite the Ständehaus is adorned with stone statues representing a merchant, a farmer, a sailor, and a shepherd; and the S. façade, opposite the promenade, with the city arms and figures representing a miner and a mechanic (restaurant on the groundfloor). The spacious hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 11-1.30).

Beyond the Stadtgraben rises the large *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style by Oppeler. To the S. of it are the *Eichborn'sche Garten* and the *Law Courts*.

A little to the W. is the Museums-Str., leading to the ***Museum of Fine Arts** (Pl. C, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, begun in 1875 from a design by Rathay, and finished in 1879. Below the cornice is a frieze with medallions of Michael Angelo, Dürer, Raphael, and Holbein. The pediments are embellished with allegorical statues of Sculpture, Ceramic Art (to the S.), Painting, and Architecture (N.). Adm. daily, except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-2.

First Floor. To the left of the vestibule is the **COLLECTION OF CASTS** (explanatory labels), to the right that of **ENGRAVINGS** (80,000 plates). The **ART INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION** and the **LIBRARY** are also on this floor.

The handsome staircase, above which rises the dome (both decorated with allegorical scenes by Schaller and Prell), ascends hence to the — **Second Floor**, which is devoted to the **PICTURE GALLERY** (MS. catalogue in each room). The works of the old masters, most of them duplicates from the Berlin Museum, include paintings ascribed (but without critical authority) to *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Guido Reni*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Teniers*, *Snyders*, *Rembrandt*, *Poussin*, and others. Among the

modern pictures may be mentioned the following: *A. von Werner*, Sketch for the mosaic-paintings on the Column of Victory at Berlin (p. 88), Emperor William I. in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg; *Angeli*, Count Moltke; *Ad. Mensel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty on the sword of Frederick the Great; *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; *Scholtz*, Formation of the Lützow volunteers in 1813; *Harrach*, Luther's capture on his way home from Worms, Judas's Denial; *Gust. Richter*, William I.; *Dressler*, Silesian mountains; *Kalckreuth*, Finsterhaarhorn; *Böcklin*, Sanctuary of Hercules, Attack of pirates; *O. Achernbach*, Palace of Queen Johanna of Naples; *Oesterley*, Raftsund, in Norway; *E. Begas*, Betrayal of Christ; *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the palace-chapel of Charlottenburg, etc. — **LICHTENBERG'S EXHIBITION**, see p. 243.

The E. wing of the **Ground Floor**, entered from the Museums-Str., contains a "COLLECTION OF SILESIAN ANTIQUITIES (open free on Wed., Sat., & Sun., 11-1; at other times, 1 M.; illustrated guide 50 pf.). The rooms to the right of the entrance contain the prehistoric section (objects found in graves, etc.), and the highly interesting ecclesiastical antiquities (pictures, sculptures, vessels). The rooms to the left of the entrance contain the section for chivalry and war (weapons of war and sport, uniforms) and a large collection of art-industrial objects. One of the rooms is fitted up in the Renaissance style and two in the Baroque style. The court contains architectural fragments and sculptures of the 13-18th centuries; in the centre is a large Romanesque gate. Another section includes seals, coins, plates, documents, etc.

The Freiburger-Strasse leads hence to the stations of the *Freiburg*, the *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch*, and the *Right Bank of the Oder Railways* (Pl. B, A, 5; comp. p. 242), the last now disused.

The Neue Schweidnitzer-Str. to the S., beyond the moat, leads to the Tauentzien-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6), which contains the *Tauentzien Monument*, designed by Langhans, the medallion by Schadow, and erected to General Tauentzien (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 244). To the S.E. are the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 7) and the *Provincial Record Office*. — In the Garten-Strasse (Pl. B-D, 6, 7), No. 74, is the imposing new building of the *Ständehaus* (comp. p. 246).

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, the great statesman and reformer of Prussia after its overthrow by Napoleon, resided here at one of the most eventful epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on in the same direction is the *University* (Pl. D, 3, 4), which contains valuable zoological collections (open Wed., 11-1). It was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit school, the buildings of which it now occupies (140 professors and lecturers, 1300 students). The large *Aula*, with room for 1200 people, and the small *Aula*, used for concerts and other entertainments, are lavishly adorned with stucco and gilding in the taste of last century. — To the E. of the University is an *Ursuline Convent*, and farther on are the *District Supreme Courts*, formerly a *Prämonstratensian abbey*, with beautiful cloisters.

Beyond the *Sandbrücke* (Pl. E, 4), on the Sandinsel, the *University Library*, comprising 400,000 vols., 2900 vols. of MSS., specimens

of the earliest typography, etc., is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. E, 3; adm. on week-days, 9-5). The same building contains the *Archaeological Museum* (daily 11-1, also Sat. 4-6 and Mon. 5-7; in winter, Sat. 11-1 and 2-4, Mon. and Thurs. 11-1.)

The adjoining **Sandkirche** (Pl. E, 3), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 14th cent., is a well proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine groined vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the 12th cent. (one of the oldest in the town), representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Count Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus. (Sacristan, Sand-Str. 6.)

The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 21), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt, and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Silesia (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar. In front of the church is a monument to *St. John Nepomuk*.

The ***Cathedral of St. John the Baptist** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 9), flanked with two series of chapels, dates in its present form mainly from the 14th century. The W. vestibule dates from the 15th, and the choir from the middle of the 13th cent.; while some relics of the original building of the 12th cent. are visible at the chief portal. The interior was tastefully restored in 1873-75.

INTERIOR. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of *St. Elizabeth*, executed by *Floretti of Rome* in the middle of the 17th century. — The adjacent Chapel of the Virgin contains the *Brass of *Bishop John V.* (d. 1508), cast by *P. Vischer of Nuremberg*, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Pogarell* (d. 1576). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salamkem in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as Atlantes or supporters). — The adjoining chapel of *Count-Palatine Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince-Bishop of Breslau, contains two good statues of *Moses* and *Aaron*, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1708). — The Chapel of *St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains Cranach's celebrated "Madonna among the pines". — In the Chapel of *St. Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titan*.

To the N. of the cathedral lie the little *Church of St. Egidius*, the oldest edifice in Breslau, in the Transition style, and the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, G, 3; open daily, except Sun., till 7 p.m.), which contains a good *Botanical Museum* and a large relief-model, illustrating the formation of coal. The *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50, Sun. 30 pf.; concerts on Sun. and Wed.; *Restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 243).

The Monhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. F, 3), to the ***Church of St. Michael** (Pl. G, 2), an elegant Gothic brick edifice by *Langer*, consecrated in 1871, with lofty towers of different shapes.

The large *Universitätsbrücke*, to the N. of the university, leads to the new and rapidly extending ODER SUBURB, of which the *Matthias-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its gardens, is the centre.

ENVIRONS. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Zoological Garden, with park ("Restaurant) and numerous country-houses (tramway, see p. 243; cab $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.); *Morgenau* (restaurant), also on the Oder; *Zedlitz*, on the Ohlau; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolaithor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks); *Kleinburg*, to the S. (tramway, p. 243), with the *Friedeberg*, etc.

From Breslau a railway (28 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 2 M. 30, 1 M. 60 pf.) runs to *Zobten am Berge* (Blauer Hirsch), a favourite summer-resort at the base of the Zobten. A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from Zobten to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the "Zobten" (2215 ft.), the finest point of view in Silesia, with a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1810 the hill belonged to an Augustine monastery founded here in 1108, of which the chapel still remains. Best view from an open space about 300 paces from the chapel.

31. From Berlin to Görlitz and Zittau.

RAILWAY to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (17 M. 20, 12 M. 90, 8 M. 60 pf.). Thence to (20 M.) *Zittau* in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 40, 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — Scenery at first uninteresting. To the left, near (9 M.) *Grünau*, is *Schloss Köpenick*; the neighbouring *Müggelsberge* and *Müggelseen* are often visited from Berlin. 17 M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing numerous relics of Fred. William I., whose famous 'Tobacco Parliament' was held here, and other Prussian rulers. Beyond (37 M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts for 25 M.

48 M. *Lübben* (Stadt Berlin; *Stern*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a town with 6500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Lower Spreewald. At Lübben Paul Gerhardt (see p. 72), who was arch-deacon here since 1668, died in 1676 (portrait in the principal church). — 53 M. *Lübbenau* (Brauner Hirsch), with a château of Count Lynar (branch line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 278); 62 M. *Vetschau*.

The Spreewald is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 1-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. Most of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat in summer or on skates in winter. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. Their villages consist of small groups of log-houses surrounded with water, an arm of the Spree generally serving as the street. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of Lübben, the *Upper* to the S.E. of Lübbenau. A visit to the latter may be carried out as follows: Walk from *Vetschau* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) or go by boat from *Naundorf* to *Burg* ("Bieche; Spreewald), the great church of which is thronged on Sun. morning by a singularly picturesque congregation. Thence we proceed by boat via the *Forsihaus Eiche*, *Poleng-Schänke*, *Kannow-Mühle*, and *Lehde* to *Lübbenau* (see above).

72 M. *Cottbus* (**Ansgore's Hotel*; *Lossow's*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the Spree, with 38,000 inhab., the junction for Dresden (via Grossenhain; p. 279), Guben (see p. 241), and Sorau (p. 241), contains considerable wool, linen, yarn, and jute fac-

tories. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Count Pückler, with a fine park and garden, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

From (97 M.) *Weisswasser* a branch-line runs to (20 min.) *Muskau* (Stadt Berlin), with a beautiful Park, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1873), and the small baths of *Hermannabad*.

116 M. *Horka*, on the line from *Kohlfurt* to *Rosslau*, see p. 241.

129 M. *Görlitz*. — Hotels. *VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. a; A, 5), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., HOHERZOLLEN-HOF (Pl. b; A, 5), HEIDRICH'S HOTEL (Pl. d; A, 4), *STADT DRESDEN (Pl. c; A, 4), R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., all at the station. — *VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. e; B, 8), Post-Platz, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 M.; *SCHAUSS (Pl. f; B, 3), Marien-Platz; PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL (Pl. g; B, 4); KÖNIG WILHELM (Pl. h; B, 4).

Restaurants. *Café *Mehlitz*, at the Victoria Hotel; *Oelimbacher Bierhallen*, Berliner-Str.; *Robstock*, Berliner-Str.; *Pechiner, Obermarkt 18; *Rathskeller; Strempel; Stockmann; *Drei Raben*; at the *Wilhelms-Theater*, Struve-Str. — Wine. *Vohland, Elisabeth-Str. 41; *Neubauer, Obermarkt 8. — Confectioner. *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Baths. *Freise*, Promenade, with swimming basin; *Hoffmannsche Badeanstalt*, Lindenweg (Pl. D, 3). *River Bath*, see Pl. D, 4.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers. respectively; with two horses $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 M (2-3 pers.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. — Per drive in the town, 40, 60, 75 pf., 1 M for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; with two horses 60, 75 pf., 1 M. — Per hour, 1 M 50, 1 M 70 pf., 2 M, 2 M 50 pf.; with two horses 1 M 70 pf., 2 M, 2 M 50 pf.

Tramways (fare 10 pf.). 1. From the Railway Station (Pl. A, 5) via the Untermarkt (Pl. C, 2) to the Berliner-Strasse. 2. From the Station to the Blockhaus (Pl. C, 5, 6), the Obermarkt, and Bautzener-Strasse ("Ringbahn").

Görlitz (735 ft.) is a busy town with 70,000 inhab. and extensive cloth and machinery factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. In 1346 it was at the head of the alliance between the six towns of Upper Lusatia (*Görlitz*, *Bautzen*, *Löbau*, *Kamenz*, *Lauban*, and *Zittau*), but was afterwards annexed to Bohemia, and was frequently involved in the religious wars of Bohemia and Germany in the 15-17th centuries. In 1635 it became Saxon, and in 1815 Prussian. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (e. g. in the *Neisse-Strasse*, the *Brüder-Strasse*, and the *Untermarkt*), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still prosperous.

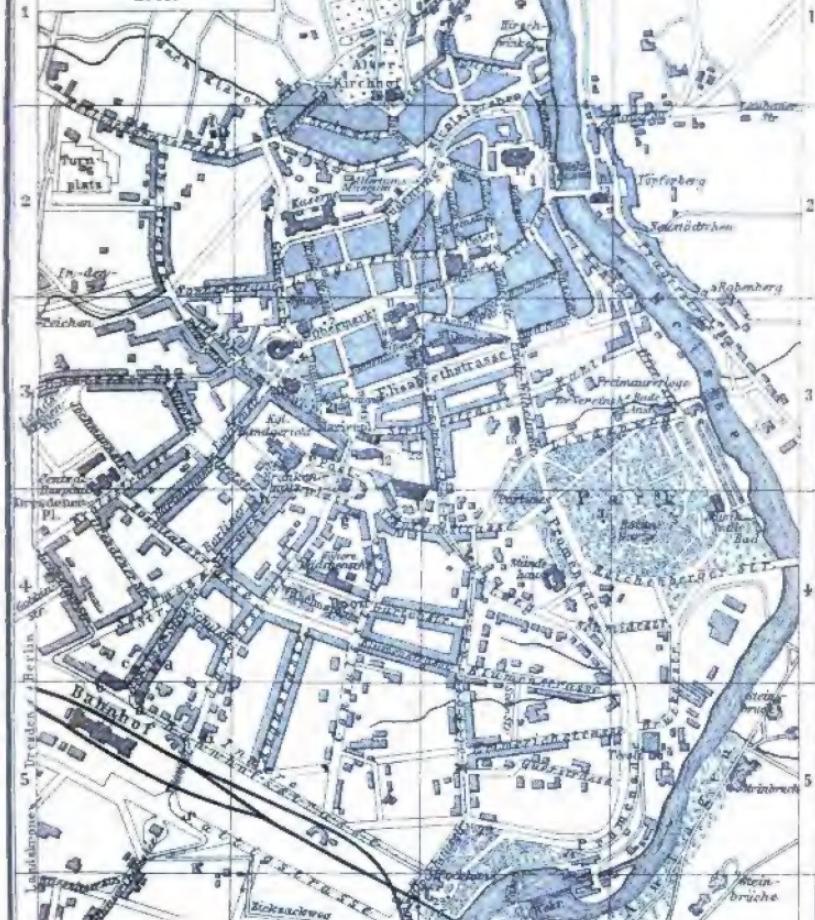
Leaving the station, we proceed straight through the Berliner-Strasse to the Post-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3, 4), with its *Fountain, where the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. A little farther on, to the right, is the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 12; B, 3), erected in 1449-73, and recently restored (fine portal). Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the left we reach the DEMIANI-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 20) and the *Kaiserturz (Pl. 10), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Opposite is the building of the *Industrial Society*, adjoining the old *Reichenbach Tower*. Adjacent, in the pleasure-grounds, is a *War Monument*, with a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of *Görlitz*.

GÖRLITZ.

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| 1 Hauptpost & Telegr. B.C. 3+ | 8. Steudnerdenkmal B.4. | 15. Kathol. Kirche C. 3. |
| 2 Prinz Fried. Karlsdenk. C.B. | 9. Gymnas. & Real Sch. B.3. | 16. Nicolaikirche B. 1. |
| 3 Denkmälerdenkmal B.3. | 10. Kaisertrutz B.3. | 17. Peterskirche C. 2. |
| 3. Humboldtdenkmal C.4. | Kirchen: | 18. Polizeiamt C. 2. |
| 4. Kanonendenkmal B.3. | 11. Dreifaltigkeitskirch. B.3. | 19. Rathaus C. 1. |
| 5. Kriegerdenkmal v. 1813 D.A. | 12. Frauenkirche B.1. | 20. Stadthaus B. 3. |
| 6. v. 1870-71 A.2. | 13. Heiligegeist. C.2. | 21. Naturkundemuseum B. 3. |
| 7 Pfeilbalkendenkmal C.5. | 14. Neuerkloster A.2. | 22. Wilhelmtheater H. 3. |



To the E. of the Demiani-Platz is the small MARIEN-PLATZ, adorned with a *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), by Schilling. The adjacent *Frauenturm* dates from the end of the 15th century. Opposite is the *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. 21; B, 3), containing extensive collections in ornithology, conchology, and mineralogy (adm. on Wed., 2-4, free; at other times on application to the custodian on the groundfloor). — In the OBERMARKT (Pl. B, 3) a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Pfuhl, was erected in 1893. To the left is the *Trinity, or Abbey Church* (Pl. 11), of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385 and restored in 1868; it contains a handsome carved altar of 1383. Beyond the church is the modern Gothic *Gymnasium* (Pl. 9), occupying the site of the old abbey. — In the Juden-Ring, to the N. of the Obermarkt, is the *Antiquarian Museum* (Pl. B, 2), open on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 11-12.

A short distance hence, in the UNTERMARKT, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathaus* (Pl. 19; C, 2), of the beginning of the 14th cent. (restored in 1874-75). The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps in the angle of the tower, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style. In the interior is a panelled room with a fine wooden ceiling (1568). — In the Neisse-Str., leading to the N.E., are the premises of the *Upper Lusatian Scientific Society*, with an important library (open in summer on Mon. and Thurs., 11-1). To the N. is the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 17; C, 2), erected in 1423-97, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, one of the finest late-Gothic edifices in E. Germany. The towers (275 ft. high) were completed in 1889-91. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 24 slender palm-like pillars. The sacristy and the interesting crypt contain ecclesiastical antiquities. — The wooden bridge over the Neisse to the S.E. of the church, commands a good survey of the old town.

To the S. lies the WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. B, 4), with pleasure grounds and a statue of *Field-Marshal von Roon* (1895).

At the *Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. 14; A, 2), to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1489 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land. — The *Cemetery*, to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district. His house still stands by the old bridge, beyond the Neisse.

The well-kept **Town Park* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) contains monuments to Humboldt and others, a fountain, and a botanical garden. An avenue of lime-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 4), an imitation of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, to the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 4), in the Renaissance style, and past the *Tivoli* (restaurant) to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. C, 6; *Restaurant), a favourite afternoon-resort. Fine

*View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (p. 252) and of the Iser and Giant Mts. Close by are a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (d. 1885; Pl. 2 a) and a *Monument to Schiller* (Pl. 7 a). Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, extending below the railway-viaduct (see below) to the pretty *Jägerwäldechen* (Pl. C, 6; restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* to the *Weinberge* (restaurant) on the left bank.

EXCURSIONS. The **Landskrone* (1405 ft.), a basaltic hill 4 M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view (omn. from the rail. station 30 pf.). — About 2 M. farther on are the *Jauerländer Berge*. — To the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse*, near *Ostritz* (see below), halfway to Zittau (p. 263), 2½ hrs. — At *Moys* (rail. stat., see below), 2¼ M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, *General von Winterfeldt* fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 241) and Dresden (p. 280), for the 'Silesian Mountain Railway', and for a line to Reichenberg (see *Baedeker's Austria*). The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neisse-Thal by an imposing *Viaduct of 34 arches, 520 yds. in length and 115 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Railway diverges to the left, leading via *Hermsdorf*, *Niklausdorf*, and *Lichtenau* to *Lauban* (see below). The *ZITTAU LINE* diverges from that to Reichenberg at *Nikrisch* and leads via *Ostritz* (to Marienthal, see above), *Russdorf*, *Rosenthal*, *Rohnau*, and *Hirschfelde* to (20 M.) Zittau (see p. 263).

32. From Kohlfurt to Glatz.

107 M. RAILWAY in 5-6 hrs. (fares 13 M. 70, 10 M. 30, 7 M. 90 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mountains.

Kohlfurt, see p. 241. — Beyond (6 M.) *Heide-Gersdorf* the train reaches the *Quais*.

14 M. *Lauban* (*Bär*, *Hirsch*, both unpretending), junction for the line to Görlitz (see above). Lauban, formerly one of the six allied towns of Lusatia (p. 250), has a modern Roman Catholic Church and a Rathaus of 1543. Pop. 12,600. The (¼ hr.) *Steinberg* (restaurant) commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mountains.

22½ M. **Greiffenberg** (*Fischer's*; *Zur Burg*), a town of 3300 inhab., at one time actively engaged in the linen-trade. About 1½ M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Railway from Greiffenberg, in ½ hr., via *Neundorf* and *Birkicht* to (5½ M.) the small town of *Friedeberg* (*Schwarzer Adler*), on the *Quais*. Diligences ply hence (1¼ hr.; fare 80 pf.) to (5 M.) —

Flinsberg (1726 ft.; *Neues Brunnenhaus*, well spoken of; *Rübezahl*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; also lodgings), a long village in the *Quistthal*, with mineral baths. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geterstein* (2830 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the S. rise the *Iser Mts.* (*Isergebirge*), the N.W. prolongation of the Giant Mts. (p. 254), of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and 3 hrs. respectively from Flinsberg

and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 258) may be reached from Flinsberg in 4 hrs. by ascending the wooded Queisthal. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda*.

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to (14½ M.) *Löwenberg* (Roß; Schwan), one of the oldest towns in Silesia, and to (31 M.) *Goldberg*.

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. About 3 M. from (39 M.) *Reibnitz* are the baths of *Berthelsdorf* (Deutscher Kaiser), in the *Kemnitz-Thal*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

48½ M. *Hirschberg*, see p. 255. Railway to *Warmbrunn* and *Petersdorf* (p. 256); to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 256).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between *Hirschberg* and *Merzdorf* (seats should be taken to the right). 51 M. *Jannowitz* (Kluger's Inn), a summer-resort (direct route to the *Bolzenschloss*, 1½ hr., see p. 266). — 58 M. *Merzdorf*; about 8 M. to the N. lies *Bolkenhain* (p. 273).

Beyond *Merzdorf* the *Bober* is crossed several times. — 65 M. *Ruhbank*, the junction for the line to *Liebau* and *Königgrätz* (R. 35). Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — 73 M. *Gottesberg* (1760 ft.), the highest town in Silesia. — 74 M. *Fellhammer*; passengers for *Salzbrunn* or *Schlesisch-Friedland* (p. 269) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

75 M. *Dittersbach* (1665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, fine view), junction for the line to *Waldenburg*, *Altwasser*, and *Sorgau* (p. 266). To *Görbersdorf* (p. 269), via *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of 1½ hr.

The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* (2890 ft.) by a tunnel 1 M. long.

79 M. *Charlottenbrunn* (*Deutsches Haus*, D. 1½ M.; *Friedenshoffnung*; *Grundhof*; *Preussische Krone*), a watering-place situated 1½ M. from the station (omn. 30 pf.), in a depression of the *Weistritz-Thal*, with two weak alkaline springs and attractive promenades. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesier-Thal*, see pp. 273, 274.

The train now passes through the *Reimsbacher Tunnel*. 81½ M. *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Sonne), a long village in the *Weistritz* valley.

A pleasant walk may be taken from *Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf* to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the trigonometrical survey-station) and the *Hornberg* (2830 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) "Hornsloss", a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

The train threads a tunnel, skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaduct*.

93 M. *Neurode* (1265 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; *Wildenhof's*), a town with 7100 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*. Coal-mines in the vicinity. The (2 M.) *St. Anna Chapel* (2000 ft.; restaurant), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. At *Scharfenbeck*, 4 M. farther on, the *Walditz* falls into the *Steine*. — 97½ M. *Mittelsteine* (Adler); branch to *Halbstadt* via *Braunau*, see p. 269.

The train follows the valley of the *Steine*. To *Wünschelburg* and the *Heuscheuer*, see p. 269. Finally the train crosses the *Glatzer Neisse* and reaches (107 M.) *Glatz*, see p. 271.

33. The Giant Mountains.

(*Riesengebirge.*)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 255) is the most convenient starting-point. — 1st Day. *Hirschberg* and environs (Cavalierberg, Kreuzberg, Helikon, etc.) 4 hrs.; train in the afternoon to Erdmannsdorf in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., walk by the Heinrichsburg and Weyhrichsberg to Warmbrunn $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd Day. Hermsdorf $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., Kynast $\frac{1}{4}$, across the Herdberg to Agetendorf 1, to Bismarck-Höhe $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence either to Petersdorf $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Schreiberhau (with digression to the Kochelfall and perhaps the Zackelfall), and Josephinen-Hütte $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or direct to Schreiberhau (with digression to the Kochelfall) and Josephinen-Hütte 3 hrs., in all 8 or $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. Zackelfall and Neue Schlesische Baude $1\frac{1}{4}$, Elbfall $\frac{1}{2}$, Kesselkoppe $\frac{1}{4}$, Schneegrubenbaude $\frac{1}{4}$, Peterbaude $1\frac{1}{2}$, Riesenbaude 3, Koppe $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in all about 11 hrs. This third day's walk, however, should not be attempted except by tried pedestrians, and even they would do well to endeavour to reach Hermsdorf on the first day, and the Neue Schlesische Baude or even the Elbfall on the second. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey, spending the night in the Peterbaude. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the Hampelbaude $1\frac{1}{2}$, Kirche Wang $1\frac{1}{2}$, Kräberstein 1, Arnsdorf $\frac{1}{2}$, Schmiedeberg 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. Friesenbach $\frac{1}{2}$, Fischbach 1, Falkenstein or Forstberg 1, Jannowitz 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the Neue Schlesische Baude direct to the Schneegrubenbaude $1\frac{1}{2}$, descend thence to the Elbfall $\frac{1}{4}$, to the Kesselkoppe and back $\frac{1}{2}$, along the Elbseifen to Spindelmühl 2, and ascend either to the Peterbaude $1\frac{1}{2}$, or by the Leierbaude to the Spindlerbaude $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 4th Day. To the Koppe $3\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the Riesengrund and the Aupa-Thal to Johannishad 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at Petzkrutscham). — 5th Day. Return to the Kreuzschenke und ascend the valley of the Kleine Aupa to Klein-Aupa (carriage in 2 hrs.), Grenzbauden $1\frac{1}{2}$, Krummhübel $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Kirche Wang 1 hr. — 6th Day. Via Arnsdorf to Schmiedeberg $2\frac{1}{2}$, to Jannowitz (see p. 253) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Weckelsdorf rocks (see p. 263) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good; those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are almost all constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R., L., & A. 2 M and more, B. 50 pf., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M . In the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good, on the Prussian inferior and dearer. — The habit of playing wretched music, and sometimes of dancing well into the night, which prevails at most of the 'Bauden', does not conduce to the comfort or repose of travellers.

CARRIAGES. With one horse, half-day 8, whole day 10 M ; with two horses, half-day 8, whole day 15 M . — Horses with attendant, 9 M per day and fee, with allowance for return-journey. — CHAIR PORTERS 6 M per day. — PORTERS charge 5 M per day, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M per half-day (8 hrs.), besides which it is usual (though not incumbent) to give them their food.

The PATHS are provided with finger-posts and kept in excellent condition by the Prussian and Austrian 'Riesengebirgsvereine'. Guides are scarcely necessary, though bad weather and sudden fogs may occasion some embarrassment. — The petty demands on the purse of the traveller (such as the fees of 10-15 pf. for 'turning on' the waterfalls) are so numerous that he will do well to provide himself at the outset with a considerable supply of small coins. It is sometimes difficult to obtain change at the 'Bauden'. For the Austrian side it is advantageous to change one's money before crossing the frontier.

The Giant Mountains form part of the great mountain-chain called the *Sudeten*, which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 180 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the

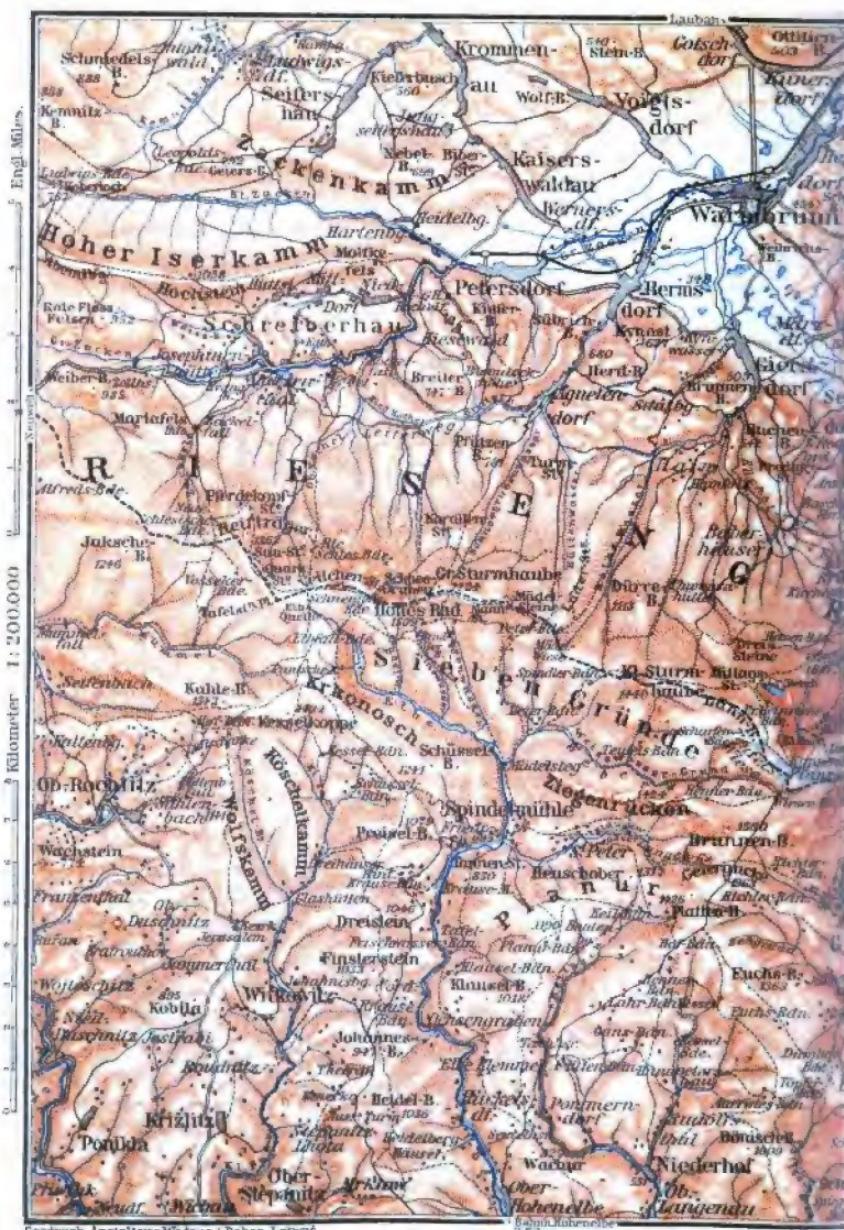
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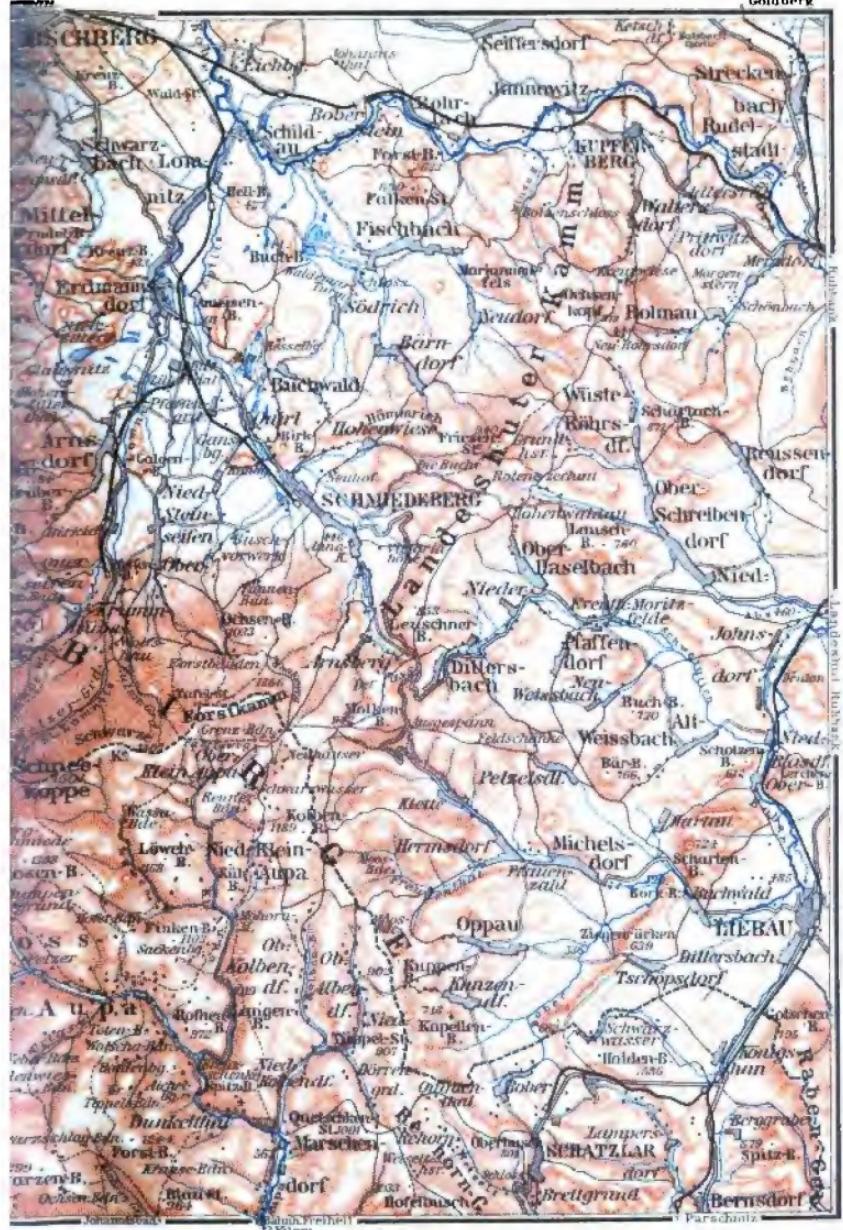
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Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the *Bober* on the E. to those of the *Queis* and *Zacken* on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.), the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), the *Südkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4670 and 4700 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4700 ft.), the *Korknose* (4655 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4630 ft.), and the *Riedrider* (4485 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (*pinus pumilio*) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians, hawkweed (*bieracium*), Icelandic moss, 'devil's beard' (*anemone alpina*), violet-moss (*bryaxis jolithus*), and other Alpine plants. Alpine roses and Edelweiss have been planted on the *Schneekoppe*, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the Riesengebirge.

a. Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Warmbrunn.

Distances. From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., Warmbrunn to Hermendorf $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., ascent of the Kynast 1 hr., Hermendorf to the Josephinen-Hütte 12 M., Hermendorf to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 9 M. Railway from Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg in 40 min.; to Petersdorf 50 min.; from Zillerthal to Krummhübel 28 minutes.

Hirschberg. — *Hotels.* *PARUSSISCHER HOF (R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), "THAMM'S HOTEL (R. from 2 M.), both in the *Anlagen*; *DREI BERGE, Bahnhof-Str., R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; WEISSES ROSS, DEUTSCHES HAUS, in the market-place; *STRAUSS, at the station, plain; SCHWAN. — *Restaurants.* *Rail. Restaurant; Concerthaus zur Klaus; Zur Ritter-Kastanie, Schmiedeberger-Str. — Carriage 12-15 M per day, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M per half-day.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.), a station on the 'Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn' (p. 253), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 16,800 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, and the principal commercial place in the Silesian Mts. Near the station is the *Protestant Church* (curious echo). The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* dates from the 14th century. The gymnasium contains a small museum. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty *Anlagen*, or promenades, extending to the *Cavalierberg* (1350 ft.; restaurants).

Among the pleasant points for walks from Hirschberg are the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schanzen* (1380 ft.); the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Friedrichs Höhe* (*View); the *Hausberg* (1225 ft.; restaurant); and the **Helikon* (1370 ft.; view), crowned with a small Doric temple. — A walk up the wild *Bober-Thal*, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will also repay the traveller. The finest point, about 3 M. from Hirschberg, is styled the *Welt Ende*.

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO SCHMIEDEBERG, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 40 min. (fares 90, 60 pf.). The first station is (4 M.) *Lomnitz*, beyond which we obtain magnificent views of the mountains (right). — 6 M. *Zillerthal* (Zillerthal Hotel), founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Ziller-Thal in Tyrol. It contains large flax-spinning works. — A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to *Arnsdorf* (p. 257) and *Krummhübel* (p. 260; 23 min.).

Zillerthal is the station for *Erdmannsdorf* (1260 ft.; *Zum Schweizerhaus*; *Schmidt*), a village $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau. Church designed by Schinkel.

About 3 M. to the E. of Lomnitz or Zillerthal is the long village of Fischbach (**Zur Forelle; Kindler*), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored. The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 50 pf.). Hence to Schmiedeberg 1½ hr.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the Falkenberge, of which both the most southerly, the *Falkenberg* (2128 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from Fischbach), and the *Forstberg* (2105 ft.) to the N., are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1½ hr.) *Mariannenfels* (2280 ft.), a huge group of rocks on the crest of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From Fischbach or the Mariannenfels we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) **Boitzenchloss* (1840 ft.; inn); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1648, command an admirable "View."

9½ M. Schmiedeberg (1470 ft.; **Goldner Stern*, R., L., & A. 1¾, D. 1¼ M.; **Preussischer Hof*, with garden commanding a fine view, R., L., & A. 1½-3 M.; *Schreiber; Schwarzes Ross*), an old town with 4800 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the steep valley of the *Egline*. Mining for magnetic iron-ore is carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets, wax-cloth, and other articles. Picturesque environs, with a number of villas and châteaux. Sleighs may be obtained here at the two first-named hotels for the favourite winter-pastime of sleighing to and from the Grenzbauden (ascent 2 hrs., descent 10-20 min.), a species of 'tobogganning' or 'coasting' on a large scale.

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Büche*' (inn), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, ¾ M. farther on, leads to (2½ M.) the **Friesenstein* (3260 ft.), which also command a fine view. On the second group of rocks is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites. A path leads hence to (3½ hrs.) Jannowitz (p. 258).

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO PETERSDORF, 8 M., railway in 50 minutes.—The line crosses the Bober, and on the left bank of the *Zacken* ascends the industrious *Hirschberg Valley*, passing *Rosenau*, *Kunersdorf*, and *Herischdorf*.

5¼ M. **Warmbrunn.** — Hotels. **Hôtel de Prusse*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, pens. 4-6½ M.; **Schwarzer Adler*, R., L., & A. 1¾-2½ M.; *Schneekoppe*, D. 1½ M.; *Rosengarten*; *Breslauer Hof*; *Victoria*, with chalybeate baths; *Schwarzes Ross*; *Preussische Krone* (hôtel garni). Also numerous *Lodging Houses*. Private Lodgings 6-30 M per week and upwards.

Restaurants. *Cursaal*, table-d'hôte 1½ M.; *Goldener Greif*, both in the *Schloss-Platz*; *Landhäuser*; *Damhirsch*; *Warmbrunner Brauerei*, on the road to Hermsdorf. — *Café* in the *Cursaal*, with reading-room.

Omnibus daily to Giersdorf and Seidorf (60 pf.).

Warmbrunn (1130 ft.), a pleasant watering-place, visited by 3000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the *Zacken*, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin-disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 70,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (open daily, ex-

cept Sun., 9-11 and 3-5). The *Promenades* extend to ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) Herischdorf, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cureaal*, the 'Gallerie', and numerous shops (cut glass and polished stones, etc.). The *Weihrichsberg* (1160 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.E., and the *Kleine Spitzberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, are two of the finest points of view (restaurants).

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.; *Brewery*, with rooms), 3 M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1586 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1665 ft.), a pine-clad hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the *Heinrichsburg*, a shooting-lodge with a tower (10 pf.) commanding an admirable view. At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Märzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

Near Märzdorf, to the S.W., lies *Giersdorf* (**Zum Hohlen Stein*, *Zur Schneekoppe*, in the upper village; **Rüffer*, *Dämmier*, *Ramsch*, in the lower), 2 M. from Warmbrunn; almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*, whence the picturesque *Hainfalk* may be visited ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., restaurant).

Seidorf (1200 ft.; **Zur Schneekoppe*; *Brewery*), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermendorf unite, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from each of these places, and $\frac{5}{4}$ M. from Schmiedeberg, lies to the S. of Märzdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the Koppe (p. 261). From Seidorf we reach the *St. Anna-Cappelle* (2190 ft.), built in 1481, in 1 hr. (service on the Sun. after St. Ann's Day, July 26th); near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) *Kräbersteine* (2880 ft.), on the N.W. slope of the *Kröberberg*; the last rock, the top of which is made accessible by steps, commands a picturesque view.

From Seidorf the road leads to the E. to *Arnisdorf* (1425 ft.; *Ender*; *Brewery*; rail. stat., see p. 241), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated on the *Lomnitz*; then to *Steinselzen* and to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 266.

$\frac{5}{4}$ M. *Hermsdorf*. — Hotels. **Tietze*'s, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Verein*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Deutscher Krone*; *Zum Kynast*; **Goldener Stern*, unpretending, etc. — Private apartments also to be had. — Fixed tariff for *Guides*, *Chair Porters*, and *Saddle Horses*.

Hermsdorf (1310 ft.), a beautifully-situated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the well-preserved ruin of **Kynast* (2030 ft.), owned by the Schaffgotsch family since 1393, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend of this castle forms the subject of a ballad of Körner. The beautiful but heartless Kunigunde vowed to marry none but the knight who should first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many made the attempt, but were precipitated into the abyss below. At last one with whom she herself fell in love succeeded in his daring feat, but instead of claiming his prize, he administered a stern reproof and departed. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (10 pf.). Adm. to other rooms, 30 pf. As the carriage-road (1 hr.) is destitute of shade, the ascent to the castle is best made by the path which leads to the left from the upper part of the village and mounts on the N. side of the hill ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide unnecessary). We descend to the **Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2165 ft.; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) towards the S. A pleasant path leads through the woods round the Heerdberg to *Agnetendorf* (p. 258) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain), $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Warmbrunn, and 3 M. from Hermsdorf, are the *Bibersteine*, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (126 ft.; evening-light best). From *Agnetendorf* (Boyer, pens. 4-5 M.; "Deutscher Kaiser"), situated in a pleasant valley, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the "*Bismarckhöhe*" (2230 ft.; inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or from Hermsdorf direct in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

8 M. *Petersdorf* (1300 ft.; *Kronprinz*; *Silesia*, at the rail. station, pens. 4-5 M.; *Trenker's*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Zum Zacken*; **Prenzel's*, with a garden and baths; **Zum Kochelfall*, at the end of the village) is another summer-resort, on the Zacken, with glass works. Fine view from the *Moltkefels* (800 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

The road to (6 M.) *Schreiberhau* ascends the picturesque ravine of the Zacken; walkers cross to the right bank at the Kochelfall Inn and follow the black-and-white way-marks. At the kilomètre stone No. 76, a path to the left leads through a pretty, wooded valley to the (10 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (comp. p. 254). The road then leads through the straggling village of *Schreiberhau* (3500 inhab.), the highest in Silesia (2060 ft.). Numerous inns and lodging-houses on the roadside: *Gasthof zum Zackenfall* (2060 ft.); *Marienthal Inn*; *König's*; **Lindenhof*; **Reiswärger*, etc.; *Weissbachhof* (with hydropathic). The *Gasthaus sur Josephinen-Hütte* (2430 ft.), on the road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond König's Hotel and about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, is the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The Josephinen-Hütte, the largest of the Silesian glass-houses, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch (open 8-12 and 2-6). Near it are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* and the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The **Zackelfall*, a fall of the *Zackerie*, 80 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest-scenery, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the Josephinen-Hütte, is reached by a good road. The best view of the fall, which is one of the finest in the Giant Mts., is obtained from beneath (restaurant, with beds). Route to the *Neue Schlesische Baude*, see below.

To the N.W. of the Josephinen-Hütte rises the *Hochstein* (3540 ft.), ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn).

The road beyond the Josephinen-Hütte ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads via *Neuwelt* (8 M. from *Schreiberhau*; *Gasthof Rübezahl*) and (10 M.) *Tannwald* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 260). — A pleasant walk through wood leads from Neuwelt to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Elbfallbaude* (p. 269) via the *Mummel* and *Pantsche Falls* (p. 269).

b. The Hochgebirge.

Distances. From the Josephinen-Hütte to the (4 M.) *Schneegrubenbaude* 3 hrs., (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Riesenbaude* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Koppe $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the (7 M.) *Schneegrubenbaude* 4 hrs.; from Seidorf to the (11 M.) *Riesenbaude* 6 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krummhübel $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., thence to the (9 M.) *Riesenbaude* 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the (14 M.) Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannishütte to the Koppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; from the Josephinen-Hütte to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Hohenelbe $8\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.

FROM THE JOSEPHINEN-HÜTTE to the Koppe, 8-10 hrs. (red-and-blue way-marks). The path ascends by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zackelfall* (see above), crosses a bridge (2335 ft.), and ascends the new and ex-

cellent path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3975 ft.). We may then make a digression of about 20 min. viâ the *Pferdekopfsteine* (4260 ft.; view) and the E. side of the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.); or we may leave the latter to the left, proceed towards the S.E., and then ascend past some curious groups of rock, called the (20 min.) *Sausteine* (right) and (10 min.) *Quargsteine* (left). Farther on we cross the path from the *Alte Schlesische Baude* to Ober-Rochlitz, and at the finger-post (boundary-stone 112) quit the ridge-path leading to the right of the *Veilchenstein* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schneegrubenbaude*, and diverge to the right to the (5 min.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe. Hence we go on towards the S. for 25 min. and turn to the E. (left) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Pantsche Fall* (striking view of the *Sieben Gründe*). The **Elbfall*, 145 ft. high, is 20 min. farther on (accommodation at the *Elbfallbaude*). Hence to Spindelmühl ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 262.

An easy path leads from the *Elbfallbaude*, viâ the *Pantsche Fall* (see above), to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Kesselkoppe* (5705 ft.; *View), turning to the left at the (2 min.) guide-post to the *Elbbrunnen*. The descent may be made viâ the *Kesselkopfbauden* and *Schlüsselbauden* to Spindelmühl (p. 262).

From the *Elbfall* we ascend to the N.E. by an excellent path to the (35 min.) *Schneegrubenbaude* (4890 ft.), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. *View of the *Hirschberg* Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the *Zobten* near Breslau; still finer view from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a lofty rock close behind the *Baude*.

From the *Schneegrubenbaude* we proceed to the left, passing the *Grosse Schneegrube*, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), with a mound (16 ft. high) in memory of Emp. William I., and fine *View. Steep descent on the E. side in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), then along the crest of the mountain to the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.), from the saddle below which paths diverge N. to the *Korallensteine* and S. to Spindelmühl (p. 262). Passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, we reach in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the **Petersbaude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), a mountain-inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the *Petersbaude* to the left to *Agnetendorf*, or to the right to Spindelmühl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.] We then descend, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spindelbaude* (3940 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4730 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühl $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.]. The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the ($2\frac{2}{3}$ M.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lähnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. About 10 min. farther on is the **Prinz-Helrich-Baude* (4625 ft.; R. from 2, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), in a fine situation above the **Grosse Teich* and the *Kleine Teich*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we pass a guide-post (*Wiesenbaude* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the S.; *Hampelbaude* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.), and cross

the *Koppenplan*, clothed with dwarf pines, to the (1 hr.) **Riesenbaude* (4560 ft.), a small inn (bed 2 M., shakedown 50 pf.) on Bohemian territory at the foot of the barren summit of the Koppe. A path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 261) to the right, ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit of the Schneekoppe ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., descent 20 min.).

FROM SEIDORF (p. 257) to the Koppe, 6 hours. To the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine (p. 257), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. From the latter we return to the finger-post, and then skirt the hillside till we reach the main path, which ascends direct from the chapel. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Brotbaude* (2690 ft.), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Krummhübel. The path then leads to the right to (10 min.) **Kirsche Wang* (2900 ft.), the parish-church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (3100 ft.; Schweizerhaus; Zum Deutschen Kaiser, near the parsonage), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirker', or timber-churches, brought by Frederick William IV. in 1844 from its original site at Valders in Norway (sacristan 50 pf.).

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min., past *Rübesahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schlingelbaude* (3480 ft.), opposite the stone *Heideschlossbaude*. A little to the right are the *Drei Steine* (3950 ft.), rocky pinnacles on the crest of the mountain. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teich*, whence the distant ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hampelbaude* (4115 ft.; inn) is visible on its green plateau. From the Hampelbaude we ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Koppenplan*; thence to the Schneekoppe, see above.

FROM KRUMMHÜBEL to the Koppe, 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. A narrow-gauge railway leads from *Zillerthal* (p. 255) in 23 min. and the *Pfaffenberg* to Krummhübel (1756 ft.; *Augusta-Bad*; **Goldener Frieden*; *Schneekoppe*; *Berliner Hof*, etc.; rail. stat., see p. 255), a favourite summer-resort. In a ravine below the village is the *Alexandrinen-Bad*. — The Koppe may be ascended from Krummhübel in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. through the romantic *Melzergrund* (finger-post on the road to Wang, above the Gerichtskretscham); or in 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep) and the *Hampelbaude* (see above); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); or via *Wolfshau* (Inns) to the *Forstbauden* (rms.) and the **Tabaksweg* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, via *Wang* and the *Schlingelbaude* (see above), in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

FROM SCHMIDEBERGER KAMM, 4 hours, with guide. The path ascends to *Ober-Schniedeberg* and *Arnsberg*, passes the St. Anna-Capelle (p. 257) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenzbauden* (3430 ft.; Hübner, very fair; Goder-

baude), 2 hrs. below the summit (good Hungarian wine). Steep ascent to the *Schwarze Koppe* (4615 ft.), then an almost level stretch for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and finally another steep ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit.

FROM JOHANNISBAD (p. 266) to the summit the following are the two best routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.; carriage to Petzer advised, 4-5 fl.; diligence from Freiheit, 8 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr.) pedestrians ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post and the Waldhaus, to the village of *Schwarzendorf*, and then ascend the slope to the right (red way-marks) under the *Blaustein* (3120 ft.) to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dunkelthal* (see below). The carriage-road leads via *Freiheit* (p. 266) to the long village of *Marschendorf* (Brühof; Justmühle) in the valley of the *Aupa*. At the Schloss-Brauerei the road forks, the right branch leading to *Altendorf* and the *Grenzbauden* (p. 260). Our road leads to the left, ascending the valley of the *Aupa* to (4 M.) *Dunkelthal*. Beyond a large glass-house it enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelburg*, a small modern tower). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to *Klein Aupa*, see below). The road proceeds to the left to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gross-Aupa* ("Post"), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (Petzerkretscham; Wagner) the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates. (A little above diverges the road leading across the Geiergucke to Spindelmühl; see p. 262.) Then a steep ascent leads to the right through the grand *Riesengrund*, or *Aupagrund*. The path passes between the remains of two large landslips formed in 1882. The *Aupa*, pouring over the cliff to the N. in divided and scanty runlets, here forms the so-called *Aupa Fall*. In 2 hrs. from Petzer we reach the *Riesenbaude* (3570 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 260.

[At the Kreuzschenke (see above) a road diverges to the right and leads through the pretty valley of the *Kleine Aupa* to *Klein-Aupa* (Zur Mohrenmühle, unpretending; carr. to this point in 2 hrs., 5 M. and fee) and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Grenzbauden* (p. 260).]

The second route (7 hrs.) ascends in 2 hrs. by the *Prelogg-Weg*, via the *Zinneckerbauden*, *Ochsenbauden*, and **Schwarzschlagbauden* to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schwarze Berg* (4130 ft.), commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bohnenwelsbaude*, pass the *Töpferbaude* and the *Fuchsbaude*, and follow the long ridge of the (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the Riesengrund and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. Thence to the right at the (1 M.) *Hofbaude* by the (2 M.) **Geiergucke* (descent through the *Lange Grund* to Spindelmühl, see p. 262) and the *Brunnenberg* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wiesenbaude* and the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 260.

The **Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (5260 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service performed here once a year (10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the **Koppenhaus* (bed 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is seldom clear), with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord. A red flag by day or a red light by night indicates that no night-quarters are to be had.

View (best towards evening) extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Schweidnitz, Zobten, Breslau, Eule, Silberberg, Schneeberg, Heuscheuer; S.W. the Weisse Berg near Prague; W. the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landskrona near Görlitz. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view

of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly (see p. 261); to the N. the *Melzgrund* (p. 260). Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in spring.

FROM THE JOSEPHINEN-HÜTTE via SPINDELMÜHL TO THE WIESENBAUDE 7-8 hrs., or to HOHENELBE 8-9 hrs. (from Spindelmühl to Hohenelbe route practicable for carriages). — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 259. A good path leads to the right from the Elbfallbaude along the slope of the *Kornkoch* (4620 ft.) into the * *Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (p. 259). It then turns to the left, skirting the *Biesenkamm*, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbsifen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the *Sieben Gründe*, the path unites with that coming from the *Peterbaude* (p. 259) and turns towards the S.W. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Mädelstegbaude* is a toll-gate (each pers. 4 pf.); then, 1 M. farther on ($\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. from the Elbfallbaude), —

Spindelmühl (2880 ft.); *Badehaus*; * *Hercynia*; *Wiesenhaus*; *Spindelmühle*; *Rübersahl*; *Marienwarte*, with garden, etc.; also *Krone*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, etc. in Friedrichsthal, on the right bank of the *Elbe*, a favourite summer resort. At the S. end of the village the *Elbe* is joined by the *St. Petersfeien*, on which, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up, lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken*, to the right of the *Heuschober* (4290 ft.), and affords a picturesque view of the W. valleys of the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.). After $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. we reach the *Wiesenbaude* (4510 ft.; *Inn*), whence we follow the stakes to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) path on the mountain-crest, leading in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the *Riesenbaude* (see p. 260). — Another route from Spindelmühl ascends by the *Elbe* to the point where the united waters of the *Sieben Gründe* force their way through the ridge, crosses the bridge to the right, and follows the right bank of the *Weisswasser* (blue marks). A few hundred feet above us, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Spindelmühl, is the lonely but magnificently situated * *Leiterbaude*; steep ascent hence in 1 hr. to the *Spindlerbaude* (see p. 269).

The direct route from Spindelmühl to the *Aupa-Thal* (5 hrs.; red-and-green marks) descends from the village of *St. Peter* (see above), and then gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnenberg* (see above), which forms the watershed between the *Aupa* and the tributaries of the *Elbe*. The *Geistergucke* (p. 281), at the top, commands a charming view of the *Aupa-Thal*. To the right is the *Zehgrund*; the path follows its N. slopes to the *Richterbauden*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Peterkretscham*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Post Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 261).

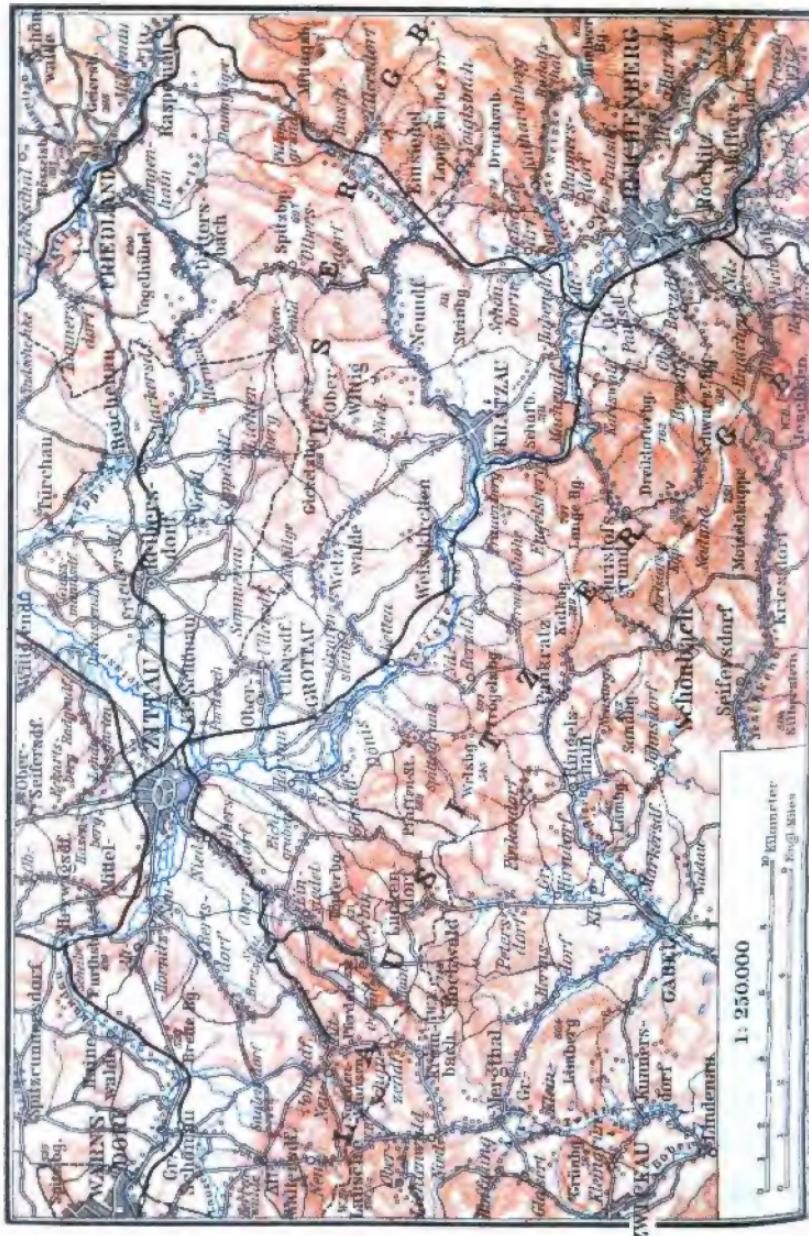
By following the course of the *Elbe* to the S. from Spindelmühl we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe* (p. 265).

c. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 266), carriage and pair in 6-7 hrs. (15 M. and fee; railway to Landeshut; see p. 266). A good road leads via the *Landeshuter Kamm* (fine prospects) to (10 M.) *Landeshut*; thence to (1 hr.) *Grätzau* (p. 266) and (1 hr. more) *Schömberg* (*Kaiserhof*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), where the road from Liebau (see below) joins our route. Crossing the Bohemian frontier, we next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Liebau*. (Pedestrians save an hour by taking the path to the right beside the tavern at the beginning of the village.) Beyond the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) straggling village of *Merkelsdorf* the road divides, the right branch leading to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Adersbach*, the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weckelsdorf*. *Adersbach* is 3 M. from *Weckelsdorf*, which lies 2 M. from the station of the same name. Diligence, see p. 263.

FROM LIEBAU (p. 266) to *Schömberg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Schömberg* on, see above.

FROM FRIEDLAND (p. 269; carr. and pair ca. 10 M.). The road crosses the Bohemian frontier immediately beyond the town, and unites with that from *Schömberg* at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Merkelsdorf* (see above).



1: 250,000

20 Kilometer
Engl. Miles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FROM TRAUTENAU (p. 266), diligence once daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr.) via (3 M.) Parschnitz (p. 267), (8½ M.) Qualisch, and Adersbach, to (15 M.) Weckelsdorf and (16½ M.) the station of that name (p. 270).

***Adersbach Rocks.** — ZUR FELENSTADT, at the entrance to the rocks, R., L., & A. 1½ M., B. 35 pf.; KASPER'S HOTEL. — Admission 1 M. or 50 kr. each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 50 kr. for one person, parties in proportion. Small fees are expected at various points, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 pf. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in a waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies 2-2½ hrs. in all, is carried out by boat (20 pf.). At the egress an echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts (20 pf.) and shots (1 M. or 60 pf.).

The **Weckelsdorf Rocks* (*Zum Eisenhammer*, fair, R., L., & A. 1½ M.; **Zur Felsenstadt*), adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (3 M. from the Adersbach inn), are still more imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the Adersbach Rocks. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Anna-Thal', and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs. — Weckelsdorf has a station (Restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunaub railway (p. 269), 1½ M. distant (omn.).

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 269; carriage from Weckelsdorf to the foot of the *Maria Stern* in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 M.; carriage from Adersbach to Carlsberg (p. 269) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 M.

34. From Zittau to Trautnau via Reichenberg.

96 M. RAILWAY. To *Reichenberg* in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 70 pf., 2 M. 1 M. 90 pf.); from *Reichenberg* to *Alt-Paka* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 85, 1 fl. 90, 95 kr.); thence to *Trautnau-Parschnitz* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fl. 25, 1 fl. 50, 70 kr., Austrian currency).

Zittau. — Hotels. **Sächsischer Hof*, in the 'Neustadt' Platz, near the theatre, R. from 1½, B. ¾, D. 2 M.; *GOLDENE SONNE*, similar charges, *Engel*, both in the market-place; *HÜTTER'S HOTEL*, near the station, well spoken of; *REICHSHOF*, *WEINTRAUBE*, Bahnhof-Str.

Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the Rathhaus (wine); *Post*, Bautzener-Str.; *Brauhau*s, Bahnhof-Str., with garden; *Weinau*, with large garden, 1 M. to the N.E. of the market-place.

Baths in the *Stadt-Bad*, on the Töpferberg, behind the post-office.

Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M.; luggage up to 55 lbs. 20 pf.
U. S. Consular Agent, Alfred Kraus, Esq.

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 28,100 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. In 1757, after the battle of Kolin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The large reservoir of the town water-works is conspicuous as we quit the station. Handsome *Rathaus*, erected in 1840-45. The *Church of St. John*, near the market-place, was re-erected in 1834-37; view from the tower. Part of the church of *Ss. Peter and Paul* (slender tower), restored in 1882, is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2-4). The *Joanneum*, with a good fresco by Dietrich, contains the gymnasium and the commercial school (adm. 30 pf., 2-5 pers. 50 pf., 6-10 pers. 1 M.). Opposite is the *Post Office*. In the *Park* is a monument to the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861), a native of Zittau. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the *Neisse Viaduct* (p. 285).

FROM ZITTAU TO THE OYBIN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 M 10, 70 pf.). — At *Bertsdorf* a branch diverges to (8 M.) *Jonsdorf*. — From *Oybin* (Engelmann; Klosterhof), the terminus, good paths ascend to the castle in about 20 minutes. The "Oybin" (1880 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a bee-hive, and crowned with the highly-picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1545 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1881. A small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities occupies the former hall of the castle (adm. 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. The tower affords a picturesque view. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. *Inn* adjacent.

The *Hochwald* (2466 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. of Oybin station, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (*Inn* at the top).

Near the station of *Jonsdorf* (see above) a guide-post indicates the route to the *Nonnenklunzen*, *Lausche*, and *Rabenstein*. Other guide-posts farther on. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a path diverges to the left to the *Rabenstein* (see below) and farther on another to the *Nonnenklunzen* or *Nonnenfelsen* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) on the right. Following the (6-8 min.) broad carriage-road (guide-post) to the left, we reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasthof sur Wache*, on the frontier between Bohemia and Saxony. Thence a road on the Bohemian side and a preferable foot-path on the Saxon side ascend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the summit of the *Lausche*. The "Lausche" (2610 ft.) is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the *Teplicitz* and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the *Iserkamm*, the *Tafelfichte*, and the Giant Mts. The "Inn at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia.

FROM THE LAUSCHE TO THE OYBIN, 3 hrs. From the (25 min.) *Wache Inn* (see above) we turn to the right (guide-post) and follow the path (white marks) to (40 min.) the *Rabenstein* (restaurant). About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther is a solitary inn, 10 min. beyond which is the *Forsthaus Hain*, within $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from the Oybin.

Passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian custom-house officers before starting, as Zittau is only 2 M. from the frontier. The train crosses the great **Neisse Viaduct*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, supported by 34 arches, 72 ft. above the stream. The pleasant valley of the Neisse is then ascended. To the right a view of the *Jeschken* (3170 ft.) is disclosed.

17 M. *Reichenberg* (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Goldener Löwe*; *Union*; **Central*), the largest town in Bohemia after Prague, is a cloth-making place, with 33,000 inhabitants. The *Kreuzkirche* (1698) contains an old altar-piece. The *Schloss* and the *Rathhaus* are of the 16th century. *Excursion to the *Jeschken* (see above) and back, half-a-day. — Railway to *Görlitz*, see R. 31.

The line ascends in windings, and at (23 M.) *Langenbruck* reaches the watershed between the Neisse and *Iser*. It then turns to the W. and descends to (27 M.) *Reichenau-Gablonz* and (31 M.) *Liebenau*, two glass-making places. It next descends the *Mohelka-Thal* and crosses it, affording picturesque glimpses of **Schloss Sichrow*, the seat of Prince Rohan, built in the English Gothic style. Beyond (34 M.) *Sichrow* is a tunnel 690 yds. long.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Turnau* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Kronprinz*), a town with 5600 inhab., lies on an eminence on the left bank of the *Iser*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway. The modern *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice.

The scenery between Turnau and Semil is the finest on the line. The train intersects beautiful rock and forest landscapes, at the foot of which flows the impetuous *Iser*. From stat. *Klein-Skal*, which is grandly situated, an interesting route leads past the castle of that name (among the ruins of which there is a 'Rock Pantheon', with reminiscences of Austrian celebrities), by the ruin of *Friedstein*, and the *Kozákov-Rücken* (2160 ft.; *View), direct to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see above). To the left is the château of *Dalméric*, with its two towers.

The train continues to follow the picturesque valley of the *Iser*. — 63 M. *Alt-Paka* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a junction, where passengers for Trautnau change carriages.

75 M. *Starkenbach*, a small manufacturing town with an old *Schloss*. The church contains a font of 1545. — 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pelsdorf*.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Pelsdorff 14 min. to *Hohenelbe* (1475 ft.; *Schwan*; *Mohr*), a quaint little linen-weaving town pleasantly situated on both banks of the *Elbe*, on the spurs of the Giant Mts. The *Heidelberg* (3120 ft.), which rises above the town, commands a fine view. From Hohenelbe to the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 262.

96 M. *Trautnau* (*Union*, at the station; **Weisses Ross*; *Klein*; *Hôtel Stark*), a town with 13,300 inhab., on the *Aupa*, is the centre of the Bohemian linen industry. The handsome church, founded in 1283, was rebuilt in the middle of last century. New Synagogue. The Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians in the vicinity in 1866. Several monuments to the slain have been erected on the *Johannisberg*, or *Capellenberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town, where

the battle raged most fiercely; fine view towards the Giant Mountains. The *Gablenshöhe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is crowned with an iron obelisk.

From Trautenau to *Adersbach* and *Weekelsdorf*, see p. 268.

From TRAUTENAU to JOHANNISBAD. Railway to *Freiberg* (9 M.; fares 45, 20, 10 kr.), ascending the populous and industrious valley of the *Aupa*. Diligence thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the pleasant little Johannisbad (2065 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl. per week; *Johannisbad*, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Stadt Breslau*; *Goldener Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*, E., L., & A. 1 fl. 90 kr.; *Austria*; *Krone*; *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*; numerous lodging-houses), which in summer is sometimes filled to overflowing. The alkaline chalybeate spring is beneficial in cases of rheumatism and nervous complaints. There are several fine points in the environs, while the Giant Mts. afford opportunities for longer excursions (comp. p. 281).

From Trautenau to (3 M.) *Parschnitz* (p. 267), 3 M., railway in 10 minutes.

35. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz.

122 M. RAILWAY to *Liebau* in 4 hrs. (fares 9 M. 90 pf., 7 M., 4 M. 60 pf.); from Liebau to *Königgrätz* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. — Route via *Salzbrunn*, 118 M., see R. 38.

From Breslau to (30 M.) *Königszelt* and (41 M.) *Sorgau*, see R. 38.

$43\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altwasser* (1190 ft.; *Villa Nova*; *Seifert's*), with 10,200 inhab., has manufactures of porcelain, machinery, mirrors, etc. — Route by *Wilhelmsböhre* to *Salzbrunn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 268. — The train now passes above the scattered village of *Hermendorf* to —

$46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waldenburg* (1385 ft.; **Schwarzes Ross*; *Gelber Löwe*), a manufacturing town with 14,000 inhab., situated on the *Hellabach*, the centre of a coal-mining district, with a large porcelain-manufactory and important flax-mills. Excursion to *Salzbrunn* (p. 268) via the *Wetterschacht*, 1 hr. — The line now ascends in a wide curve.

At (49 M.) *Dittersbach* (p. 253) our line joins the *Kohlfurt* and *Glatz* railway (R. 32), with which it coincides as far as ($61\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ruhbank* (p. 253). It then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Bober*, which it repeatedly crosses.

65 M. *Landeshut* (**Rabe*; *Drei Berge*, both in the *Ring*; *Drei Kronen*), with 7700 inhab., who are occupied in flax-spinning and weaving, lies on the *Bober*. In the *Ring* rises a statue of *Count Stolberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by Pfuhl. — Route to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 262; to *Adersbach*, see p. 262.

At *Grüssau*, 3 M. to the S.E., are the extensive buildings of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1292, suppressed in 1810, and now used as a parsonage and school. The large *Marienkirche*, completed in 1727-35 in the style of the period, contains some interesting ceiling-paintings (especially in the dome) and fine carved choir-stalls. The *Fürstencapelle*, behind the high-altar, contains the tombs of Bolko I. (founder of the abbey) and Bolko II. of Schweidnitz. The smaller *Church of St. Joseph*, near the *Marienkirche*, is also worth a visit (frescoes).

71 M. *Liebau* (*Kyffhäuser*; *Schmidt's*; *Deutsches Haus*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with the Austrian custom-house, is a town of 5000 inhab., engaged in weaving and spinning. — From *Liebau* to *Adersbach*, see p. 262.

The line follows a defile through which the Prussian army invaded the Austrian dominions in 1866, and soon enters Bohemia. It ascends slightly, crossing the watershed between the Oder and the Elbe, and then descends. 74 M. *Königshain* (branch to *Schatzlar*).

81½ M. *Parchnitz* (*Rail. Restaurant), on the *Aupa*, the junction for *Trautenau*, *Reichenberg*, and *Zittau* (R. 34).

99½ M. *Starkotsch* (branch-line to *Wenzelsberg*, 2 M. distant, on the *Halbstadt-Chotzen* line, p. 270). The line traverses the battle-field of *Nachod*, where the Austrians under Ramming and Archduke Leopold were defeated in several engagements by the Prussians under Steinmetz in 1866. — 103 M. *Skalitz*.

111 M. *Josefstadt* (8745 ft.; *Wessely's Hotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town and fortress on the Elbe, erected in 1781-87, ¾ M. from the station.

122 M. *Königgrätz* (800 ft.; *Lamm*; *Boss*), a fortress on the Elbe, rendered famous by the battle of 3rd July, 1866, which was fought to the W. of the town (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

36. From Breslau to Braunau and Chotzen via Salzbrunn.

118 M. RAILWAY. To *Halbstadt* in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 10, 6 M. 10 pf., 4 M.; express 8 M. 70, 6 M. 70, 4 M. 70 pf.); from *Halbstadt* to *Chotzen* in 2½-4 hrs. — As far as *Friedland* the finest views are generally to the left, beyond it to the right.

Breslau (Freiburg Station), see p. 242. — 12½ M. *Canth*. At *Krybowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., is the mausoleum of Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

From (18½ M.) *Mettikau* a diligence plies daily in 2¼ hrs. to (7½ M.) *Zobten* (p. 249).

30 M. *Königswelt* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 38), derives its name (king's tent) from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. *Freiburg* (905 ft.; **Burg*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldener Löwe*), a small town (9200 inhab.) with several linen factories, is prettily situated on the hillside. On the opposite bank of the *Polnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polenitz*. Comp. the *Map*, p. 254.

Pleasant *EXCURSION to *SCHLOSS FÜRSTENSTEIN*. We follow the foot-path through the *Gründel*, along the *Polnitz*, pass through the village of *Polnitz*, and at the (2 M.) cross-roads ascend to the left to the (20 min.) *Schloss*. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of *Polnitz* and its prolongations *Hellbach* and *Salsbach* to the (2 M.) *Inn sur Neuen Schweizeret*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the *Alte Schweizeret* *Restaurant*, both close to the *Schloss*. — (From *Sorgau* to *Fürstenstein*, see p. 268).

**Schloss Fürstenstein*, the residence of the Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellbach* or *Polnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th

cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor (visitors usually admitted in the prince's absence). The tower commands a fine view.

A *Walk through the valley and a visit to the two castles may be accomplished in 2-3 hrs. as follows (or in the reverse direction, starting from the Schweizerei). Beyond the above-named cross-roads we turn to the left (S.), on coming in sight of the Schloss, and then take the first footpath to the right, which leads to the *Schässensitz* (view of Salzbrunn), whence a digression may be made to the right to the (2 min.) *Riesengrab*, affording the finest view of the wooded Fürstensteiner Grund (*View). We then return to the road and follow a track indicated by stone way-posts, which leads to the *Luisenplatz*, where a beautiful view of the château, the *Alte Burg*, and Grund is enjoyed. Descend hence into the valley, 300 ft. in depth, cross the Hellbach, and ascend to the *Alte Burg*, a small imitation of a mediæval castle, with interesting old armour, etc. (fee 50 pf.). We return by the same route into the beautiful valley, and descend the left bank of the Hellbach to (50 min.) the *Alte* and *Neue Schweizerei*, or to (20 min.) Nieder-Salzbrunn (see below) and (20 min. more) the station of Sorgau (see below).

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Sorgau*; hence to Altwasser, etc., see R. 35.

The route from Sorgau to Schloss Fürstenstein is slightly shorter than that from Freiburg. The Waldenburg road is followed to (1½ M.) the Fürstensteiner Grund, and then the route above described is traversed in the reverse direction. — Halfway between Sorgau and the Fürstensteiner Grund opens the *Salsgrund*, a parallel valley.

The Schneekoppe is visible to the right in clear weather. The train is carried over Nieder-Salzbrunn by a viaduct; Ober-Salzbrunn lies to the left. Fine view.

43½ M. *Bad Salzbrunn*. — Hotels. CURHAUS, R., L., & A. 2-4½, D. 1½-2, pens. from 6 M.; PREUSSISCHE KRONE, D. 1½-2½ M., well spoken of; SONNE; DEUTSCHE ADLER; SCHWERT; all with restaurants. Numerous Lodging Houses.

Baths 60 pf.-1 M. — Visitors' Tax 20 M., members of a family cheaper. — The station is 1 M. from the Bad (omn. 30 pf.).

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.), a village with 3700 inhab., stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4½ M. *Bad Salzbrunn*, the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed as early as 1316 for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints, but afterwards fell into disuse. *Salzbrunn* has, however, regained its vogue and is now visited by 7000 patients annually. The principal drinking spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1335 ft.).

At the upper end of *Salzbrunn*, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Pedestrians are recommended to take the route by the (2 M.) *Wilhelms-höhe (1690 ft.; *View); descent on the E. side to Altwasser (p. 266) in 20 minutes.

The *Zeisghaus*, or *Czechhaus*, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of *Salzbrunn*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zets*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — To *Fürstenstein* via *Sorgau*, and back, 4½ hrs., see above. — The summit of the *Sattelwald* (2500 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be reached in 3 hrs. The first part of the ascent of the *Hochwald* (2790 ft.) is fatiguing.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views (to the left). Beyond (47 M.) *Conradsthal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of *Ober-Salzbrunn*.

52 M. *Fellhammer* is the junction for the railway from Kohlfurt to Glatz (R. 32), the first station on which, *Gottesberg* (p. 253), is visible on the right. — Farther on the line commands a succession of splendid views. Tunnel. — 58 M. *Schlesisch-Friedland* (*Weisses Ross*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with weaving and other factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 262.

Diligence hence 2-3 times daily (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 60 pf.) to (8 M.) *Görbersdorf* (1740 ft.; *Preussische Krone*), situated in a sheltered valley, and frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, pens. 44-60 M per week; *Dr. Römpf's*, 87-90 M per week).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) *Halbstadt* (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Meyer*) baggage is examined by the custom-house officers.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Halbstadt to Braunau in 25-40 min. (fares 44, 33, 22 kr.) — 5½ M. *Braunau* (**Keibl*, R., L., & A. 1-1½ fl.; **Leo*; **Jarsch*), a small town of 7000 inhab. in an open valley, with a handsome Benedictine abbey. The church, built in 1683, contains numerous frescoes and a few good altar-pieces. Near it is a small museum of natural history. — The line goes on to (15 M.) *Mittelstein* (p. 253).

About 2½ M. to the W. of Braunau are the *Weekersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckeldorf. A visit (with guide, 50 kr.) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.; fine view from the *Eiselsbühne*, the highest of the hills. — In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the *Marien-Capelle* on the *Stern*, another fine point of view with a chapel and an 'Inn'. The *Heuscheuer* may be reached from the *Stern* via *Gross-Labney* (20 min.), *Dürrengrund* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Biebel* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Melden* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Nausenei* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Passendorf* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and the *Schweizerhaus* (see below; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), in all 8 hrs.; or better from *Nausenei* to (1 hr.) *Carlsberg* (see below).

FROM BRAUNAU TO NACHON, a drive of 8 hrs. (22 M.; carr. with one horse to Carlsberg about 12, to Cudowa about 18 M ; carriages are not always to be had at Carlsberg). The road crosses the Prussian frontier near *Scheibau*, and soon reaches (6 M.) *Wünschelburg* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Nitsche*), a small town with 2100 inhab. on the *Kaltwasser*, near *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims. [Diligence from Wünschelburg twice daily in 1½ hr. to (5½ M.) *Mittelstein*, passing *Rathen*, with a château belonging to Herr von Johnston.] The road to the *Heuscheuer* turns off to the W. near Wünschelburg, skirts the mountain to the right (extensive view to the left), and gradually ascends to (2 hrs.) *Carlsberg* (*Stiebler*; Post), on the S. side of the *Grosse Heuscheuer* (thence to the top $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving of time by following the 'Gebirgsvereinsweg', a foot-path diverging to the right from the highroad, some distance before Carlsberg.

The 'Heuscheuer' (2988 ft.; *Schweizerhaus*; comp. Map, p. 271) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, without whom visitors are not allowed to enter, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.; fee, ½-1 M). Fine view from the *Tafelstein*. The highest point in the *Grosswaterstuhl* (3020 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone. *View from the adjacent belvedere.

[The *Wilde Löcher*, a wild labyrinth of rocks hollowed out by the action of water, near the village of *Bukowno* (inn), 4 M. to the W. of

Carlsberg, are reached from the latter by a picturesque path (guide from Carlsberg necessary, 2 M.).

Beyond Carlsberg the road descends rapidly to (6 M.) Cudowa (1270 ft.; *Cur-Hotel*, pens. 5-10 M.; *Schloss Stern*, etc.), a pretty and well-equipped little spa (2000 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, containing arsenic, used principally for bathing ("champagne baths") but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity. Longer excursions may be made to the *Heuscheuer* (p. 269; carr. in 2 hrs.) or (12½ M.) *Reinerz* (p. 273; carr. with one horse, in 3 hrs., 6 M. and fee; diligence twice daily in summer). To *Skalitz* (p. 267), omnibus in 3 hrs.

There is frequent communication in summer between Cudowa and (4½ M.) *Nachod* (see below). The road joins that from Glatz to Nachod (see below) at (¾ M.) the village of *Sackisch*.

The first station beyond Halbstadt on the railway to Chotzen is (67½ M.) *Weckelsdorf* (**Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), 2½ M. from the little town of that name (omn.; see p. 263). — 73 M. *Politz* (Grüner Baum); route hence via Machau, Melden, and Nausenai to (3 hrs.) Carlsberg, see p. 269.

81 M. *Nachod* (*Lamm; Rail. Restaurant*), with a château once belonging to the Piccolomini family, commanding a fine view. From Nachod to *Lewin*, *Reinerz*, and *Glatz*, see p. 273; to *Cudowa* and *Skalitz*, see above.

85 M. *Wenzelberg*; the Wenzelcapelle near the station contains an Austrian military monument (branch-line to Starkotsch, see p. 267). 94 M. *Opowno*, with a château of Count Colloredo-Mansfeld; fine view of the Schneekoppe. 104 M. *Tinisch*, where several railways intersect.

118 M. *Chotzen* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see *Baedeker's Austria*.

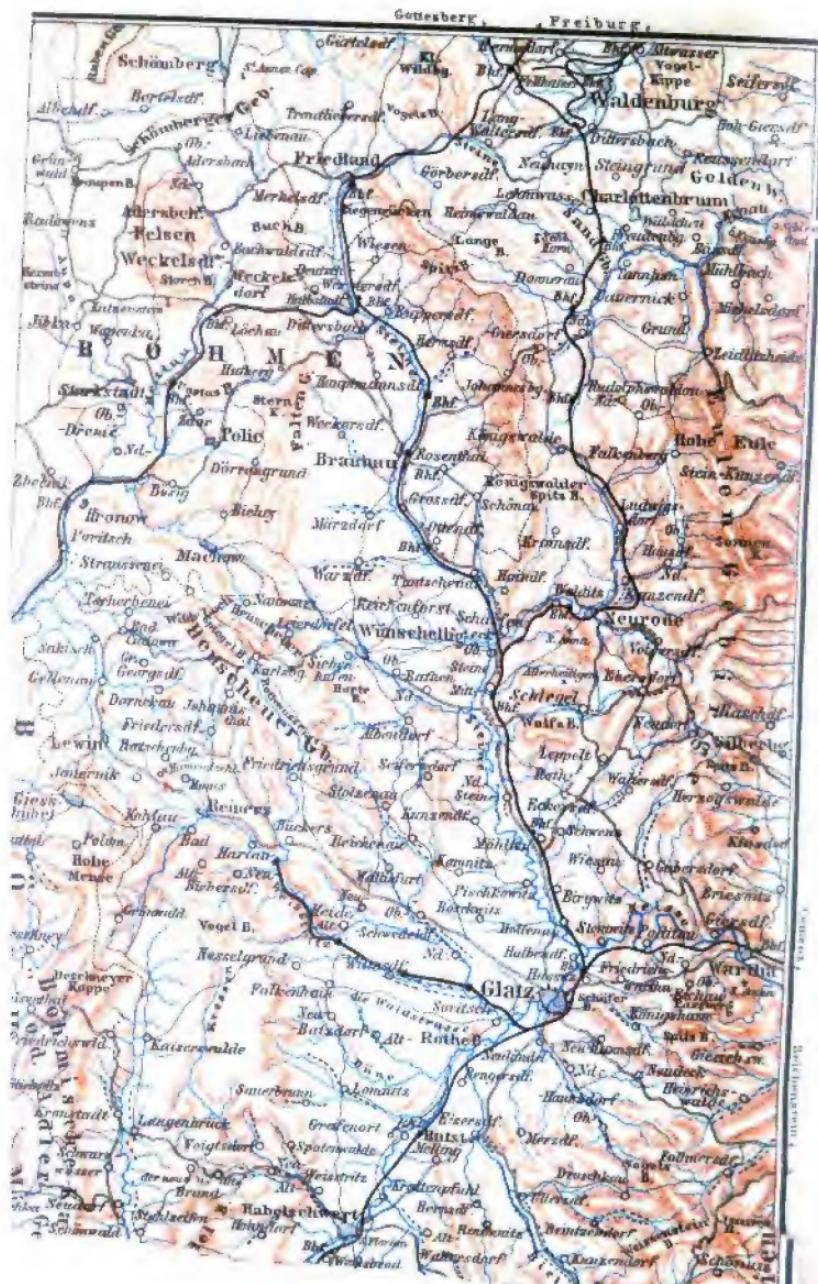
37. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

RAILWAY to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 M. 60, 5 M. 70, 3 M. 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 3¾ hrs. (10 M. 40, 7 M. 80, 5 M. 20 pf.). Best views to the right.

Breslau, see p. 242. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the Zobten (p. 249). 23 M. *Strehlen* (Fürst Blücher), with 8800 inhab., on the *Oklau*. The train then ascends along this stream.

45 M. *Camenz* (*Adler*), on the Neisse, the junction for the line between Liegnitz and Neisse (R. 38). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records that Frederick the Great escaped being captured by the hostile Croatians here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartenberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 6 p.m. — A picturesque road leads from Camenz to (7½ M.) *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mines, and (12 M.) *Bad Landeck* (see p. 272). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlacken-Thal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.



52 M. **Wartza** (850 ft.; *Sonne; Stern*), a small town. A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the Warthaberg (1840 ft.), which attracts numerous pilgrims (*View). Near the town the Neisse forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the Schneeberg and Eulen-Gebirge. Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** (*Kaiserhof, Weisses Lamm*, well spoken of; *Stadt Rom; Schwarzer Bär; Neu-Breslau; *Rail. Restaurant*), a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 14,200 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets of admission at the commandant's office, in the Ring, 50 pf.; small fee to soldier who acts as guide). — Excursion to the Glatzer Gebirge, see below. — From Glatz to Kohlfurt, see R. 82.

70 M. **Habelschwerdt** (**Drei Karpfen; Deutsches Haus*, with restaurant), a district-town with 5700 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse, 1 M. from the station. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, affords a fine *View; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg* (1910 ft.), 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wüstung* (inn).

A good road runs from Habelschwerdt to (18½ M.) *Reiners* (p. 273) via *Alt-Lomnitz* and *Alt-Heide* (p. 273), where it joins the road from Glatz to Nachod (p. 278). Walkers should follow the pleasanter route by the *Brand, Langenbrück, Kronstadt* (inn), *Kaiserswalde, Hohe Mense* (p. 273), and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor (2470 ft.; interesting flora and fauna), the streams draining which descend to the Elbe and the Oder.

73 M. **Langenau**, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the pleasant little *Bad Langenau* (1170 ft.; *Curhaus; Annahof; Jägerhof*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

81 M. **Mittelwalde** (1310 ft.; *Stern*), the Prussian frontier station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz, Pottenstein, Grulich, the Schwedenschanze*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the GLATZER GEBIRGE, or GLATZ MTS., may all be visited from Glatz within two days. — 1st Day. By diligence or carriage (railway in progress) to *Landeck* and *Seitenberg*; walk through the *Klassengrund* and ascend the *Schneeberg*, spending the night at the *Schweizerei*. 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfsfall* and *Mariashorn*, ascend the *Spitzer Berg*, and walk thence via *Wölfsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau*. — DILIGENCE from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* 6 times daily in summer in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from *Landeck* to *Seitenberg* and *Wilhelmsthal* twice daily in 2 hrs. Carriage and pair from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* about 7, to *Seitenberg* about 10 M. — GUIDES may be dispensed with. PORTER 3-4 M per day, or 2 M and food.

Glatz, see above. We follow the highroad to the S. to *Eisersdorf* and then to the E. to (9½ M.) *Ullersdorf* (Winkler), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louise in 1802. — 12½ M. *Kunsendorf* (Brewery), with a handsome château. — 21 M. *Landeck* (1480 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch; Goldenes Kreuz*), a small

town on the *Biele*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the hydropathic establishment of *Thalheim*, and about the same distance to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1590 ft.; *Schlüssel*; *Düppler Hof*; *Mercur*; *Weisser Löwe*; *Luisenhof*; visitors' tax 15-25 *M.*), with warm sulphureous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally (about 6000 patients yearly). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Marienhöhe* (10 min.); the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (restaurant); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein*; farther off, the *Hohenzollerfels* (1 hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the *Dreiecker* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein*, not far distant; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and still finer from the *Überschaar*, a basaltic rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from Landeck via *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* on the *Scharzenberg* to the *Wölfeisgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 *M.*), with fine view from the pass.

The road ascends the *Biele Valley* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (Nassauer Hof), with a fish-breeding establishment (visitors admitted). We then walk to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the marble-quarries on the *Kreusberg*, descend into the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klessengrund*, traverse the straggling village of that name to the forester's house (no rfnts.), and ascend through magnificent pine-forests to (2 hrs.) a finger-post, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (*Inn) near the top of the —

Schneeberg (carriage-road to this point through the *Wölfeisgrund*, see below). The summit (4660 ft.; 655 ft. above the chalet), which is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; we must therefore walk round the margin of the bleak table-land, in order to survey successively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S. (A view tower is, however, being built.)

From the above-mentioned finger-post we descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. to the upper *Wölfeisgrund*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther down the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from the chalet) the picturesque **Wölfeisfall* (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall; Forelle), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in 1 hr. via *Wölfeisdorf* to *Ebersdorf*; pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Mariaschnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2460 ft.; inn), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive panorama from the 'Belvedere' 10 min. above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel to *Habelschwerdt* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to *Langenau* (p. 271) 3 hrs.; the keeper of the chapel acts as guide if desired.

FROM GLATZ TO NACHOD (28 M.). Railway to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Radeburg* (1 hr.; fares 1 *M.* 20, 80 pf.), thence diligence to (8 M.) *Stadt Reiners* four times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from *Stadt Reiners* to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lewin* twice daily in summer in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Lewin* to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nachod* once daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The

railway runs viâ (8½ M.) *Alt-Heide* (Curhaus; *Grüner Wald*), a small watering-place with chalybeate springs. 12½ M. *Rückers*.

15½ M. *Reiners* (*Schwarzer Bär*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 3100 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. *Reiners* is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with —

17½ M. *Bad Reiners* (1820 ft.; *Germania*, D. 2 M.; numerous lodging houses; Restaurants *Badehaus*, *Victoria*, *Dahlem*; Café at the *Villa Drescher*, in the avenue), a favourite watering-place (4000 visitors), with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2870 ft.), 2½ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

21 M. *Lewin* (1880 ft.; Schmidt's; *Deutsches Haus*), the Prussian frontier town. Farther on we cross the Austrian border and reach —

28 M. *Nachod*, see p. 270.

38. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Cösel.

136 M. RAILWAY in 6-8 hrs. (fares 17 M. 70, 19 M. 20, 8 M. 90 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 241. The line crosses the *Katzbach*, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and (9½ M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded. — 13 M. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages. — 25 M. *Striegau* (Deutscher Kaiser), famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians were stationed. A tower to commemorate the victory has been erected on the 'Siegeshöhe' (extensive view). — From *Striegau* to *Bolkenhain*, see p. 253.

29 M. *Königszelt*, see p. 267. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 267) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. *Schweidnitz* (*Thamm*, at the station; **Krone*, *Scepter*, both in the market-place; *Deutsches Haus*; *Riedel's*; *Grüner Adler*), a town with 26,100 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the name (since 1741 Prussian), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. In the *Wilhelms-Platz*, near the station, are the handsome *Law Courts*. The tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and partly converted into handsome promenades. The beer of the place (**Bierhalle*, with garden, in the *Wilhelms-Platz*) is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' (in autumn only), which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion (diligence twice daily viâ *Kynau* to *Wüste-Waltersdorf*, p. 274) may be taken from *Schweidnitz* to *Jacobsdorf* (p. 274) and then by the highroad to *Weistritz* and (6½ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should now quit the road, which leads on to (1½ M.) *Kynau*, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the "Schlesier-Thal". At the *Thalmühle*, about 1 M. from the

bridge, the *Mühlbach-Thal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Kartenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well preserved ruin of *Kynsburg* (1476 ft.; inn), near *Kynau* (*Kynsburg*). From *Kynau* to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 258), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., highroad.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. On a hill to the left, close to the line, is a red chapel in which Field-Marshal Moltke (d. 1891) is buried.

47 M. *Reichenbach* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Krone*), a town of 14,100 inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over Daun in 1762. The Convention of Reichenbach in 1790, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the Allies and Austria, which was ratified at Prague in 1813, were also concluded here.

The *Eulengebirge*, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by omnibus (carr. 8-12½ M.) to (3 M.) *Peterswaldau* (*Krone*), with a château of Count Stolberg, and to (1½ M.) *Steinseifendorf* (Inn zur Ulrichshöhe). Thence on foot through the *Schmiedegrund* to (4½ M.) the *Gasthof zu den sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2480 ft.) of the road. We then follow a clearly marked path to the left to the *Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.; "View"), the culminating point of the group, and thence in 20-25 min. to the trigonometrical survey-station on the *Kleine Eule* (3190 ft.), and descend in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. to the manufacturing village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (Eichner's Inn), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 253; highroad or forest-path).

For *NEURODE* we proceed via *Peterswaldau* (see above) to (2 M.) *Steinkendorf* (inns), and (with guide, 1 M.) to the (¾ hr.) *Hausdorfer Kreuz* (2825 ft.), *Reimskoppe*, *Sonnenkoppe*, **Ascherkoppe*, and the forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 263) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

For *SILBERBERG* we take the railway to (5½ M.) *Ober-Langenbleau* (Preussischer Hof; Schwert), the largest village (17,000 inhab.) in Silesia, and thence walk via *Tannenberg* almost to the summit of the pass (*Volpersdorfer Plänel*; 2830 ft.; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station). Here we turn to the left and in 2 hrs. reach *Silberberg* (see below).

55 M. *Gnadefrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. *Frankenstein* (*Umlauf*), a small town with 8200 inhab., is situated in the most fertile district in Silesia. The *Schlossberg*, crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the *Eulengebirge* and *Silberberg* (diligence, see above).

A diligence runs hence twice daily in 2 hrs. to (8 M.) *Silberberg* ("Prinz von Preussen"), a small town, with disused fortifications largely hewn in the living rock. — From *Silberberg* to *Reichenbach*, see above.

66 M. *Camenz*, the junction for the *Breslau* and *Glatz* railway (R. 37). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*.

89 M. *Neisse* (*Drei Kronen*; *Kaiserkof*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Schwan*), a pleasant town (formerly fortified), with 24,400 inhab., in a pretty district on the *Neisse*. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the *Bathhaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, the *Stadthaus*, and the *Kämmerei* (restored 1889). The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, completed in 1430, was restored after a fire in 1542. The *Kreuzkirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff* died here in 1857 and is buried in the *Jerusalemer Kirchhof*. Pleasant promenades, particularly the *Neissedamm*, with the *Military Academy*, and the *Rochus-Allee*, where there are several public gardens. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the

W. of the town are the *Davidshöhe* and the *Sellerie* (restaurant), two picturesque view-points.

FROM NEISSE TO OPPELN (see below), 82 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 3 M. 10, 2 M. 10 pf.). — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), see R. 39.

97 M. *Deutsch-Wetle*, where a branch-line diverges to *Ziegenhals* (for *Troppau* and *Olmütz*; see *Baedeker's Austria*).

107 M. *Neustadt*, a manufacturing town with 19,200 inhabitants.
— 116 M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz*.

FROM DEUTSCH-RASSELWITZ TO LEOBSCÜTZ, 9½ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (1 M. 30 pf., 1 M.). The only intermediate station is *Steubendorf*. — *Leobschütz* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Post*; *Weisses Ross*), an industrial town with 12,600 inhab., was originally a Slavonic settlement and passed from Bohemia to Prussia in 1741. The Gothic parish-church dates from the 13th century. — From *Leobschütz* to *Ratibor*, see p. 276; to *Jägerndorf*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

The train crosses the *Hotzenplots* near (121 M.) *Ober-Glogau* (*Grüner Krans*; *Suchaus*; *Schiesshaus*), a town of 5700 inhab., with the château of Count *Oppersdorff*, built in the 13th cent. and containing interesting works of art and antiquities.

133 M. *Cosel* (*Kronprinz*), a town with 6500 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Cosel-Kandzin*, the junction of the *Breslau* and *Oderberg* railway (see R. 39).

39. From Breslau to Oderberg (*Vienna*).

112 M. RAILWAY. To *Oderberg* in 8-5 hrs. (fares 14 M. 70, 11 M. 10, 7 M. 40 pf.; express 16 M. 50, 12 M. 30, 8 M. 60 pf.), to *Vienna* in 9 hrs. (fares 39 M. 50, 27 M. 60, 16 M. 90 pf.).

Breslau, p. 242. — 16 M. *Ohlau* (*Adler*), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco-fields. To the right, near *Brieg*, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

26 M. *Brieg* (**Goldenes Lamm*; *Hirsch*; *Löwe*), the capital of a district, on the Oder, with 21,100 inhabitants. The old **Schloss* of the princes of *Brieg* was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1547, and completed by Italian architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed in sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture. The plain yet picturesque *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* also date from the 16th century. The most noteworthy churches are the Prot. *Nicolaikirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigskirche*. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 274).

The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) *Oppeln* (*Form's Hotel*; *Schwarzer Adler*), the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 23,000 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia

is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now occupied by government officials. The *Adalbert-Capelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague (995). We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-lines to *Neisse*, see p. 275; to *Tarnowitz* viâ *Vossouska* (see below); to *Beuthen* (see below) in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to *Namslau* (see below) in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. *Cosel-Kandrzin* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (see p. 275).

FROM COSEL-KANDRZIN TO CRACOW, 100 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 28 M. *Gleiwitz* (*Schwarzer Adler*), an old town with 25,000 inhab., and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and (40 M.) *Kattowitz* (*Hôt. de Prusse*) the junction for *Nendza*. Beyond *Myslowitz* the train enters a district which was formerly the free state of Cracow (comp. *Baedeker's Austria*).

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 87 M. *Hammer* stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Oder. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

95 M. *Ratibor* (*Hôt. de l'Europe*; *Prinz von Preussen*; *Deutsches Haus*, unpretending), with 21,700 inhab., possesses a handsome court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully situated château, and a modern Gothic church. Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). — Branch-line to *Leobschütz* (p. 275).

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities. — From Oderberg to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

FROM BRESLAU TO BEUTHEN, 120 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 18 M. 20, 9 M. 90, 6 M. 60 pf.). — 8½ M. *Sibyllenort*, with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony. — 20 M. *Oels* (*Hirsch*; *Goldener Adler*), a pleasant town (pop. 10,000), on the *Oetsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. On a height is a *Schloss* of 1558, with an extensive park. Branch-line to *Gnesen* (p. 240). — 37 M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seiditz died in 1773. From (68 M.) *Kreuzburg* (*Fürst Bismarck*; *Stadt Warschau*) a loop-line diverges viâ *Vossouska* (see above) to *Oppeln*, 112 M. *Tarnowitz*, the headquarters of the important Silesian mining-district. — 120 M. *Beuthen* (*Prinz von Preussen*; *Sansouci*), the capital of a district, with 42,300 inhabitants. The line runs on to Warsaw, Cracow, and Vienna.

40. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. RAILWAY. Express in 5½ hrs. (fares 23 M. 90, 17 M. 80, 12 M. 50 pf.).

From Breslau to (84 M.) *Kohlfurt*, see R. 29. — 100 M. *Moys* (p. 252). Then (102 M.) *Görlitz* (p. 250). To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 252). — 105 M. *Reichenbach*, the last Prussian town.

114 M. *Löbau* (860 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Wettiner Hof*, well spoken of; *Stadt Leipzig*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper

Lusatia (see p. 250), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 8700 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; inn and view-tower at the top, 660 ft. above the town, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station).

FROM LÖBAU TO ZITTAU, 21 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 10, 1 M. 40 pf.; no first class). — 10 M. **Herrnhut** (**Gasthof der Brüdergemeinde*), a pleasant little place with 1200 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhuter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1780), the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains an ethnographical museum (adm. 50 pf.). View from the *Hutberg* (1195 ft.). — At (13 M.) *Oberoderwitz* our line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 278). 21 M. **Zittau**, see p. 263.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct., 1758).

MARSHAL KEITH, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit Great Britain. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759. Comp. 'A Fallen Star' by *Charles Lowe*.

A favourite point of view is the **Czernebah* (i.e. black God; 1785 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuschnie*), then on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

129 M. **Bautzen** (**Goldne Krone*; *Weintraube*, well spoken of; *Weisses Ross*; *Gude*, at the station; *Stadtkeller Restaurant*; *Bier-Palast*; cab from the station to the town 50 pf.), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (23,700 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, is situated on a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter*, in the *Fleischmarkt*, built in 1441-54, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. In front of it is a monument to *Elector John George I.* (d. 1656). *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the *Spree* at the W. end of the town, now contains government-offices. On the tower is a lifesize figure of *Matthew Corvinus of Hungary* (1483). The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling,

with scenes from Lusatian history. On the slope of the Schlossberg are the ruins of the old *Mönchskirche*. The *Rathhaus*, containing portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years, the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, the *Wendish Church*, the *Military Church*, and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. The handsome new *Gewandhaus*, or Clothmakers' Hall, in the market-place (entr., Innere Lauen-Str.), contains the *Public Library* and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf.; at other times on application at Weller's, the bookseller, adm. 50 pf., each pers. addit. 20 pf.; catalogue 20 pf.). The stone head on the *Nicolaipforte* is said to be a portrait of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. On the outside of the *Reichenthurm* is the *Monument of Emp. Rudolf II.*, erected in 1611. On the left bank of the Spree rises the *Proitschenberg*, a good point of view, where a popular festival is celebrated at Easter. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see p. 319.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda*. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of J. G. Fichte (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

FROM *BISCHOFSWERDA* TO *ZITTAU*, 40 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (by another route $46\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 8 hrs.). — From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreisitz*, the junction of the line from *Tetschen* (p. 312). At (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eibau* the longer route to *Zittau* via *Warnsdorf* (junction for *Bodenbach*, p. 311) diverges. — At (36 M.) *Scheibe* the two routes reunite. — 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 263.

151 M. *Arnsdorf*.

FROM *ARNSDORF* TO *LÜBBENAU*, 59 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 7 M. 80, 5 M. 90, 3 M. 90 pf.). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kamenz* (*Hirsch*; *Sonne*), with 7700 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Hutberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1284, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Kalau*, and (69 M.) *Lübbnau* (p. 249).

FROM *ARNSDORF* TO *PIRNA* (p. 310), 13 M., railway in 40 min. (fares 1 M. 70, 1 M. 80, 90 pf.).

154 M. *Radeberg* (*Deutsches Haus*), a small town with an old château, and iron and glass works, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

164 M. *Dresden*, see p. 280.

41. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. Via Zossen.

108 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 15 M. 90, 11 M. 90, 8 M. 90 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 14 M. 20, 10 M. 20, 7 M. 20 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — Un-

important stations. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zossen*. — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Uckro*, the station for *Luckau* (*Krone*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn.), with 4500 inhab., and a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 344), and at (76 M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 241). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to *Riesa* (p. 326). — 88 M. *Grossenhain* (*Goldene Kugel; Gesellschaftshaus*), with 12,100 inhab. and important cloth factories, the junction for *Frankfort* on the Oder (p. 236) and *Priestewitz* (p. 326). — 108 M. *Dresden* (p. 280), Leipsic Station; the trains then go on to the Bohemian station, corresponding with the trains to *Bodenbach* (R. 43).

b. Viâ JÜTERBOG-RÖDERAU.

116 M. Express in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares as above). *Berlin*, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lichterfelde* the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 90) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug., 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, under Oudinot. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grüna*.

The Cistercian abbey of *Zinna*, 1 M. to the E. of *Grüna*, was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1847. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1218 (key at Berliner-Str. 145), contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent.; the choir has five apses. The secular buildings of the abbey are also interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The town of *Zinna* (1800 inhab.) was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jüterbog* (*Herold; Stoll*), a district-town with 8200 inhabitants. The Church of *St. Nicholas* dates from the end of the 14th cent., the tasteful New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzel. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of *Zinna* (see above), the *Tetzel Chapel*, now a Roman Catholic oratory, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (p. 339).

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of *Jüterbog*, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 8th Sept., 1813, over Ney and Oudinot.

$69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 344).

88 M. *Röderau* (line to *Riesa*, see p. 326); $90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langenberg*. The train stops at (116 M.) *Neustadt-Dresden*, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt; see p. 280.

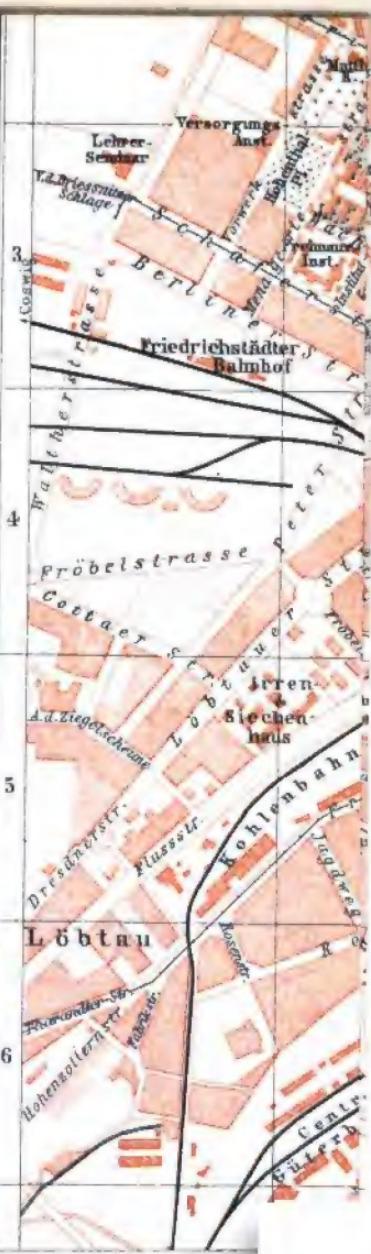
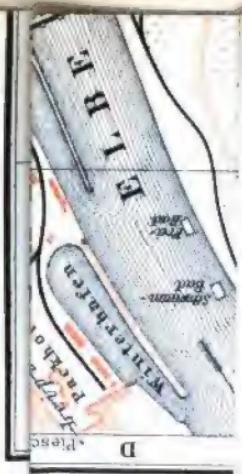
42. Dresden.

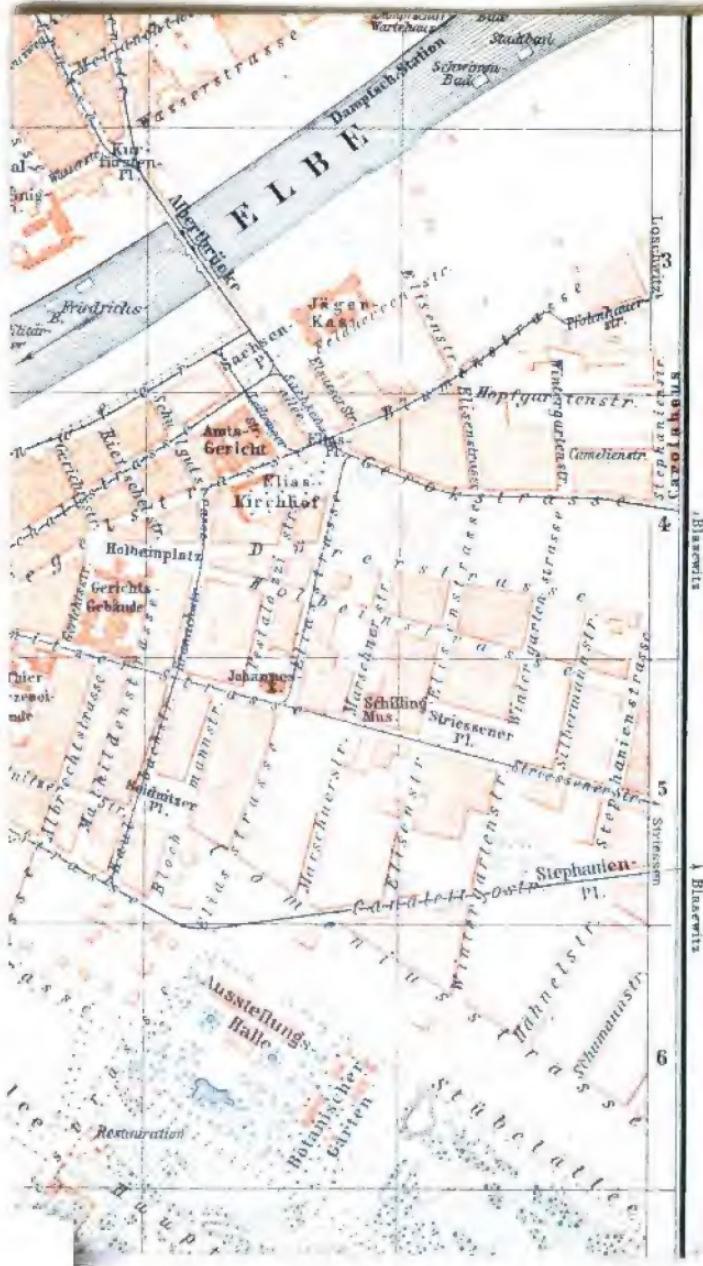
Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). Cab into the town from any of the stations, see p. 281. Tramway (No. 14) between the Leipzic and Bohemian stations, 10 pf.

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. BOHEMIAN STATION (Pl. D, 7; *Restaurant), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, and Berlin; 2. FRIEDRICHSTADT STATION (Pl. A, 3), for local trains; 3. LEIPZIG STATION (Pl. E, 1), for Leipzic and Berlin; 4. SILESIAN STATION (Pl. E, F, 1), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipzic or Silesian and also at the Bohemian station. — Fares on the loop-line crossing the Marienbrücke and uniting the different stations, 40, 30, 20 pf.; an intermediate station is to be opened at the *Wettiner Strasse* (Pl. C, 4). — *Steamers*, see p. 282.

Hotels. In the *Altstadt*: *BELLEVUE, Theater-Platz 1, beautifully situated on the Elbe (Pl. E, 3), R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4, B. 1½ M., with garden; *EUROPAISCHER HOF (Pl. E, 6), at the corner of the Prager-Str. and Sidonien-Str., R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8 M., with restaurant and winter-garden, etc.; *GRAND UNION, *BRISTOL, both in the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, E, 7), R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1-1½, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 M.; *ALBERTSHOF, Sedan-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 8), R., L., & A. 3-6, board 5 M., with garden, baths, etc.; KAISER WILHELM, Wiener-Str. 3, with garden, similar charges; these all near the Bohemian Station and of the first class, with lifts, electric light, etc. — WEBER'S, Ostra-Allee 1, close to the Zwinger (Pl. D, 4), R., L., & A. 1½-4, B. 1½, D. 8, pens. 6 M. — *STADT BERLIN, R. & L. 3, A. ¾, B. 1½ M., good cuisine, *STADT ROM, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ M., both in the Neumarkt (Pl. E, F, 4); FÜRST BISMARCK, An der Frauenkirche 22 (Pl. F, 4); *NATIONAL, Sidonien-Str. 7, near the Bohemian station, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7-9 M.; CENTRAL, Wiener-Str. 6, near the Bohemian Station, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1, pens. from 5 M., with garden and restaurant; *HÖTEL DU NORD, Moszainsky-Str. 3, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 8, pens. from 6 M., with garden; HOSPIZ DRESDEN, Zinzendorf-Str.; *REINHISCHER HOF, See-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 5), R. from 1½ M., no table d'hôte; *STADT GOTHA, Schloss-Strasse 11 (Pl. E, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 M.; *STADT MOSKAU, Christian-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 6), R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 M.; HÖTEL DE SAXE, Johann-Georgen-Allee 36 (Pl. F, G, 6), R. from 2 M., well spoken of; BÖSSIGER, Waisenhaus-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 5), R., L., & A. 1½ 2½ M., B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens. from 4 M. — HÖTEL DE FRANCE, Wilsdruffer-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 5), R. 2 M., A. 60, L. 80 pf., D. 2½ M.; GOLDNER ENGEL, Wilsdruffer-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ M., well spoken of; DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. & A. 2 M., L. 80, B. 85 pf., well spoken of; PREUSSIENSCHER HOF, R. 1½-3 M., B. 80 pf., D. 2 M.; DREI SCHWÄNE, R., L., & A. 1-2½, B. ¾, D. 1-1½ M., these three in the Scheffel-Str. (Pl. F, 5); BRITISH HOTEL, Landhaus-Str. 6 (Pl. F, 4, 5), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 M.; STADT WEIMAR, Pfarrgasse 8 (Pl. E, 5), R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ M.; MÜNCHNER HOF, Kreuz-Str. 21 (Pl. E, F, 5), R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1½ M., both plain; MUSEUMSHAUS, Pirnaische-Str. 29 (Pl. F, 5), R. 2 M.; AMALIENHOF, Amalien-Str. 24 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), R. from 1½ M., well spoken of; KURLÄNDEN HAUS, Dippoldiswalder-Platz 2 (Pl. D, E, 5), R. & A. 1½-2, D. 1½ M., B. 80, L. 60 pf., well spoken of; ANGERMANN'S HÖTEL GARNI, Pillnitzer-Str. 54 (Pl. G, 5), R., L., & A. 1½-3 M.

In the *Neustadt*: *KRONPRINZ, Haupt-Str. 5 (Pl. F, 2, 3), first-class, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; KAISERHOF & STADT WIEN, by the Augustus Bridge (Pl. E, 4, 3), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ M., well spoken of (see p. 281). — *STADT LONDON, Grosse Meissner-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 3), with garden; HÖTEL ROYAL, Anton-Str. 33, opposite the Silesian Station (Pl. E, F, 1), R. from 1½ M. — *VIER JAHRESZEITEN, in the market-place (Pl. F, 3); STADT COBURG, Kaiser-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2), near the Leipzic Station, R. 2 M., no table d'hôte, well spoken of; DREI GOLDENE PALMWIEZIGE, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2); STADT GÖRLITZ, Rhäntzgasse 12 (Pl. F, 2, 3), R. from 1½ M.; *STADT PRAG, Gr. Meissner-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 3), R. from 1 M.; the last all unpretending.





Pensions ('Pensionate', mainly in the English Quarter or See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town; terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance). *Frau Lüderitz*, Kohlschütter-Str. 3; *Frau Pastor Görnemann*, *Frau Weidmann*, *Fri. Edelmann*, *Frau von Böckmann*, *Frau Rüdiger* (5-7 M.), *Frau Pfeiffer* (6-7 M.), *Frau Baumann-Riesel* (6-8 M.), all in the Reichs-Str. (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 14, 18, 30, and 34); *Mrs. Todd*, Moszinsky-Str. 6; *Frau Rudolff*, *Frau Aug. Schmidt*, *Frau Simons*, *Frau Schaubberger*, *Pens. Dahem* (5 M.), all in the Lütichau-Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 8, 14, 24, 25, and 33); *Frau Im*, Bürgerwiese 2; *Frau Friedrich* (4-6 M.), *Fri. Schmaus*, both in the Sidonien-Str. (Pl. D, E, 6; Nos. 5, 20, 22, 25); *Frau Kostmata* (4-7 M.), *Fri. Bretschneider*, *Fri. Kreitschmar*, *Miss Martin*, all in the Rücknits-Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 9, 14, 15, and 22); *Frau Vogel*, Strehlener-Str. 42 (Pl. D, E, 7; for ladies); *Fri. Fritsche* (4 M.), *Fri. Kabistus*, both in the Bürgerwiese (Pl. F, 6; Nos. 18 and 24); *Fri. Richter*, Schnorr-Str. 34 (Pl. D, E, 8); *Fri. Stryck*, Lindenau-Str. 30 (Pl. D, 7, 8; for ladies); *Fri. Fricke*, Struve-Str. 21 (Pl. E, 6); *Frau Minomeyer*, Bendemann-Str. 3 (Pl. C, D, 8); *Fri. Gaudian* (5-8 M.), Johann-Georgen-Allée 26 (Pl. F, G, 5, 6); *Schönberg* (7 M.), Berg-Str. 26 (Pl. D, 7, 8); *Ripberger*, Maximilians-Allée 1 (Pl. F, 5).

Restaurants. **Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 285), D. from 3 M.; **Redlichhaus*, by the Carol Bridge; **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 29, D. 1½-2½ M.; *Stadt Gotha*, see p. 280, D. 1½ M.; *Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 2; **Drei Raben*, Marien-Str. 18-20, with garden; *Tschirch*, Grosse Brüdergasse 25; *Hôtel de France*, see p. 280; *Victoria-Haus*, Waisenhaus-Str.; *Gewerbehaus*, Ostra-Allée 18, near the Zwinger (comp. p. 282); *Angermann* (see p. 280), well spoken of; *Heilig*, by the Augustus Bridge, with view; *Zacherlbrücke*, König-Johann-Str. 8, D. 1 M.; etc. — In the Neustadt: *Stadt London*, Grosse Meissner Str. 11; *Wiener Garten*, at the Kaiserhof (p. 280; comp. p. 282). — Wine and Luncheon Rooms. **Europäischer Hof*, see p. 280; **Philharmonie*, Ferdinand-Str. 4, D. 2-3 M.; *Grell*, Zahnsagasse 2; *Tiedemann & Grahl*, See-Str. 9; *Kunath*, Wall-Str. 8; *Gerlach's Nachfolger*, Moritz-Str. 4; *Degener*, Landhaus-Str. 7; *Neues Palais de Saxe*, Neumarkt 9, D. 1½ M.; *Schönrock's Nachf.*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 14; *Italienischer National-Keller*, Waisenhaus-Str. 19; *Marchi*, See-Str. 18 (Italian wine).

Cafés and Confectioners. **Belvedere* (see above); **Limberg*, Prager-Str. 10; *Wiener Café*, Johannes-Allée 7; *Passage*, Moritz-Str. 21; *Café de Saxe*, Johann-Georgen-Allée; *Moltke*, by the Augustus Bridge; *Central*, Schloss-Str. 2; *Adam*, Schloss-Str. 19; *Friedrich*, Bismarck-Platz 12, with garden. — In the Neustadt: **Pöllendorf*, Haupt-Str. 27; *Paradies*, Kurfürsten-Str. 40.

Lesegesellschaft Museum, Georg-Platz 1, a reading-room with about 400 newspapers and periodicals; annual subscription 20 M.; temporary tickets for one day 50 pf., week 1 M., month 2½ M., etc.

Cabs. One-horse ('*Droschke*'), per drive within the town, not exceeding 1/4 hr. 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf. 1 M.; 1/2 hr. 90 pf. 1 M., 1 M. 20, 1 M. 40 pf.; 2/3 hr. 1 M. 20, 1 M. 40, 1 M. 60, 1 M. 80 pf.; 1 hr. 1 M. 60, 1 M. 80 pf., 2 M., 2 M. 20 pf.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40, 45, 50, 55 pf. extra. In the suburbs, 50 pf. extra in each case; at night (11-7; in winter 11-8) double fares. Small articles free; larger luggage 20 pf., over 56 lbs., 40 pf., over 112 lbs. 80 pf.

Taxameter Cabs. a. For 1-2 pers. 70 pf. for 1000 mètres, 10 pf. for each 500 mètres more; 3 pers. 70 pf. per 750 mètres, 10 pf. for each 375 mètres more. — b. For 1-3 pers. with over 56 lbs. of luggage, or at night, or outside the town, 70 pf. per 500 mètres, 10 pf. for each 250 mètres more. — Waiting for 8 min. 70 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. 1½ M.

The fare from the railway-stations is in each case 10 pf. more. Bridge-toll 10 pf. (Marienbrücke free).

'*Fiacres*', or carriages with two horses, per hour 5, second hour 4, third hour 3, each addit. hour 2 M. — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions, to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 M. and a fee to the driver.

Tramways (several worked by electricity). — A. Yellow cars. 1. From the Bohemian Station (Pl. D, 7) through the Prager-Str., Waisen-

haus-Str., and Marschall-Str. to *Blasewitz* (p. 309) and *Loschwitz* (p. 309). — 2. From the *Bohemian Station* by the Post-Platz, Albert-Theater, and Königsbrücker-Str. (Pl. F, G, 1) to the Tannen-Straße or the Arsenal. — 3. From the Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (comp. Pl. A, 8). — 4. From the Post-Platz to the Albert-Theater and the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 309). — 5. From the Post-Platz to *Löbtau* and *Wölfnitz*. — 6. From the Post-Platz to *Pieschen*. — 7. From the Georg-Platz (Pl. F, 5, 6) by the Augustus Bridge to the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* (p. 280). — 8. From the Schäfer-Straße (Friedrichstadt) viâ the Post-Platz, Altmarkt, Georg-Platz, and Pillnitzer-Str. to *Striesen*. — 9. From the Reichs-Str. (Pl. D, 8) by the Prager-Str., Georg-Platz, Albertbrücke, and Markgrafen-Str. (Pl. G, H, 1, 2) to the *Alaun-Platz*. — 10. From the Albert-Platz (Pl. F, G, 2) to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 309) and *Strehlen*. — B. Red cars. 11. From the Friedrich-Str. (Pl. B, 2) and *Max-Str.* (Pl. C, 3) viâ the Post-Platz, König-Johann-Str., Grunaer-Str., and Fürsten-Platz to *Blasewitz* (p. 309). — 12. From the *Theater-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) viâ the Post-Platz, Marien-Str., Johannes-Allee, Ferdinands-Platz, and Struve-Str. to *Uhland-Str.* (Pl. E, 8). — 13. From the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* (Pl. E, 1) viâ the Anton-Str., Glacis-Str., Terrassen-Ufer, Pirnaische Platz, König-Johann-Str., Post-Platz, Dippoldiswaldaer-Platz, Plauensche-Str., and Berg-Str. to the *Bergkeller*. — 14. From the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* to the *Bismarck-Straße* and the *Bohemian Station*. — 15. From the *Albert-Platz* (Pl. F, 1, 2) viâ the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* to the *Wilde Mann*. — 16. From the *Bohemian Station* to the *Forst-Straße* (Pl. I, 1). — 18. From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) viâ the Terrassen-Ufer, Löhringer-Str., Blumen-Str., Pfotenhauer-Str., and Emser Allee to *Blasewitz* (p. 309) and *Loschwitz* (p. 309).

Steamboats. 1. UP THE RIVER, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. F, 4) in the Altstadt and from the Karl-Str. (Pl. H, I, 2) in the Neustadt. In summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* 32 times daily; to *Pirna* 10 times daily; to *Wehlen* (for the Bastei), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, and *Schandau* 9 times daily; to *Herrnskretsch* 7 times daily; to *Tetschen* and *Ausig* 4-6 times (comp. pp. 309, 310 and R. 43). — 2. DOWN THE RIVER to *Meissen* (p. 327) 9 times and to *Riesa* (p. 326) 5 times daily, starting from a pier near the Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. E, 3).

Post Office. Postamt 1, in the Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4), open from 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays 7 (8)-8 and 5-7; poste restante at Marien-Str. 2; there are also eighteen branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at Postamt 1, first floor (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Albertshof*, Sedan-Str. 7; **Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), An der Bürgerwiese 22; *Prinz Friedrichs-Bad*, Reitbahn-Str. 35; *Bad sur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5, with swimming-bath. In the Neustadt: *Johannesbad*, König-Str. 23, with vapour baths. — *River Baths* above and below the Augustus Bridge.

Theatres. *Neues Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 290), for operas and important dramas; performances daily, except Mon. & Frid., beginning at 7 or 7.30 p.m.; closed in July. Ordinary charges: best boxes 6 *M.*, boxes in the first circle 5½ *M.*, second boxes 5 *M.*, parquet 3, 4 *M.*, parquet-boxes 4½ *M.*. — The *Albert-Theater* (Pl. G, 2) in the Neustadt, charges somewhat lower, is likewise a court-theatre; daily performances, beginning at 7.30 p.m. (closed June-Sept.). Tickets for both obtainable at the Invalidendank (See-Str. 6), and at the box-offices of the theatres (11.30-2 on the day of the performance; for advance booking, 10-11, on Sun. 11.30-12.30, 50 pf. extra). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), 7.30 p.m. — *Victoria Saloon* (theatre of varieties), Waisenhaus-Str. 26; performances in Sept.-April, 7.30 p.m.

Concerts in summer in the *Belvedere* (p. 281), *Wiener Garten* (p. 281), the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 309), *Zoological Garden* (p. 309), etc.; in winter at the *Philharmonie* (p. 281) and the *Gewerbehaus* (p. 281).

American Consul General: William S. Carroll, Esq., Lützschau-Str. 33; **Vice and Deputy-Consul Gen.:** Will. Knoop, Esq., Ferdinand-Str. 21; **Deputy Consul Gen.:** H. de Soto, Esq. — **British Legation:** Minister Resident,

George Strachey, Esq., Bürgerwiese 16 (office-hour 12-1). British Consul, *H. Palmié, Esq.*, See-Str. 4.

English Church (*All Saints'*) in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 307); matins daily, services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. (Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 12 midday). Chaplain, *Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A.*, Strehlen, Gustav-Adolf-Str. 6. — American Church (*St. John's*), Reichs-Platz 5, service at 11 a.m.; rector, *Rev. T. F. Caskey*, Reichs-Platz 5. — Scottish Presbyterian Church, Bernhard-Str. 2; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Davis Bowden*.

BANKERS (English and American): *Robert Thode & Co.*, Prager-Str. 39; *Günther & Rudolph*, See-Str. 4. — ENGLISH PHYSICIANS: Oberstabsarzt *Dr. Küller*, Bendemann-Str. 1; *Dr. Ch. Eales*, Prager-Str. 48. — AMERICAN DENTISTS: *Dr. Jenkins*, Walpurgis-Str. 15; *Dr. W. A. Spring*, Reichs-Str. 38. — STRANGERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY (gratuitous information), See-Str. 21.

Collections. The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and the two Saxon fast-days. On other holidays and on Sun. the Library, Cabinet of Coins, and the Green Vaults (in winter) are alone closed. Comp. the *Führer durch die Königlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden* (1 M.).

**Albertinum* (p. 286) daily, except Sat., 9-8; Sun. & holidays 11-2.

Antiquities in the Lustschloss (p. 309), daily in summer, 10-12.30 and 3-6, on Sun. 11-12.30 and 3-6; free on Sun. and Wed. afternoons, at other times 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Marschall-Str. 2; see 1 M.

Arnold's Picture Exhibition, Wilsdruffer-Str. 1, daily 10-6, Sun. 11-2; 1 M.

Art Union (pictures; p. 286), Sun. 11-3, Thurs. 10-1, other days 10-4; 50 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 309), daily 6-8, Sun. 12-6; free.

**Casts, Collection of*, see *Albertinum*.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 289), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1. *Drawings and Engravings* (p. 302), Sun. and holidays 11-2, free; open on other days 10-3 (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. free; Wed. and Sat. 50 pf.); closed on Monday.

**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 288), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days 9-2, 1 M.; during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-8 pers., 9 M., each additional pers. 1½ M. Single visitors will find no difficulty in joining a party at the entrance.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (Pl. D, 8; automatic instruments of music), Ostra-Allee 19, daily 9-6, 1 M.; Sun. (11-2), Wed. and Frid. 50 pf.

Körner Museum (p. 308), Mon. 11-2, Wed. & Sat. 9-1 and 2-6, other days 9-2 (50 pf.).

Library (p. 307), daily, in summer 9-2, in winter 10-3. Visitors 12-1 in summer, 1-2 in winter (50 pf.). Apply at the office on the groundfloor.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models (p. 309), Sun. and holidays 11-1, and Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-12, gratis, Tues. & Thurs. 9-12, 50 pf.; in winter, daily 9-12, 50 pf. (closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays).

**Museum, Historical* (p. 304), in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); Sat. 1½ M.; other days from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter 10-2 (50 pf.). In winter, Gallery of Arms 50 pf. extra.

Museum, Industrial (p. 308), daily, except Mon., 9-2; on Sun. 11-1, gratis.

**Museum Johanneum* (p. 304), see the Historical Museum.

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 309), Sun. and holidays 11-1, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis, closed on Saturday.

Museum, Municipal (Stadtmuseum, p. 306), daily, except Sat., 11-2 (Sun. 11-1); Mon. and Sun. free, other days 50 pf.

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 303), on Sun., Mon., Thurs., and holidays 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-8, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 287), in summer daily, after 9 a.m., on application to the castellan; 1-3 pers. 1½ M.

**Panorama* (p. 307), daily, from 8 (Sun. 11) a.m. till dusk, 1 M.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 291), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those mentioned above), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurs., and Frid., 9-3 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-3 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on

Mondays (cleaning-day) 9-1 (in winter 10-2), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — During the latter half of April and of Oct., when the gallery is being cleaned, admission on week-days, 10-2, or 9-1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 305), same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see p. 283).

Schilling Museum (p. 287), Pillnitzer-Str. 63, daily 50 pf. (Thurs. 1 M.), from 10, Sun. from 11 a.m.

Silber Room, Royal (p. 289), on week-days, Sat. excepted, 9-1 and 4-6.

Zoological Garden (p. 306), daily, 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf. Military Band on Wed. and Sat. afternoon.

Principal Attractions. Picture Gallery, Green Vault, Albertinum, Museum Johanneum. Walk along the Brühl Terrace, cross the Augustus Bridge, traverse the Neustadt to the Albert-Platz, and return by the Carola Bridge; then past the Zwinger and through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten. Excursion to the Bastei (p. 313) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving *Augustus II., the Strong* (1694-1733), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 334,000 (garrison of 9400 men). The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the **ALTSTADT** and **FRIEDRICHSTADT** (S. side) with their suburbs from the **NEUSTADT** and **ANTONSTADT**, which were re-erected after a fire in 1685, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of *Augustus THE STRONG* Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1708; see p. 306) being the two most important events in its art career. As *Augustus the Strong* bore some personal resemblance to *Louis XIV.*, so the erection of the *Zwinger* recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of *Louis XIV.* loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the *Zwinger*, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the *Zwinger*, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the *Zwinger* would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of last century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity,

unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archaeological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Mathé*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann*, *Hähner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. On the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rießschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), the sculptor of the Niederwald Monument, and *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart). *Ernest Hähnel* (1811-91) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school; among his best pupils are *Rentsch*, *Haertel*, *Hense*, and *Echtermeyer*. The realistic school is powerfully represented by *Robert Diez* (p. 307). In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Semper* (1804-79), one of the greatest German architects of the present century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of four stone bridges. The Old or *Augustus Bridge* (Pl. E, 3, 4), constructed in the 12-13th cent., widened in 1727-31, and partly blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. — About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below it is the *Marienbrücke* (Pl. D, 2), 250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. — Above the Augustus Bridge is the *Queen Carola Bridge* (Pl. F, G, 3, 4), completed in 1895, 356 yds. long and 50 ft. wide, commanding a pleasant view. The large building on the right bank is the Finance Ministry (p. 308). — Farther up is the *Albertbrücke* (Pl. H, 3), opened for traffic in 1877, 345 yds. long and 59 ft. wide. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the right in crossing the bridges).

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, the Monument of King John, and the Hof-Theater.

The **Brühl Terrace* (Pl. E, F, 4), originally laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, the minister of Augustus III., rising above the Elbe, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is a favourite promenade, commanding a fine view of the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of 41 steps adorned with gilded "Groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the Brühl Palais (p. 289) and the old Academy of Art, opposite which rises the *Rießschel Monument*, by *Schilling*.

The new **Academy of Art*, built in the Italian Renaissance style by *K. Lipsius* in 1890-94, consists of several distinct but connected edifices. The *Academy* proper, next the Elbe, has a colonnaded portico with statues of the four creative arts, and corner pavilions with gilded figures of Phantasus (right) and Phœbus Apollo (left). Busts and medallions of artists and poets are introduced at other parts of the building. Adjoining is a small *Domed Edifice*, with four charming putti, symbolizing the Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance periods of architecture. Next comes the *Exhibition Building* of the Saxon Art Union (p. 283). In the portico, borne by eight columns of sandstone, are a statue of Rauch beneath a medallion of Winckelmann, to the left, and a statue of Cornelius below a medallion of Schinkel, to the right. In the pediment is Saxony as patron of the arts; above, Athena. The main cupola of this building is crowned with a gilded statue of Fame, 16 ft. high. — Between the *Exhibition Building* and the *Albertinum* is a bronze *Statue of G. Semper* (p. 285), by Schilling. — At the E. end of the terrace is the *Café Belvedere* (p. 281), near which, on the land-side, is the —

Albertinum (Pl. F, 4), originally the *Arsenal*, built in 1559-63, entirely altered in 1705 and 1743-47, and adapted in 1884-89 for the reception of the sculpture-gallery and casts (adm., see p. 283; entr. opposite the *Belvedere*). Director, *Prof. Dr. Georg Treu*.

The MAIN FLOOR is occupied by the Collection of Antiquities. From the staircase we enter the VESTIBULE (xi), which is adorned with busts of Saxon rulers and reproductions of ancient sculptures. We then turn to the left and pass through ten rooms in order to begin with the Egyptian Room. I. *Egyptian Room*. Mummies; 4. Fragment of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead; limestone canopæ; scarabei and images. — II. *Egyptian-Assyrian Room*. 25, 26 (in the centre), Mummies from Sakkara (3rd cent. B. C.); 34-37. Four Assyrian reliefs from Nineveh; 28-30. Three lions of syenite; 31. Head of Antinous (Roman period); 32, 33. Tombstones from Palmyra; etc. — III. *Room of the Archaic Sculptures*. In the centre: 51. Base of a candelabrum, with reliefs referring to the theft of the Delphic tripod by Hercules; 50. Torso of Athena Promache (so-called 'Dresden Palladium'). By the left window, Torso of the Ephesian Diana. In front of the second window, 87. Bronze cinerary urn from Capua. In the cabinets, Greek and Etruscan vases, terracottas, and bronzes. — IV. *Room of Phidias*. By the entrance-wall, 131, 132. Replicas of the Athens Lemnian of Phidias; between these, 133. Milesian votive relief. In the cabinets, early Greek vases and terracottas. — V. *Room of Polycletus*. 150. Zeus (Phidian school); 152. Head of a Diadumenos (after Polycletus); 156, 154, 155. Statues of athletes. By the exit-wall, 158, 159. Statues of victorious boys (after Polycletus). In the cabinets, later Greek vases. — VI. *Room of Praxiteles*. In the centre: 217. Son of Niobe; 204. Artemis; 201-203. Satyrs pouring wine (after Praxiteles). By the first window, Reliefs; in Cabinet N (to the right), Greek terracottas; 200. Statuette of Plutus (after Cephisodotus); 218. Head of Niobe. By the second window: Amazon, from Salamis; 209. Head of a girl, from Cyzicus; 210. Head of a girl, from Gizeh. Terracottas from Asia Minor. — VII. *Hellenistic Room*. By the entrance wall, Aphrodite with Cupid and Psyche; in the centre, 314. Fragment of a wounded Gaul; 309, 310. Satyr and hermaphrodite. In the cabinets, vases and terracotta reliefs from Lower Italy. — VIII. *Room of the Coloured Marbles*. Specimens of marble; Etruscan bronze mirrors; Italian terracottas. — IX. *Room of the Mosaics*. In the centre, 371. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks (from Civita Vecchia). At the sides of the

mosaic, each between Etruscan cinerary urns, 372. Aphrodite, 373. Serapis, two bronze statuettes from Alexandria. In front of the Aphrodite, 432. Glass case with gold ornaments from Bolsena. At the corner, 375. Statuette of *Æsculapius*; by the third window, glass-case with Roman gems; to the left of the staircase, Torso of Cupid, found near Rome in 1875. — *X. Room of the Four Combats*. In the centre, 450-453. Victorious pugilists. By the entrance-wall: 460. Antinous as Bacchus; 458. Cupid playing with a lion; sarcophagi; Roman terracotta lamps; statues of Aphrodite. Exit-wall: 454. So-called 'Dresden Venus'; 455. So-called mourning Ariadne. — We now traverse the Vestibule (XI; p. 288) and enter the *XII. Room of the Herculaneum Women*, so called from the three draped *Statues in the centre (500, 501, 502), found in almost perfect preservation at Herculaneum in 1715. To the right, 503. Girl playing with astragali. Roman portrait busts. By the exit-wall, Tomb-relief of a butcher. — *Rooms XIII and XIV* contain *Modern Sculptures* of various kinds.

The FIRST FLOOR and the BASEMENT are devoted to the admirable *Collection of Casts of ancient, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern works. The arrangement is chronological, the modern works being placed in the basement, which is reached by a staircase to the right of the main entrance. The covered court is occupied by the *Riedschel Museum*, a collection of casts and models of the works of that master (p. 285). Explanatory labels are attached to all the exhibits.

Below the Belvedere, at the corner of the terrace next to the quay on the river, is the *Maurice Monument*, originally erected in 1553 and removed to this site in 1895. It commemorates the Elector Maurice of Saxony, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (comp. p. 305), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates. — To the E. of the Brühl Terrace, on the other side of a depression which descends to the Elbe, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, G, 4), a Romanesque edifice erected by Semper in 1840.

In the Pillnitzer-Str., which begins near this point, stand the *Law Courts* (Pl. G, 4), with sculptures, and the *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice with rich plastic ornamentation (1878). Farther on in the same street (No. 83) is the *Schilling Museum* (Pl. H 5; adm., p. 284), with models of the works of that master (Niederwald Monument, Schiller Monument at Vienna, etc.). In the *Striesenner Platz* is a tasteful fountain.

The Roman Catholic Court Church (Pl. E, 4), opposite the old bridge, erected in the Baroque style in 1738-54 from designs by Chiaveri, and adorned with 78 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by Mattielli, contains an altar-piece by Raphael Mengs, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. The tower is 280 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. *Church-music on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m. A covered passage connects this church with the first floor of the palace.

The Royal Palace (Pl. E, 4) was founded in 1534, and frequently enlarged, notably by Augustus the Strong after a conflagration in 1701. Since 1890 it has been undergoing extensive alterations under the direction of Fröhlich. The lateral façade in the Theater-Platz has been restored in the style of the 17th century. The Renaissance *Georgenthor* (1534-37), formerly used as a passage to the Schloss-Strasse, has been removed during the present widening of the thoroughfare. Above the 'Grüne Thor', in the façade towards the

Court Church, rises the loftiest tower in Dresden (331 ft.). The Green Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting staircase towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating from 1549-51. This court is also entered by a gateway in the Schloss-Strasse. In the S.W. corner is the *Green Vault* (see below).

The *Interior of the palace (admission limited during the building operations) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann* (1845). In the *BALL ROOM* are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the *THRONE ROOM*, or *Banquet Hall*, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king (ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers, ranged on each side of Saxonia: on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Conrad II., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The *PALACE CHAPEL* contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The **Green Vault* (*Grünes Gewölbe*; entrance, see above; admission, see p. 283), on the groundfloor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 50 pf. Director, *Dr. Julius Erbstein*.

I. Room. *Bronzes*. To the right of the entrance: 4. Copy of the Farnese Bull, *Adr. de Vries* (d. 1627); 1. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna*; 3. Dog scratching itself, *P. Vischer* (?). Opposite, Models of equestrian statues of Augustus the Strong (67) and Louis XIV. (67); the former, by *Weishold* (d. 1782), being the original model of the monument in the Neustadt market-place (p. 307). Between these, 24. Selene and Endymion, *Corn. von Cleve* (d. 1732). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boule* or *Bull*, the court cabinet-maker of Louis XIV. (1642-1732), who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work. — II. Room. *Ivory*. To the right, 394. Hunting goblet. To the left, 107. Frigate in full sail, *Joh. Zeller* (1620); 51, 52. Leaves of triptychs (under glass); to the left, above, *40. Shepherd and musician. By the exit-wall: on a glass-case, containing toilette cabinets, 131. Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height; on the next case, 274. Crucifix with the Madonna (18th cent.). — III. Room. Magnificent porcelain chimney-piece by *Neuber*, 1782. Limoges enamels, shell-work, amber, and mother-of-pearl. Goblets and other vessels made of ostrich-eggs and shells. Wall E, 228, 226. Goblets; over Table I, by the right wall, 152. Ship; at the sides, 185, 189. Nautilus; over Table V, 106. Pelican; to the left, 144. Swan. Florentine table with pietra dura work. — IV. Room, the *'Green Vault'*, properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal*. To the left, 145. Work-box, presented by the Electress of Brandenburg to the Elector Christian I. of Saxony (1690); adjoining, to the right, *184. Nuremberg beaker in the shape of a maiden; by the first window, to the left, 34. Royal font, by *Daniel Kellenthaler* (1615); in the centre, Goblet presented to Luther by the Elector John

Frederick (1599); in front of it, 50. Bible of Gustavus Adolphus; to the left, 42. Sacrament chalice, and 41. Goblet of the Archbp. Joh. Gebhard of Cologne (1688-62). In the glass-case by the first window on the right, 225, 226. Two Arabian glasses; above, 57. Ewer, by D. Kellenthaler (1629). By the second window to the left, 106. Private altar, by Hans Kellenthaler (1607); to the right, 110. Wall-mirror of the Electress Sophia (1592). Wall D. 12, 8, 296, 297, 186. Goblets. Exit-wall, *115. Jewel-casket by Jannitzer (1508-85), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal*: various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapislazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos. To the left, 1. Large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Augustus. Between the first two windows, 152. Mary Magdalene, by Dinglinger (1712, the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony), the largest known enamel upon copper. By the third window, to the right, 12. Onyx vase. 140. Clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by Schlottheim of Augsburg (1802). To the right of the fifth window, Objects in rock-crystal: *188. The Nesen Luther cup; *306. Crystal vase. *171. Mirror with frame in the style of Benvenuto Cellini; *178. Crucifix; Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; vases of nephrite or jade. — VI. CORNER Room, adorned in the Baroque style: *Fancy Articles and Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood, Dough, Wax, Cherry-stones, etc.*, and the Polish regalia. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing specimens from the royal cabinet of coins. — VIII. Room, with handsome mural decorations. This room contains *Jewels*, including the Saxon crown jewels and ornaments. In the 1st wall-cabinet are the jewels: green diamond, 48½ carats in weight, set in a hat-clasp; shoulder-knot, with a brilliant, 59 carats in weight; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 682 diamonds; rings (in the 3rd division of the 1st case), including two of Luther and one of Melanchthon; weapons arranged according to the precious stones with which they are decorated. 1st window, to the left, 377. Diana bathing, to the right, 203. Golden tea-service. 2nd window, to the left, 204. Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures. Baroque enamel masterpieces of Dinglinger, including 199 (to the right), Onyx-plaque, 7 inches high, 4 inches broad, the largest known. In the centre, 378-80. Three fine silver-gilt groups, representing the outburst, the climax, and the end of human happiness. By the exit-wall, to the right, 292. Siren jewel (dating from the Renaissance).

The Cabinet of Coins, entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827) and again in 1871. It is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Admission, see p. 283.

The Silberkammer, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace (adm., see p. 284).

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by Walther in 1874 with a cavalcade of the Saxon princes of Wettin (since 1089) in 'sgraffito'. Museum Johanneum, see p. 304. — Opposite is the former Brühl Palais, the largest private mansion of the 18th cent. in Dresden. It is about to be considerably altered, the central portion being destined to form part of the new building for the Saxon Diet.

In the THEATER-PLATZ with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the Theatre (p. 290), the Court Church (p. 287), the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by Schinkel in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (see p. 290). The centre of the square is occupied by the fine Equestrian Statue of King John

(1854-73), by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a frieze representing agriculture, mining, art, etc.; the open book is an allusion to the king's translation of Dante.

The **Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 4), a magnificent Renaissance structure, opened in 1878, was built by *Manfred Semper* after designs by his father *Gottfr. Semper* on the site of the former theatre, erected in 1837-41, which was burned down in 1869. The front of the building, containing the ante-rooms and auditorium, projects in a semicircular form and faces the Roman Catholic church. The principal entrance is in the 'Exedra', a castellated portico in front of the rotunda, surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The recess below the quadriga is decorated with ornamental paintings by *Kiessting*, including three large medallions of the Graces, Apollo, and Marsyas. The entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, and among the other sculptural decoration are figures of the Muses and of Sophocles, Euripides, Shakespeare, and Molière. The balustrades that crown the façade on both sides of the exedra bear statues, arranged in pairs, emblematical of various conflicts represented in the drama (Jupiter and Prometheus, Creon and Antigone, etc.; at the end, Faust and Mephistopheles, Don Juan and the Statue, Oberon and Titania). The *Upper Vestibule and *Upper Foyer are gorgeously decorated with imitation-marble and paintings. The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre. The ceiling-paintings, by *Marshall*, are too far from the eye to be thoroughly effective.

Between the theatre and the museum rises the bronze *Statue of Weber*, the composer (d. 1826; Pl. E, 4), by *Rietschel* (1860).

The **Museum* (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Gottfr. Semper*, begun in 1847 and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). — In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the **Zwinger* (Pl. D, E, 4), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of seven pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of *Pöppelmann*, the gardens, enclosed by similar galleries, were to have been extended, across the present Thea-

ter-Platz, to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is Rococo, but in the main it is a Baroque edifice, and one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The original beautiful marble decorations have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 303) and in the N.W. pavilion (no admission); the former is also adorned with paintings by *Louis de Silvestre* (1717-23).

In the centre of the Zwinger-Hof is a bronze *Monument of Frederick Augustus I.* (d. 1827), by *Rietzschel*, with allegorical figures. — Best survey of the building from the *Zwinger Wall*, at the N. angle, reached by steps near Weber's statue (p. 290). In the gardens of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 12-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the *Zwinger* are some rooms of the picture-gallery, the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (adm., see p. 283). The entrance is in the archway, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Woermann*. Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 4, small edition 1½ M.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is essentially the creation of Augustus III. (1733-63), who added to the previously existing royal collection by the purchase of part of the Modena gallery in 1746. The Sistine Madonna from Piacenza (1753), the Madonna of Bagnacavallo, from Bologna (1755), numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc., were also added about this period, so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works. This is notably the case with the ITALIAN SCHOOLS of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Holy Family by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a large Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 18), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the GOLDEN PERIOD of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and gaily-coloured 'Sacrifice of Abraham' (No. 77) and by two companion-pieces of

rare merit by *Franciabigio* and *Ubertini* (Nos. 75, 80). The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (No. 82).

The only important work among the MILANESE paintings is the Daughter of Herodias (No. 201a), of the School of Leonardo da Vinci. — The PARMESAN SCHOOL, on the contrary, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (No. 151) and his Holy Night (No. 152; unfortunately retouched), the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (No. 153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalen (No. 154) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (No. 155) is probably by a Ferrarese artist. — The SCHOOL OF FERRARA is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo* (Nos. 128, 134), and others.

The pictures by the great VENETIAN MASTERS rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine Sleeping Venus (No. 185), from which the Cupid was obliterated by an early attempt at restoration. *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 171) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be Aretino (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Graces (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese* (Nos. 224-227, 230, 236). The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the ACADEMICIANS and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The NATURALISTS are represented by the Card-sharper of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the Magdalen (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the SPANISH SCHOOL that demand notice are the fine portrait of an elderly man by *Velasquez* (No. 697), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 705), deservedly a popular favourite. — The FRENCH SCHOOL of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading

masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 781, 782), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

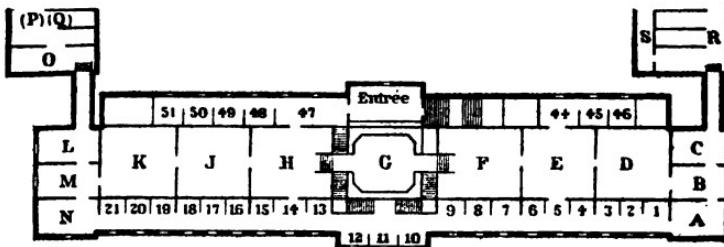
NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altar-piece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 975), the Daughter of Herodias (No. 986), and the Garden of Love (No. 976), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 955). The Boar Hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly-handled work, and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other belong to his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant Bathsheba and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 966), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The well-known Danaë (No. 1039), however, is certainly by another hand, and the Children of Charles I. (No. 1033) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Brill*, *Momper*, *Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

DUTCH SCHOOL. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Cesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Mulier (Molyn)* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Rijn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife *Saskia* of 1641 (No.

1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559; an earlier work), Samson's Riddle (No. 1560), Manoah's Sacrifice (No. 1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1564 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes seventeen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of lifesize half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1385) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adriaen van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village Tavern (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fourteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish Cemetery (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Château Bentheim, the Heath, and the Forest Path (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen*'s Norwegian Mountain-lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Saftleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adriaen van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouwerman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. — The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The GERMAN SCHOOL is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand Holbein's Portrait of the Sieur de Morette (No. 1890) is unquestionably genuine, and of such artistic finish, brilliant colour, and faultless modelling, that it long passed as a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of Sir Thomas and John Godsalve (No. 1889) also dates from Holbein's English period.

Dürer's priceless Crucifixion (No. 1870), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altar-piece (No. 1869) shows Dürer under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of Bernhard van Orley (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two Cranachs are numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Margrave George of Brandenburg (No. 1916) by the elder Cranach. The Lower Rhenish School is represented by two fine altar-pieces (Nos. 1962, 1963) by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, who, although a native of the Netherlands, was the founder of the school of Cologne. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small masterpieces of Adam Elsheimer (Nos. 1976-78) and a vigorous family-portrait by Knüpfer. — The portraits in chalk and Belotto's



views of Dresden on the groundfloor possess little artistic merit, but afford an instructive insight into the manners of last century.

The ENTRANCE HALL (containing the cloak-room and the ticket office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting: on the right that of Italy by Knauer, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by Schilling. Opposite are rooms 52-69, included in the gallery in 1891, with *18th Cent. Works and Pastels* (comp. p. 302). In a straight direction is the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 302); to the right are rooms 89-43 with the *Secondary Italian Masters* (p. 302) and the *Miniatures* (p. 302).

Ascending the staircase to the First Floor (Plan, see above), we traverse an ANTE-ROOM hung with large family-portraits (where tickets are given up), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent. (847a. *A. Mor*, Portrait; 1211. *Fyt*, Boy and dog), the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms F-B (containing the *Large Italian Paintings*), and proceed, with unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

Room A. **83. *Raphael*, *Madonna di San Sisto*, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Benedictines at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs

beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000fl.). — The composition most resembles that of the *Madonna di Foligno*. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naive innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed (*'Raffael und Michelangelo'*, by Prof. Anton Springer). — In the same room is a marble bust of Raphael, by *Hähnel*.

Room B. 1st Wall: *Carlo Dolci*, 508. Daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, 509. *St. Cecilia*; 71. *Kubens* (?), Copy of Michael Angelo's *Leda* and the swan. — 2nd Wall: 161. *Parmegianino*, Madonna with the rose; *103. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family ('*Madonna della Scodella*').

Room C. 3rd Wall: 523. *Alessandro Turchi*, David with the head of Goliath. — We now return through Rooms C and B to —

Room D. 1st Wall: *Correggio*, **150. Madonna enthroned, with four saints, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school (1514-15); *151. Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus, much damaged. *52. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian, with a view of a Venetian canal in the distance, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; 102. *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross (half-length); 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing. *Correggio*, **152. Adoration of the Shepherds, the far-famed '*La Notte*', his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *153. Madonna enthroned, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — 2nd Wall: 118. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with four saints; *270. *Tintoretto*, Man and youth. — 3rd Wall: **229. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. *77. *Andrea del Sarto*, Abraham's sacrifice; 184. *Giovafalo*, Madonna and saints (1580); *20. *Piero di Cosimo*, Holy Family; 128. *Dosso Dossi*, The Fathers of the Church; *48. *Franc. Francia*, Baptism of Christ (1508); *228. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum. — 4th Wall: 204. *Paris Bordone*, Diana; 160. *Parmegianino*, Madonna and saints.

Room E. 1st Wall: *Paolo Veronese*, **228. The Wedding at Cana; **225. Adoration of the Magi, two priceless companion-pieces from the gallery of Modena. — 2nd Wall: *168. *Titian*, Madonna with four saints, an early work; 268. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the angels. *Titian*, *170. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia, *171. Portrait of a Venetian, formerly supposed to be Aretino, dated 1561, 171. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia at a later period. *185. *Giorgione*, Venus. — 3rd Wall: *224. *Paolo Veronese*, Faith, Hope, and Charity introduce the Cuccina family to the enthroned Madonna; 271. *Tintoretto*, *Parnassus*; *227. *P. Veronese*, Bearing of the Cross; *190. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus resting in a hilly landscape; *264. *Tintoretto*, The Woman taken in adultery. — 4th Wall: *236. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of Daniele Barbaro; *192. *Palma Vecchio*, Jacob and Rachel. — From Room E a side-door leads to Rooms 44-46, containing French paintings.

Room F. 1st Wall: *200. *Veronese*, The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape; *406. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharper, a vigorous and masterly work; 411. *School of Caravaggio*, Guard-room. — 2nd Wall: *349. *Lanfranco*, Peter's repentance; *361. *Domenichino*, Caritas; 324. *Guido Reni*, Venus reposing. — 3rd Wall: 412. *School of Caravaggio*, The fortune-teller; Ann. *Corracci*; *304. Madonna and saints, painted under Correggio's influence (1588); 305. St. Rochus giving alms. — 4th Wall: *447. *Fr. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style.

Returning to Room E, we next enter CABINETS 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures*.

1ST CABINET. Wall a: 36, 37. *Luca Signorelli*, Painted pilasters; *18. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early work; *48. *Francesco Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 123. *Marsolino*, Christ before Pilate. *68. *Cima da Conegliano*, Presentation of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model of Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy of Venice. 50. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna. — Wall b: *Ercole Roberti*, *45. Christ led away to be crucified, *46. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna. 47. Copy of *Ercole Roberti* Children of Israel gathering manna; *43. *Fr. Cossa*, Annunciation; 9. *S. Botticelli*, Life of St. Zenobius; 44. School of *Fr. Cossa*, Nativity. — Wall c: 41. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait; *19a. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Madonna and Child with St. John; *61. *Mantegna*, Holy Family; no number, *Cosima Tura*, St. Sebastian, an admirable example of the Ferrarese school (acquired in 1896).

2ND CABINET. Wall a: *188. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Catharine, an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' (C. & C.). — 60. *Previtali*, Madonna; *191. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family with John the Baptist and St. Catharine. — Wall c: **189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Graces', an early work. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' (C. & C.). — **190. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle... The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'God-like beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee.... The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better.... Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours.... The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' (C. & C.).

3RD CABINET. Wall a: 201. *Moranda*, Portrait of a Veronese; *201a. *Bartolomeo Veneto*, Daughter of Herodias. — Wall b: 80. *Francesco Ubertini (Bacchiacca)*, Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne; *76. *Franchiabigio*, Bathsheba at the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; *82. *Angelo Bronzino*, Wife of Cosimo I., Grand-Duke of Tuscany. — Wall c: *154. Early Copy after Correggio, Repentant Magdalen; 155. *Correggio* (?), The so-called Physician of Correggio, probably a Ferrarese work.

4TH CABINET. Wall a: *306. *Ambra Carracci*, Lute-player; 887. *Cignani*, Temptation of Joseph. — Wall b: 841. *Francesco Albani*, Landscape with Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids; 829, 380. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — Wall c: *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo.

5TH CABINET. Late-Italian pictures, by *Dom. Fetti*, etc. 357-380. *Guercino*, The four Evangelists.

The next CABINET contains works of the French School.

6TH CABINET. Wall a: *731. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with Acis and Galatea (dated 1657). — Wall b: 719. *Nic. Poussin*, The realm of Flora; *754. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic, richly coloured masterpiece. — Wall c: **730. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation (companion-piece to No. 731); 717. *Nic. Poussin*, Adoration of the Magi.

CABINETS 7-12 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools*.

7TH CABINET. Wall a: 1632, *1633. *Karel de Jardie*, Landscapes with cattle; 1238. *Saftleven*, Engers on the Rhine. — Wall b: *1482. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Fishers in a rocky landscape. — Wall c: *A. van der Werf*, 1817. Magdalén, 1823. Expulsion of Hagar, 1818. Judgment of Paris.

8TH CABINET. Wall a: **1885. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt, a masterpiece; *1698. *Jan van Heusum*, Flowers; 1482. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Soldiers attacked while crossing a ford. — Wall b: *1414. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Roe-hunt, in glowing evening-light (an early work); *1658. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle. — Wall c: *1521. *G. Berekheyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam; *1348. *K. Netscher*, The letter-writer; *1417. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece.

9TH CABINET. Wall a: 1589. *H. Pot*, Portrait. — Wall b: *Wouwerman*, *1449. Stag-hunt, a highly-finished work of a silvery tone; 1450. Camp. — Wall c: *Cl. Berchem*, 1477. Evening; *1478. Cattle in a mountainous landscape. *1780. *Arts de Vois*, Shepherdess plucking a rose, an early work, showing the influence of his master Knipper.

10TH CABINET. Wall b: *Wouwerman*, 1484. Fishers, *1420. Smithy; *1836. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian waterfall, with a decorative effect.

11TH CABINET. Wall a: *Jacob van Ruysdael*, *1500. Forest-path, *1494. The monastery, 1501. Waterfall with fir-tree; *1785. *G. Mitsu*, Game-dealer; *1348. *K. Netscher*, Music-lesson (1668); *1467. *Wouwerman*, Sutler's tent. — Wall b: *1656. *A. van de Velde*, Woman drinking (1662); *1858, *1859. *Frans Hale* the Elder, Portraits; **1496. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; **1388. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt; 1682. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; *Frans van Mieris*, **1750. The artist painting a lady, **1751. The connoisseur's visit (two masterpieces). — Wall c: *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *1508. The heath; *1502. Jewish cemetery, of imposing sombre effect; *1648. *Th. de Keyser*, Two riders; *1788, *1784. *G. Mitsu*, Game-dealers.

12TH CABINET. Wall a: 2189d. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jacob's dream. — Wall c: *Wouwerman*, *1440. Starting for the chase; *1458. Returning from the chase; *1492. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Hunt, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*.

13TH CABINET. Wall a: *1629, *1630. *Paul Potter*, Dutch landscapes with cattle; *1524. *Willem Romeyn*, Italian landscape with cattle; *1657. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1685); *1258. *Knipper*, The artist's family. — Wall b: 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1659). — Wall c: *1554. *Aert van der Neer*, Canal; *1582. *K. Netscher*, Woman spinning; **1443. *Wouwerman*, The 'Milk-can', a masterpiece; *1511. *Berkheyde*, Interior of the principal church at Haarlem (1665).

14TH CABINET. Wall a: *1600. *Flinck*, Old man; *1270. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening-light. — Wall b: *1416. *Wouwerman*, John the Baptist preaching. — Wall c: 1460. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Stable; *1666. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburgh, the artist's bride (1633); **1659. *A. van de Velde*, Scene on the ice (1666); *1427. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Leaving the inn (1649); 1557. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (1638).

15TH CABINET. Wall a: *Wouwerman*, *1447. Horse-pond; *1412. Hawking; *1706. *Gerard Dou*, Girl at a window; *1781. *Slingelandt*, The unmusical dog (1672). — Wall b: *Wouwerman*, *1424. Stable; *1468. Combat by the wind-mill; *1725. *Jan Steen*, Marriage at Cana; *1885. *Heda*, Luncheon; 1888b, 1888c. *J. van Goyen*, Landscapes in summer and winter. — Wall c: 1715. *Gerard Dou*, Young man holding a light to a girl's face; *Wouwerman*, 1485. Fisherman, 1444. Waterfall; 1782. *Slingelandt*, Old woman handing a fowl to a girl; *G. Dou*, 1709. Schoolmaster at a window, *1711. Hermit, 1710. Dentist; *1375. *Jan Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *Gerard Dou*, *1707. The artist (?) playing the violin (1686), 1704. The artist in his studio.

16TH CABINET. Wall a: *Adriaen van Ostade*, *1898. Peasants eating (1668); *1889. Peasants in an arbour (1684). *1498. *Ruysdael*, Ford in a wood, an early, powerfully-treated work. *Terbury*, *1832. Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam; 1834. The music-lesson. *1422. *Wouwerman*, Executioner's house. — Wall b: 1885. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern; 1429. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Falconers setting

out; *Terburg*, *1880. Young lady washing her hands, 1829. The letter. — Wall c: *G. Meten*, **1788. The lace-maker, a highly-finished and fascinating work, *1787. By the fire-side, with a fine effect of light; 1807. *J. van der Mar*. View from the dunes; *A. van Ostade*, 1400. Tavern, a late work (1679); *1897. The artist's studio (1669). **1782. *G. Meten*, Champagne luncheon (1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1569), and perhaps also representing the artist and his wife. **1386. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern. 17TH CABINET. Wall a: *1261. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *K. Netscher*, *1818. Lady at her toilette; *1847. Duet; *1811. *Ochtersewelt*, Lap-dog (1669). — Wall b: *1441. *Wouwerman*, Halt at the soldier's tent; 1727. *J. Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar; *1476. *Boga*, Peasants dancing; *1442. *Wouwerman*, Halt in the chase. — Wall c: *1888. *H. G. Pott*, Full-length portrait; *1484. *Wouwerman*, Attack on a village.

18TH CABINET. Wall a: 1134, 1137. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *Teniers the Younger*, *1067. Bleaching-green, *1068. Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery. — Wall b: *1260. *Jan de Heem*, Fruit. — Wall c: *1070. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-festival.

19TH CABINET. Wall a: *1081. *Adr. Brouwer*, Caricature head; 1188, 1185. *H. van Steenwyk*, Architectural interiors. — Wall b: *1087. *Gonzales Coques*, Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master. 1136, 1139. *L. van Uden*, Landscapes; *1059. *Adr. Brouwer*, The brawl, a masterpiece of colour. — Wall c: 1188, 1140. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1068. *A. Brouwer*, A brawl, a very clever sketch.

20TH CABINET. Wall a: *888. *Josse de Mamer*, Alpine scene; 1184. *Hendrik van Steenwyk*, Architectural interior; *1183. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — Wall b: 1144, 1142. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1081. *D. Teniers*, Fair; *1082. *A. van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?); 977. *Rubens*, Judgement of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery.

21ST CABINET. Wall a: *1976. *Eisheimer*, Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren. — Wall b: 848. *After Lucas van Leyden*, Temptation of St. Antony; 1688, 1692 (on Wall c), Master of the Death of the Virgin, Adoration of the Magi (masterpieces of the artist); *847. *Sir A. More*, Portrait of a canon of Utrecht. — Wall c: *1871. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Orley, painted at Antwerp in 1521; *Eisheimer*, *1977. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon. *1978. Rest on the Flight into Egypt; *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1528).

Rooms N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

Room N. *1892. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family (comp. p. 284).

*1880. *H. Holbein*, Sieur Charles Solier de Morette, a French nobleman at the court of Henry VIII. of England (comp. p. 284); on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1891). — *789. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (C. & C.). — *1870. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. *846. *Dutch Master* (ca. 1548), Portrait. — *1869. *Dürer*, Large altar-piece, painted in tempera about 1500.

Room M. Wall 3: *Rubens*, *983. Head of a bishop, of his late period, 981. Last Judgment, sketch for the large picture at Munich; 1031, *1080. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 1039. *A. van Dyck* (? more probably the work of a late-Italian painter), Danaë; *970. *Rubens*, Portrait. — Wall 2: 976. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Paris; *Rubens*, 971. Portrait, *984. Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period.

Room L. Wall 3: *1834. *C. van Everdingen*, Bacchus with two nymphs and Cupid. — Wall 2: 1782. *Cuyyp* (?), Groom with horse and hounds.

A short corridor leads hence to rooms O, P, Q, containing the less important works of the German and Netherlandish schools. — We now retrace our steps through Room L to reach —

Room K. Wall 4: 1584. *Rembrandt*, Weighing gold; *1183. *Jan Willemsens*, Huntsmen and hounds (1624); *Rembrandt*, 1669. Portrait of himself drawing (1657); 1588. Entombment, a schoolpiece touched up by the master in 1683; 1588. Portrait (about 1656). — Wall 3: *1604. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream, masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt. **962. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); **1583. *Rembrandt*, Manoah's sacrifice, a finely-coloured masterpiece of the same period as the Night Watch (dated 1641); *1667. *J. Wenzel*, Still-life; *1660. *Rembrandt*, Samson's riddle (1658). Farther on here and on Wall 1: *1191-94. *Snyders*, Still-life. — Wall 1: *Rembrandt*, *1570. Portrait of an old man, a highly-finished work of his late period; **1587. Portrait of an old man (1604); *1608. *F. Bol*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *Rembrandt*, *1581. Portrait of the artist as a sportsman (1689); *1595. *B. van der Heist*, Portrait; *1571. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (about 1645). — Wall 2: *1791. *Aert de Gelder*, 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671). *Rembrandt*, **1582. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641); *1589. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637). *1385. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely coloured masterpiece (1660); 1588. *Rembrandt*, Ganymede carried off by the eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635).

Room I. Wall 4: *Van Dyck*, *1023b. Mother and child, *1017. Drunken Silenus, an early work, *1026. Portrait of a young man in armour. — Wall 3: *1195. *Snyders*, Still-life; *1010. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *1024. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect; *Rubens*, *960. St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Roman period, 980. Diana returning from the chase, a good school-piece after the original at Darmstadt; *1011. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son among the swine. — Wall 1 (beginning to the right): *1023c. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. *Rubens*, *960, *981. Man and wife, two of the best portraits Rubens ever painted, of his middle period, *978. Flight of Cleopatra, of his latest period; 1038. *Sir Peter Lely* (copy of Van Dyck), Charles I. of England; *965. *Rubens*, Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner. 1038. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I., a replica of the celebrated picture at Turin. *Rubens*, 975. His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein, *966. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1636. *Van Dyck*, 1034. Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England, *1027, *1028. Man and wife (about 1630); 1014. *Jac. Jordaens*, Old and young. — Wall 2: *Velazquez* (?), *993. Portrait; *697. Portrait of an elderly gentleman; 699 (copy), Duke of Olivarez. *956. *Rubens*, Crowning the hero in virtue, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

Room H is devoted to works of the Spanish School, a few of which are also in Room I.

Room H. Wall 4: *Murillo*, *705. Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity. 704. St. Rodriguez. — Wall 3: No number. *Murillo, Death of St. Clara (1646); 468. *Salvator Rosa*, Storm at sea; *683. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt (or perhaps St. Agnes), a work of exceptional charm (1641). — Wall 1: 696. *Zurbaran*, St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope in 1271.

We now ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 291).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of *Tapestry*. The six below (*a-f*) are old Flemish, some of them perhaps from cartoons by G. Massys (*a*, admirable Crucifixion). The six above (*g-m*) were probably woven in England from cartoons by *Raphael* (comp. p. 45).

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the MODERN PICTURES (19th cent.), the arrangement of which is frequently altered owing to the arrival of new acquisitions.

On the STAIRCASE (R. 23): Wall a: 2207. *Vogel von Vogelstein*, Prince John of Saxony, afterwards king. — Wall b: 2249a. *Dreber*, Ideal landscape; 2213. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Sketch for a window in St. Paul's, London. — Wall c: 2385. *Gérard*, Napoleon I. — Wall d: 2229. *Hübner*, Luther and Dr. Eck at Leipzig in 1519; G. *Hammer*, Wild swine.

Rooms to the RIGHT (Nos. 23-30). R. 23. Wall a: 2378. *Preller*, Centaurs in an ideal landscape; 2227. *Hübner*, The Golden Age; 2221. L. *Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession. Wall b: 2212. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family. Wall c: 2306. *Wislizenius*, Superfluity and Want; 2220. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein. Wall d: *Kunzler*, Sunset on the Scottish coast. — R. 24. Wall a: 2257. L. A. *Schuster*, Episode in the battle of Jena; 2296. *Rud. Jordan*, Shipwreck. Wall b: 2356. *Dörr*, Bonnat's studio in Paris; 2302. *Richter*, Return of the Landwehr soldier. Wall c: 2304. *Dahl*, Norwegian scene. Wall d: 2231, 2232. *Von Leybold*, Scenes from old Dresden. — R. 25. Wall a: 2319. C. *Spitzenegger*, Going to church in Dachau; 2317. *Rasmussen*, Mountain-lake in Norway; 2278. *Kiesling*, Migration; 2337. *Brandt*, Polish Freebooters. Wall c: 2309. O. *Achenbach*, Rocca di Papa; 2338. *Gysis*, Punishment of a poultry-thief in Smyrna; 2359. *Ludwig*, Alpine scene. Wall d: 2386a. G. *Max*, The Lord's Prayer; 2362. A. *Feuerbach*, Madonna. — R. 26. Wall a: 2374. *Batsch*, Dutch coast; 2346. F. A. *Kaubaibach*, A May-day; 2330. *Raupp*, Storm-driven. Wall b: 2368. Chr. *Wilberg*, Memento mori; 2310. O. *Achenbach*, Festival of St. Anna in Ischia. Wall c: 2343. *Weiser*, Defence of the monastery; 2261. *Leonhardi*, Forest scene; 2362. *Gents*, Funeral festival at Cairo. Wall d: 2350a. *Menzel*, The Sermon; 2384. *Kunts*, Nun; 2300. A. *Achenbach*, Fishing-village; 2357. *Douzette*, Lake by moonlight. — R. 27. Wall a: 2330. *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers; 2370. *Rießstahl*, Funeral procession outside the Pantheon at Rome. Wall b: 2328. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerrin'). Wall c: 2361. *Becker*, Picture-sale; 2316a. *Däcker*, On the Baltic coast; 2271. F. *Pauwels*, Prince visiting the hospital at Ypres. Wall d: 2319. *Bokelmann*, Emigrants; 2365. *Knaus*, Behind the scenes; no number, P. *Meyerheim*, Menagery. — R. 28. Wall b: 2367a. *Munkaczy*, Crucifixion. Wall c: no number, Aug. *Dieffenbacher*, A blow of fortune; 2327. *Lier*, The Oise by moonlight. — R. 29. Wall a: 2270. *Grosse*, Scene from Dante's Hell. Wall b: H. *Hoffmann*, 2254. The Woman taken in adultery; 2265. Christ in the Temple. Wall c: 2368. *Lessing*, Convent on fire; 2384. *Gurlitt*, Convent of Busaco, in Portugal. Wall d: 2262a. A. von *Göte*, Crown-prince Albert of Saxony, victor at Beaumont. — R. 30. Wall a: 2388. *Calame*, Landscape; 2372. *Hoff*, Bad news; 2280. *Preller*, Landscape. Wall b: 2299, 2301. A. *Achenbach*, Landscapes; 2371. *Rießstahl*, Anatomical theatre at Bologna. Wall c: 2329. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents; 2369. *Lessing*, Landscape. Wall d: 2368. *Gude*, Fishers landing. — We return to the staircase and enter the —

Rooms to the LEFT (Nos. 31-39). R. 31. Wall a: 2295. *Plüddemann*, Frederick Barbarossa at Besançon (1152). Wall c: 2294. *Cornelius*, Portrait. Wall d: 2356. *Schuster*, Battle of Borodino. — R. 32. Wall a: 2277. *Kiesling*, Three sisters. Wall b: 2378. *Keller*, Sketch for the drop-scene in the theatre (p. 290). Wall c: 2258a. *Schönherz*, Legend of Petrus For-scheggrund. Wall d: 2274. *Oehme*, Quarry. — R. 33. Wall a: 2298b. *Bantzer*, Pilgrims at the tomb of St. Elizabeth. Wall b: Hans Thoma, Protector of the valley (portrait of himself). Wall c: 2297. A. *Achenbach*, Dutch coast scene; 2319b. *Felmann*, Reception of a monk into the Benedictine order; 2293. A. *Achenbach*, Coast at Flushing; no number, *Gey*, J. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*. Wall d: 2342a. *Grollmser*, Convent library; 2348. *Klaus Meyer*, Three old cats and three young ones. — R. 34. Wall a: 2318. *Oehmichen*, Tax-collecting; 2311. A. *Achenbach*, Gulf of Naples; 2313. B. *Vautier*, A breathing-interval at a wedding-dance in Alsace. Wall b: 2331. A. E. *Meissner*, Sheep; 2312. *Nordgren*, Swedish fishing-village. Wall c: 2384.

Gebler, Canine poachers. 2343b. *Kröner*, Autumn-scene; 2376. *Schönleber*, Coast at Flushing. Wall d: *Rabending*, At the pond. — R. 35. Wall a: *Bochmann*, Rest before the tavern; *Skarbina*, Belgian tavern; *Gebhardt*, 'I shall not leave thee'; 2275. *Oury*, Nun reading; *Kuehl*, Sad news; *Lenbach*, R. Begas; 2348a. *Haug*, Dawn. Wall b: *Baum*, Mourning. Wall c: 2260, 2266. *Kunz*, Roman pilgrims. Wall d: *Grethe*, Flying-fish; *Scholte*, Rustics in the harvest-field; 2336. *Kurzbauer*, Slander; 2314. *Gebhardt*, Descent from the Cross. — R. 36. Wall a: *Lenbach*, Minghetti, the Italian statesman; 2347. *Zimmermann*, Music lesson. Wall b: 2388a. *Böcklin*, Spring. Wall c: 2345. *Weisshaupt*, Cattle-trough; *Klessing*, Stichart, the painter; *Zügel*, Expelled. Wall d: *Ritter*, Landscape; *Harrison*, Evening at the pond. — R. 37. Wall a: 2390. *Hagen*, The little town of Zons; 2359a. *Brach*, Autumn on the S. coast of England; *F. von Uhde*, The Holy Night. Wall b: *Max Klinger*, Pietà; *H. Ludwig*, Pass of Aluba; *Leistikow*, Fishing-village. Wall c: *Krohg*, Norwegian pilot-boat; *Liljeforss*, Fox and arctic hare. Wall d: *Prell*, Judas Iscariot. — R. 38. Wall a: 2319a. *Normann*, The Raft-Sund, Norway. Wall b: 2363a. *H. Makart*, Summer. Wall c: 2369b. *Friese*, Lions in the desert. Wall d: 2284. *Thiele*, Stags; 2333. *Maffei*, Sure booty.

The **Ground Floor** contains in Rooms 39-43 (reached by the door opposite the staircase; comp. p. 295) less important works by *Italian Masters*.

R. 48. Works of the 14-15th centuries. — RR. 41, 42. Works of the 16-17th cent. (in R. 41: 212. *Bonifacio*, Raising of Lazarus; 186. *Copy of Giorgione*, The horoscope). — R. 40. Works of the 17-18th cent. (Wall b: 368. *Guercino*, Lot and his daughters).

We return to the archway (p. 291) and enter Rooms 52-69, which contain *German*, *French*, and *Italian Works* of the period of the decline in the 18th cent., and *Pastels*.

The badly-lighted anterooms contain colossal Venetian paintings of the 18th century. We turn to the left and traverse R. 58 to R. 52, in which are pastels (18-19th cent.), chiefly by *Rosalba Carrera*, and miniatures of the same period. — RR. 53, 54. French works: 781, 782. *Watteau*; and 786, 788. *Lancré*, Fêtes champêtres. — RR. 55, 56. German works. Portraits by *Graff*, *Denner*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, including (in R. 56) 2166-2168. *Graff*, Portraits of himself; (in R. 56) *Angelica Kauffmann*, 2181. The well known Vestal Virgin, 2182. *Sibyl*, 2183. *Ariadne*. — R. 57. Italian works. 454. *Battoni*, Repentant Magdalen; 582. *Canale*, S. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — R. 58-62. *Canale*, Views of Venice; *Canaleto* (*Bellotto*), Views of Verona, Dresden, Pirna, etc. — R. 63. Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carrera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard*: 159. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 160. Count Maurice of Saxony; *181. The chocolate girl; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnaise'. — We return to R. 58 and traverse the anteroom on the left, to R. 64. Italian works. 392-398. *Crespi*, The Seven Sacraments. — RR. 65-67. German works. Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774); 2064. *Rugendas*, Battlefield. — RR. 68, 69. French works.

The **Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 295; adm., see p. 283), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 400,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. The show-cases (beginning to the right, in Room A) contain a number of the most interesting plates, arranged so as to illustrate the development of the art. Room A contains the engravings, Rooms B and C the drawings, Room D the photographs and an exhibition (changed quarterly) of recently acquired drawings

and engravings. The others are kept in portfolios, which are shown on application by filling up one of the printed forms in Room A. There is a separate room for students.

The **Zoological and Ethnographical Museum** (entr. on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophienkirche; adm., see p. 283; catalogue 50 pf.) contains good collections of stuffed birds, shells, and (accessible only on application) of eggs and insects. The Japanese and Polynesian articles in the ethnological section (on the upper floor) are also interesting. — The **Mineralogical and Pre-historic Museum** (entr. in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; cat. 30 pf.; adm., see p. 283) contains some interesting fossils from Eichstädt. — In the N.W. angle of the Zwinger is the **Mathematical and Physical Saloon** (comp. p. 291), which is entered from the Zwinger Wall (adm., see p. 283).

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the **Prinzen-Palais** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1715, now the residence of Prince Frederick Augustus. The **Sophienkirche** (Pl. E, 4), or Protestant court church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875). The altar, with greenish columns, was brought from Palestine in 1476, as a fragment of the Temple of Jerusalem. A motett is sung here on Sat. at 2 p.m. — To the E. of the church is **St. George's Fountain**, with a figure by Hähnel (1887).

In the Post-PLATZ, to the S., stands the **Imperial Post Office** (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 282). In front of it is the '**Cholera Fountain**', erected in 1842 and restored in 1891. — In the Antons-Platz, behind the new **Market**, is the **Saxon Industrial Museum** (Pl. D, E, 5; adm., p. 283). The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete. An **Industrial School**, a **Collection of Models**, and a **Library** are connected with the museum.

From the Post-Platz the Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 5) leads to the S.W., passing the **Ober-Post- und -Telegraphen-Direction**, or administrative department of the post-office, to the **Annenkirche** (Pl. C, D, 5), a church of the 16th cent., restored after a fire in 1760. In front of the church is the **Anna Monument** (*Annendenkmal*), erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by Henze. — The **Annen-Realgymnasium** (Pl. D, 5), in the adjoining Humboldt-Str., has its aula adorned with frescoes by Diethé.

The Wettiner-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 4), with the **Wettin Gymnasium**, leads to the N.W. from the Post-Platz to the **FRIEDRICHSSSTADT**, the quarter containing the **Berlin Station** (Pl. A, 3), the **Central Market**, the **Winter Harbour**, the old **Roman Catholic Cemetery** (p. 309), and the extensive **Town Hospital** (Pl. B, 2, 3). Part of the last occupies the old **Marcolini Palais**, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters at various times in 1813. The garden, formerly one of the finest in

Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis (entr. from the Wachsbleichgasse). — In the Ostra-Allée, near the Zwinger, is the *Herzogin-Garten* (Pl. D, 4), containing an orangery in the Renaissance style.

In the NEUMARKT (Pl. E, F, 4) rises the *Frauenkirche*, or Church of Our Lady, erected in 1726-40, with a lofty dome. The 'Lantern' is 310 ft. in height (fine view). — The Platz in front of the church is embellished with a **Luther MONUMENT*, by *Rietzschel*, a bronze cast from his original statue for the monument at Worms.

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the **Museum Johanneum* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1586-89 and altered in 1744-47 and 1872-75, formerly the old Picture Gallery and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The figure of Cellini on the Augustus-Str. façade is by Behrens (sgraffitos, see p. 289). Adm., see p. 283; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court.

The **Historical Museum*, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels (catalogue 70 pf.). Some of *Schnorr's* cartoons for his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — 1. MEDIEVAL SALOON (9-16th cent.). By the window, in the glass-case to the left: 31. Electoral sword of Frederick the Quarrelsome (1426); 37. Galasword of Count Eberhard of Württemberg (1474); in the glass-case to the right, 18. Battle-sword of Conrad of Winterstein, Landvogt of Swabia (12th cent.). — 2. ART SALOON (*Kunstkammer*: for court furniture) to the right. By the entrance-wall, Glass and goblets (17-18th cent.); right wall, inlaid ebony cabinet, by *Hans Schifferstein* (1615); adjoining, Portraits of Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1441) and his wife, by *L. Cranach the Elder*. By the next wall, two cypress-wood gaming-tables (17th cent.) and artistic clocks. In a glass-case to the left, Draughtsmen and wax-portraits. By the last wall, astronomical clock of 1568. In the middle of the room, 'positive' or choir-organ (1583-84), and jewel-cabinet of the Electress Sophia, by *H. Kellerdaler* (1585). — 3. TOURNAMENT HALL, to the right. Tournament weapons and equestrian armour of Saxon and other princes. To the right of the entrance, tournament in full armour (18th cent.); by the windows and walls, weapons and suits of armour of the same period. — 4. SALOON OF FOOT-COMBATS. In the centre, Bust of King John, by *Schilling*. Wall to the left of the entrance: in the centre, Gala armour of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), manufactured in Italy; to the right and left, two suits in silver, executed in 1590 for Elector Christian I. of Saxony (d. 1591) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — 5. PARADE SALOON. Nine sumptuous suits of equestrian armour, belonging to Saxon princes. No. 6 (under glass), a suit of *Christian II.* (d. 1611), purchased at Nuremberg in 1606, is the most magnificent and valuable of the collection. Between Nos. 6 and 9 are three suits in gilded copper. In the cabinets are swords, shields, and helmets of different workmanship, several of them decorated with artistic reliefs. In the first window-case: 562. Electoral sword of *Maurice* (1548); 561. *Luther's* sword. In the wall-case to the left of the exit, 772. Consecrated sword presented to *Augustus the Strong* by Pope Benedict XIII. (1725). Good stained glass in the windows. — 6. PISTOL CHAMBER. Fire-arms of the 16-17th cent., many of them of Saxon princes.

In the first window-case, 66, 67. Pistols of Gustavus Adolphus and of Louis XIV. of France. To the left of the exit is a collection of early breech-loaders and revolvers (1580-1840). — 7. BATTLE SALOON. Armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals. 1. Armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541); several suits of armour of Elector Maurice. In an adjoining glass-case, the blood-stained scarf worn by the latter at the battle of Sievershausen (1553; see p. 237), and the bullet by which he was killed. On the walls are blunderbusses, maces, swords, daggers, cuirasses, etc. In the first window-case: Sword of Thos. Münzer, leader of the Anabaptists (made of the blade of a scythe); batons of Tilly and Pappenheim. By the last window: Standards of Pappenheim's cuirassiers. — 8. MODERN SALOON. Modern weapons, from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time. To the right of the entrance, under glass, is the horse-shoe broken with his naked hand by Augustus the Strong in 1711. In the first window-case: 10. Sword and sword-belt of Charles XII. of Sweden; 14. Two swords of Peter the Great. In the centre: Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71; latest types of breech-loaders used in European armies. — 9. TURKISH TENT of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under King John III. Sobieski. In the centre, under glass: Polish scale-armour with Maltese crosses (ca. 1700); Polish gala shield of the early 17th century. Opposite, Suit of armour of Elector John George III. of Saxony (d. 1691); Polish and Oriental weapons. — 10. SADDLE CHAMBER. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). — 11. COSTUME CHAMBER. Court and gala costumes of the 18-19th cent.; mitres of bishops of Meissen (15th cent.); hat of Peter the Great; shoes of Kant, Wieland, and Maria Theresa; the boots Napoleon I. wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation.

We now return to Room 2 and pass through Room 12 to the Royal Gallery of Arms (adm., see p. 283; cat. 50 pf.), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, fine antlers etc. — On the walls, portraits of Saxon rulers down to Augustus II.

The *Collection of Porcelain, on the second floor, consists of about 18,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship, and is, perhaps, the finest collection of the kind in existence.

The examination of the Vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited. The following description begins in each room to the left of the entrance, dealing first with the specimens on the walls round the room, then passing to the stands in the centre.

Room I. *Chinese Porcelain* of the best period (18-19th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China dates from the 7th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are not earlier than the 14th. The secret of painting under the glaze, i. e. before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th century. Among the most noteworthy specimens are: figures of gods (Cases 1, 6); white ware with ornaments; six large dogs of Foh (blue and violet; Case 8); sea-green or Seladon porcelain; crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing); yellow imperial or dragon china, manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor of China, and therefore very rare (17th cent.); turquoise-blue china (very rare); Persian vases and bottles; vases belonging to Augustus the Strong; coral-red porcelain (Cases 12, 15); azure vessels and covered vases, with mosaic patterns (Case 17); dishes with scenes of court-life (Case 19). On the stands in the middle, early Chinese blue and white vases, including the tall 'Dragoon Vases', given by Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons; vases with portraits of court-ladies of the time of Louis XIV.; etc. — CORRIDOR. *Porcelain by Böttger*. The chemist Böttger (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1709, at first producing only the red 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also the white variety. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden China' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately

called in German 'Meissen China'. After Böttiger's death the manufacture was prosperously carried on under the court-painter Herold (d. 1755), assisted by the sculptor Kändler (d. 1775). Specimens of their products may be seen at the end of the corridor in the large group of the Crucifixion and the model for an equestrian statue of Augustus III.

ROOM II. a. *Dresden China*, arranged chronologically. Animals; snow-ball vases; nosegay, freely modelled by hand; busts; table-equipage belonging to Augustus the Strong (earliest attempt at painting); vases with hunting and battle scenes; jars of 1726 (marked with the swords); red 'dragon' or 'court-porcelain' (manufactured solely for the court); early figures and groups (Apollo on Helicon, Five Senses, etc.); the seasons, after Schilling's models; large vase dated 1828; figures in biscuit-china (fired without glazing); vases with raised and painted ornamentation ('pâte sur pâte'); small porcelain table; the Neptune Fountain. In Cases 64-67, on the side next the court, is the "Spitzer Collection" of early Dresden china. — Beyond the Neptune Fountain (see above) in *European Porcelains*: Cases 68-71. Berlin Porcelain: Bust of Queen Elisabeth of Prussia (1847) in biscuit-china, and large vase of 1887. Sévres Porcelain: large vases and gilded table-service, all of 1808; two large painted vases (1866 and 1870). Bursian Porcelain, including the Carcel lamps of 1876. — b. *Japanese Porcelain*: Cases 72-77 and Stands 80, 81. In the middle of the room two large vases of the best period (17-18th cent.); plants; flowers; animals. — c. *Majólica, Faience, Stoneware, and Terracotta*. Large vases with lids; Wedgwood ware; jasper-ware with white reliefs on a blue ground.

We now enter the *VESTIBULE*, containing Italian majolica (Case 87), German stoneware of the 16-17th cent. (Case 86), and faience figures and vases (Cases 90, 91). In the centre stands the large drinking-table of the Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586). The glass of the 16-17th cent. in Case 92 (to the left of the exit) should be noticed.

Adjoining the Museum Johanneum on the S., in the Jüdenhof, is the handsome gate of the old palace chapel, in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555. Adjacent, Galerie-Str. 9, is the house of *Carl Maria von Weber*, the composer (tablet; statue, see p. 290; grave, p. 309).

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by Hähnel, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

The *ALTMARKT* (Pl. E, 5) is embellished with a **Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble by Cellai (1880). On the pedestal are allegorical figures of Peace, National Defence, Science, and Enthusiasm. The *Rathhaus*, on the W. side, was built in 1745. The busy *König-Johann-Strasse* leads hence to the Pirnaische-Platz. — The *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. E, 5), re-erected after the Prussian bombardment of 1760, has a tower 312 ft. in height, which commands a good survey of the town (open in summer 9-12 and 3-7, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; custodian 25 pf.). The interior of the church was destroyed by fire in Feb., 1897. No. 10 Kreuz-Str. contains the *Stadt-Museum* (adm. p. 283), illustrating the history of the town.

In the *GEORG-PLATZ* is situated the modern Gothic *Kreuzschule* (Pl. F, 6), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich; first Sun. of each month 11-1, free; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, fee 50 pf.). — In front of the edifice are a bronze *Statue of Theodore*

Körner (p. 308), designed by Hähnel, and busts of *Karl Gutzkow* (d. 1878), the author, and *Jul. Otto* (d. 1877), the composer.

In the adjoining BÜRGERWIESE, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, throughout the whole S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; one of the finest is *Oppenheim's House* on the Bürgerwiese, designed by Semper, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The MOLTKE-PLATZ (Pl. E, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Grossmann (1865), and the FERDINANDS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 6), with the tasteful **Goose-Stealer Fountain* by Diez (1880). — To the E., in the Wiener-Strasse, is the **English Church* (Pl. E, 7; p. 282), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. — *Herr Meyer's Collection of Modern Paintings*, Beust-Str. 1, is shown from 3 to 5, on application. — The Grosser Garten, see p. 308.

At the S. end of the Prager-Str. (Pl. E, 7; No. 20) is a *Panorama* (p. 283), painted by Braun of Munich and representing the Saxons before Paris, with a diorama of the Emperor William in his study. Farther on, to the W., is the extensive *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 7).

In the large BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 7, 8) is the *Polytechnic School*, built in 1872-75 by Heyn. To the right, in the Strehlener-Str., is the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* (p. 283). — Farther off, in the Reichs-Str., is the *Russian Chapel* (Pl. D, 8), with six towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg (Russian service, Sat. 7 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.), and in the Reichs-Platz is the tasteful *American Church* (p. 283). To the W., Liebig-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 8), is the *Private Observatory* of Herr von Engelhardt.

In the NEUSTADT, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the market place adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. F, 3), 'the Strong', over life-size, in gilded copper, by Wiedemann of Augsburg, 1736 (model, see p. 288).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, purchased by Augustus II. in 1717, and named after the Japanese porcelain formerly preserved here. It is now wholly occupied by the Royal Library (adm. p. 283).

The Library, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 400,000 vols., 1400 incunabula, 6000 MSS., and 2800 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection.

Numerous interesting curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases. Case 4. *Hieroglyphic Codex* from Yucatan, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; Parchment MS. of the Gospels (18th cent.); *Codex Boernerianus* of the Pauline Epistles, written in the 9th cent. by an Irish monk at St. Gall; poems by *Hans Sachs*; Bohemian Bible (15th cent.); part of *Gutenberg's 42-line Bible*; *Biblia Pauperum*; *Psalters*, being the earliest printed work with a date; first German edition of *Seb. Brant's Narrenschiff* (1494), with 114 wood-cuts. — Case 9. Persian *Ful Namaq* ('treasure-casket'), in golden characters, with numerous drawings; hieroglyphic fragment on parchment; octagonal

Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; *Koran* of Sultan Bajazet II.; MS. of a Turkish poem against drinking, with fine illustrations. — Case h. Runic calendars of boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; Valturius '*De re militari*', a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; translation of Dante by *Philateles* (King John of Saxony), the beginning in the king's hand-writing; municipal accounts of Leipzic, inscribed on black waxen tablets; *Tournament Books* with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou, of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; "Volume with fifty-six miniatures of eminent men of the 15-16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger; three *Breviaries* with miniatures of the 15-16th cent., illustrated MS. of the '*Sachsenpiegel*', 1388; facsimile of Dürer's *Four Books on Human Proportions* (original in the MSS. room); MSS. of *Luther* and *Melanchthon*; collection of portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus II. — By the windows are stamped bindings. — The next room contains a cast of Gellert's features after death, in coloured wax. — In the *German Room* are marble busts of Goethe and Tieck, by *David d'Angers*. — Amongst the treasures not shown to the public is the *Atlas Royal*, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen).

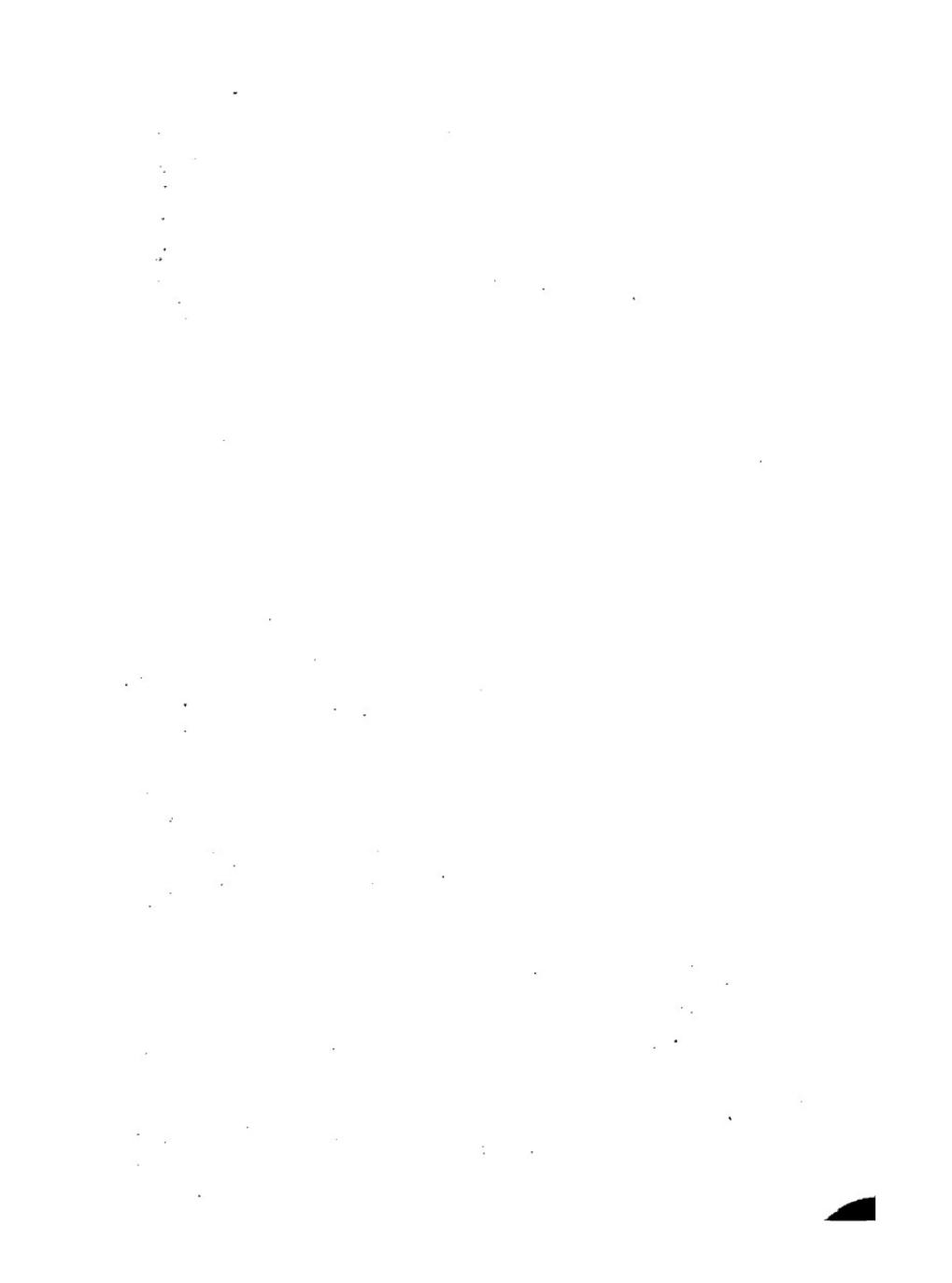
The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palais-Garten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

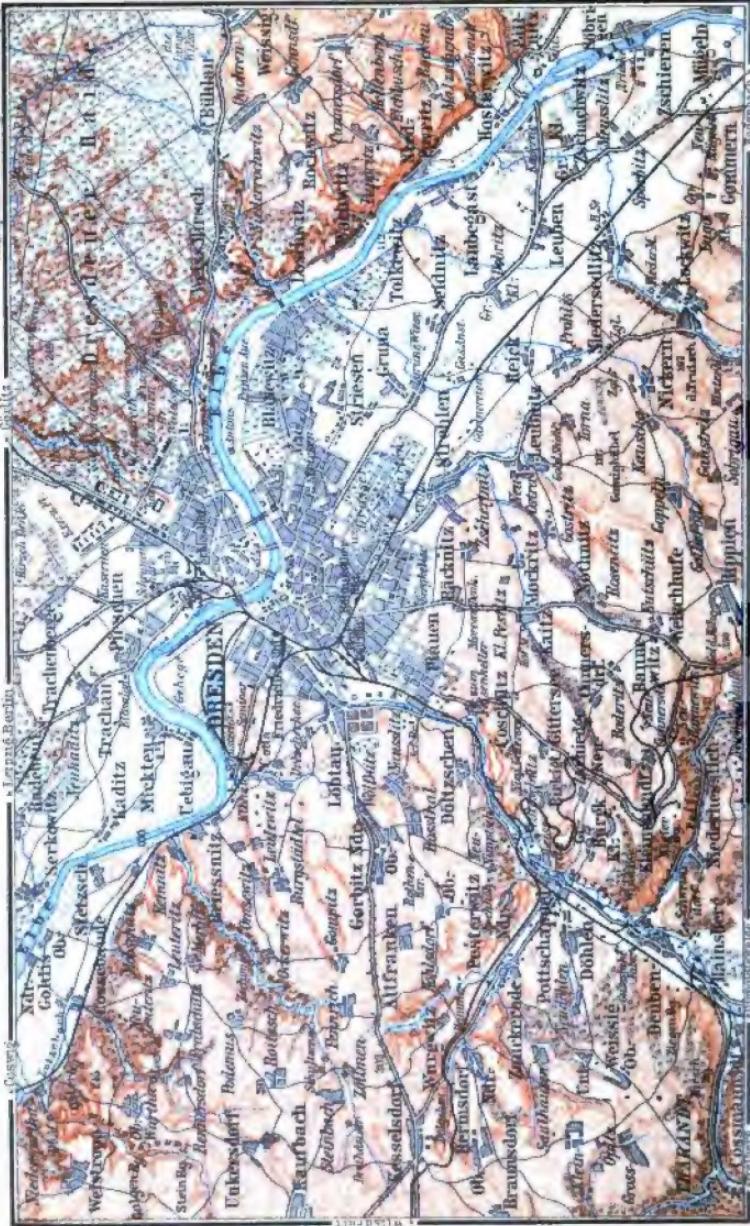
Marble tablets and medallions on No. 7 Körner-Str. (Pl. E, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 283).

From the Markt-Platz (p. 306) the broad HAUPT-STRASSS, which is embellished with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. On the left rises the *Dreikönigskirche* (Pl. F, 2), with its lofty tower adorned with statues of the Evangelists and the Magi by Hähnel. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. F, 2), built in 1863 by Bothen, with an elaborately-decorated interior (altar-piece by Schönher). Above the portal is a figure of Christ by Hähnel. — The Haupt-Strasse ends at the ALBERT-PLATZ (Pl. G, 2), with its two handsome fountain-groups in bronze, by Rob. Diez (1894), representing Calm Water and "Stormy Waves. The *Albert Theatre* (p. 282) here is adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze, sgraffito paintings by Dietrich, and ceiling-paintings by Oehme. — The Bautzener-Str., to the right, leads to the Gothic *Lutherkirche* (Pl. H, 1), built in 1887. — To the S., near the Carola Bridge, rises the *Finance Minister's Office* (Pl. F, 3), with a large mosaic on a gold ground in the pediment facing the river.

The large buildings on the N.E. side of the town ('Albertstadt') are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

The *Grosse Garten* (Pl. G, H, I, 7, 8; cafés and restaurant), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out in 1876 and subsequently enlarged, covers an area of about





375 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, and is embellished with marble groups. At the intersection of the avenues stands the *Lustschloss* (Pl. I, 7; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the old bridge), a château built in 1680, where the royal Museum of Antiquities is now established.

The Museum of Antiquities (adm., see p. 283) consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all (catalogue 1 M.).

The Botanical Garden, to the N.E. of the Grosse Garten, was laid out in 1891. The Zoological Garden (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; adm., see p. 284), to the S., contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant (frequently concerts).

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *St. Pauli Cemetery*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous victims of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826) and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2), and *Rietzschel* (d. 1881), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatiskirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

The *Environs of Dresden afford many pleasant excursions (comp. Map, p. 312, and RR. 43, 44, 45).

The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, 8) leads to the village of *Räcknitz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected near the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug., 1813. — An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; Restaurant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the popular establishments of *Waldschlösschen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; tramway, see p. 282) and *Siloppe* (view) near a steamboat-station. — Below, on the Elbe, is the turreted building of the Dresden water-works. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Waldschlösschen is the *Albrechtsberg*, with a handsome modern château (accessible daily in summer, Sun. excepted, 3-7 o'clock), the property of Count Hohenau. A little farther up the river are the *Villa Stockhausen* and the *Villa Eckberg*, the latter in the English style, with three towers. — Pleasant silvan walks from the Albrechtsberg to the *Wolfsgrügel*, with pretty view of Dresden and its environs.

The *Weisse Hirsch* ("Curhaus; Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium, pens. 7-12 M.; Restaurant *Luisenhof*), 2 M. farther on, is a favourite summer-resort, on the edge of the *Dresdener Heide*, a wooded plateau. A cable-tramway ascends hence from Loschwitz (up 25, down 10 pf.).

Farther on lies Loschwitz (*Hôtel Demnitz; Restaurant Burgberg; Restaurant Victoria-Höhe*), near which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in 1785-87. A small monument has been erected here to Ludwig Richter (d. 1884), the painter.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank (bridge), lies Blasewitz (*Schiller-garten, Bellevue*, both with view; *Hôtel-Pens. Weisser Schloss*), a tramway and steamboat station. An electric tramway follows the left bank hence to *Laubegast*, with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in 1760. At *Tolkewitz* is Donath's '*Neue Welt*', a pleasure-resort. — At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between Loschwitz and (3 M.) *Pillnitz*, Weber composed his '*Freischütz*' and '*Oberon*'.

Pillnitz (376 ft.; steamboat-station), on the right bank of the Elbe 8 M. above Dresden and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway-station of *Nieder-Sedlitz* (see

below), is a château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In an old part of the château, since burned down, an alliance between Emp. Leopold II. and King Frederick William II. of Prussia was entered into in 1791 with a view to oppose the advance of the French revolution. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the Porsberg, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the *Porsberg* (1185 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a good inn. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to (4½ M.) *Lohmen* direct or through the pretty *Liebethaler Grund*; from Lohmen a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the *Uttewalder Grund* to the *Bastei* (2½ hrs.); comp. p. 313, and Map.

43. From Dresden to Bodenbach (for Prague) and Tetschen (for Vienna).

39 and 88 M. RAILWAY. To Bodenbach in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 80, 2 M. 50 pf.; express 6 M. 20, 4 M. 70, 3 M. 10 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in 3½ hrs. Fares to Tetschen, 5 M. 10, 3 M. 80, 2 M. 50 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 9-12 hrs.

Dresden (Bohemian Station), see p. 280. — The train gradually approaches the Elbe. — 5 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz*.

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2½ M. to the W., lies *Pillnitz* (p. 309). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to (4½ M.) *Kreyscha* and thence to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Maxen*.

From (7 M.) *Mügeln* a branch-line ascends the romantic *Müglitz-Thal* via *Glashütte*, with important watch-manufactories, to (22½ M.) *Geising-Altenberg*, two little towns with a station in common.

At (4½ M.) *Weesenstein* on this branch is the royal château of Weesenstein, the construction of which is very curious, the château being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellars and chapel on the 6th floor. — From Geising we may drive to *Gruppen* (carr. 7 M.) via *Zianwald* and the *Mückenberg*.

About 1 M. to the S. of (9½ M.) *Heidenau* is the royal château of *Gross-Sedlitz*, with a park in the French style. The train reaches the river here, and follows its windings through the *Saxon Switzerland* (p. 312). Finest views to the left.

10½ M. *Pirna* (385 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, near the station; *Sächsischer Hof*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 15,700 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The *Rathaus* contains a few antiquities. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape.

From *Pirna* to *Berggießhübel*, 9½ M., railway in 1 hr. (90, 60 pf.). The train ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba*. — 9½ M. *Berggießhübel* (*Sächsisches Haus*; *Station Hotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town with mineral baths, mines, and foundries. — A pleasant walk (omn.) may be taken hence via the *Postengang* and *Giesensteine* to (2½ M.) *Gottlieuba* (*Kronprinz*; *Curhaus*), a chalybeate spa prettily situated in a deep valley.

From Pirna to *Großcottau*, branch-railway, 5 M.; to *Arnsdorf*, see p. 278.

14 M. *Oberwogelgesang*. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1095 ft.; 1 hr.), opposite *Wehlen*, the usual starting

point for a visit to Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 312). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 313.

22 M. *Königstein* (**König Albert*, at the station, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. ¾, pena 5-8 M.; *Stadt London*; *Blauer Stern*; *Kronprinz*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town (4200 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Biela-Thal*, commanded by the small **Fortress of Königstein* (1180 ft. above the sea, 815 ft. above the Elbe).

This fortress (no admission) was formerly regarded as impregnable, and in time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here. It is mentioned as belonging to the King of Bohemia in 1241, and about 1400 it was in the possession of the Counts of Dohna, from whom it passed to the Margraves of Meissen. The present fortifications date from the 16-18th centuries. Fine view from the *Neue Schänke* and from the *Palm-Schänke* at the foot of the rock (¼ hr. from the station).

On the opposite bank of the river rises the **Lilienstein* (1325 ft.). The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the *Königstein* station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the *Lilienstein*. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. Restaurant and belvedere (10 pf.) at the top.

In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender.

The *Pfaffenstein* (1400 ft.; inn), 4½ M. to the S. of *Königstein*, is another good point of view. We follow the road to *Pfaffendorf* and thence proceed by a footpath.

From *KÖNIGSTEIN* THROUGH THE *BIELAGRUND* to the *Schweizermühle* (carr. 7 M.) and thence to the top of the *Schneeburg*, 5½-6 hrs. About 1½ M. to the S. of *Königstein* is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Biela*, at the entrance to the *Bielagrund*, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (8½ M.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there are another water-cure and a large hotel. About 2½ M. farther on we turn to the left and proceed (guide-poste) via the (1¼ hr.) *Zollhaus* (Restaurant) to the (¼ hr.) village of *Schneeburg* (*Schweizerhof*; Werner's Inn). Thence we ascend in 40-50 min. more to the summit of the **Schneeburg* (2255 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small **Inn* (R. 1 fl. 20, B. 55 kr.) are situated. From *Schneeburg* to *Bodenbach* 6 M., see p. 312.

About 3 M. to the W. of *Schneeburg* (guide necessary) are situated the *Tysser Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. *Schandau* (Rail. Restaurant); the town (p. 314) lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a steam-ferry (10 pf.). Below the town the branch-line from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (p. 319) crosses the river.

30½ M. *Schöna* (Railway Restaurant), the station for *Herrnskretschken* (p. 316) on the opposite bank. — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see p. 312), and penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by two tunnels.

38 M. *Bodenbach* (440 ft.; *Hôtel Umlauf*, at the station; *Friesser*, well spoken of; *Post*, R. 1¼ fl.; **Bad-Hotel, Hôtel Stark*, in *Obergrund*, ½ M. from the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 7800 inhab., with the Austrian custom-

house. A suspension-bridge (toll 2 kr.) and a railway-bridge here cross the river to Tetschen (**Ulrich*, 1 M. from the station, adapted for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50 kr.; **Silberner Stern*; *Stadt Prag*; *Goldene Krone*; **Dampfschiff-Hotel*, at the pier; good Bohemian wine at the *Schloss-Schenke*), perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

From Bodenbach the *Schneeberg* (p. 311) may be ascended in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. See *Baedeker's Austria*.

From BODENBACH to DUX, railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., through the Bodenbach-Thal, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

From BODENBACH to WARNSDORF, 38 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 64, 82 kr.). — At Warnsdorf (Börse; Union; Endler) the line joins the Saxon railway to Zittau (p. 278).

From Bodenbach to Prague (Vienna) and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

44. Saxon Switzerland.

The *Meissener Hochland*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the "Saxon Switzerland," extends on both banks of the Elbe from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Walk from Pötzscha-Wehlen via the Bastei, Hockstein, and Brand to Schandau; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. — *2nd.* Walk from Schandau via the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and Prebischtthor to Herrnskretschken; $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. If a carriage be taken to Winterberg the detour via the Edmundsklamm from the Prebischtthor may be conveniently included. — The Königstein (p. 311) should also be visited. — Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — *3rd.* Railway from Schandau to Sebnitz in $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr., walk via Grenadierburg, Tansplan, Wachberg, Saupsdorf, and Hinter-Hermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach; 6-7 hrs. — *4th.* Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, via the Rudolfstein, Wilhelminenwand, and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in about 3 hrs.; thence drive or walk to Böhmisich-Kamnitza and take the railway to Tetschen-Bodenbach (see above). — The Schneeberg and Bielagrund, see p. 311.

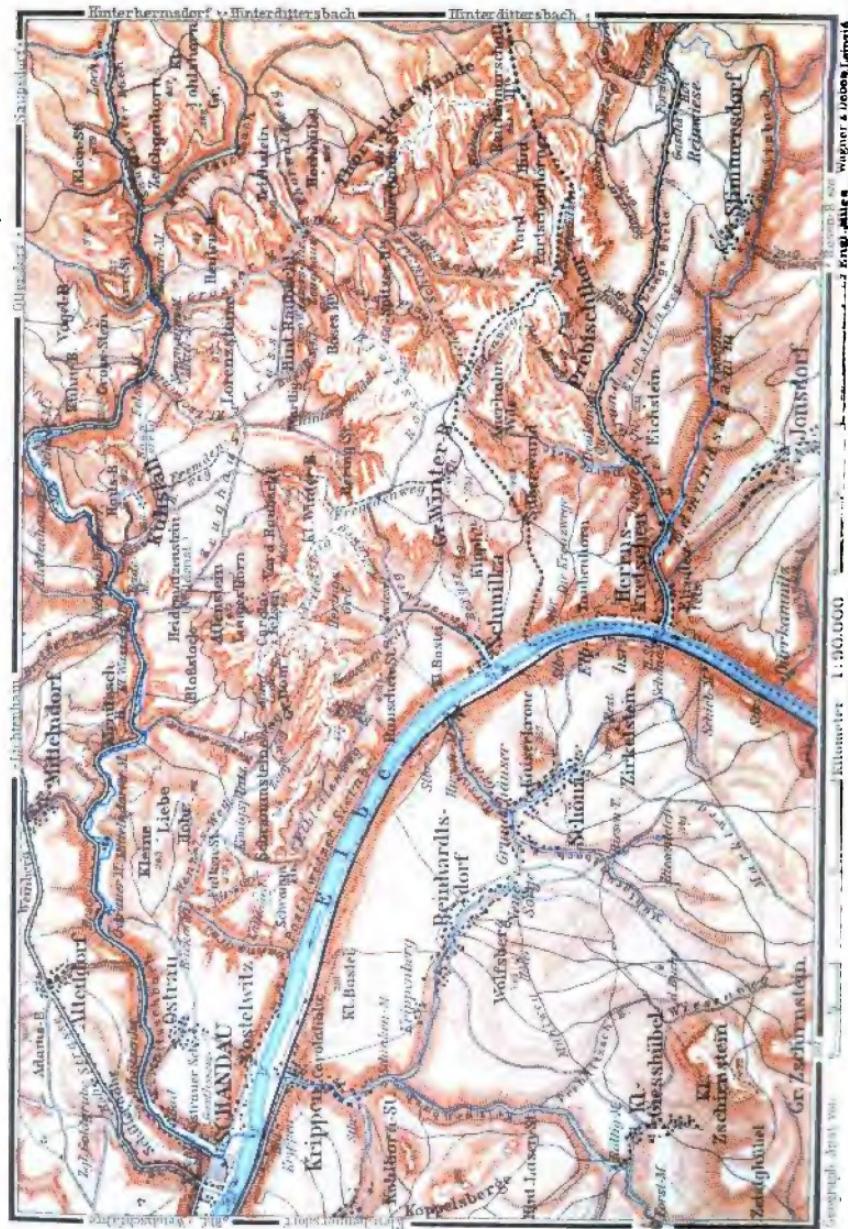
Guides (4-5 M. per day, 2 M. per half-day; in Austria $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) are to be found at the most frequented places, and though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. As they are generally in league with the inn-keepers, their recommendations of inns are seldom trustworthy. — *Carriges* may be hired at Wehlen, the Bastei, the Brand, Schandau, etc.; carr. and pair for 4 pers., 18 M. per day, 10 M. per half-day; one-horse carr. for two pers., 12 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., besides fee to the driver. *Horse* generally 2 M. per hour (comp. p. 310). — *Steamboats* on the Elbe, see p. 282. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

a. **FROM PÖTZSCHA-WEHLEN VIA THE BASTEI, HOCKSTEIN, AND THE BRAND TO SCHANDAU.** — At Pötzscha (p. 310) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe by ferry (10 pf.) to the small town of Wehlen (*Freyer*, *Dampfschiffs-Hotel*, both near the quay; *Deutsches Reich*, in the market-place; *Elb-Terrasse*, on the Elbe; *Sächsische Schweiz*;









Stadt Wehlen). From the ferry we turn to the right beyond the Elb-Terrasse Inn, and ascend the paved 'Schlossberg'. If we arrive by steamboat, we quit the market by the path marked 'Uttewalder Grund', to the left of the *Stadt Wehlen*, and ascend the *Wehlerner Grund*, soon joining the path from the ferry. The valley, which is enclosed by rocky and wooded hills, gradually contracts, and 25 min. from Wehlen divides. We keep to the right for the *Zscherre-Grund* and the *Bastei*.

The path to the left leads to the **Uttewalder Grund*, one of the finest rocky gorges in Saxon Switzerland (restaurant). At the upper end of the valley steps ascend to *Uttewald* (p. 310). Those who visit the *Uttewalder Grund* from the above-mentioned finger-post usually proceed as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Felsenhor* only.

The route hence to the (ca. 2 hrs.) *Bastei* can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the **Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. A pine-wood is next traversed. At the top of the hill the highroad (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (direction-post) passed, and the *Bastei* reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, the *Wehlstein*, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the *Bastei* is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the *Wehlerner Grund*.

The **Bastei* (1030 ft. above the sea-level, and about 645 ft. above the Elbe; **Inn* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleine and Grosse Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Papststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauhstein and Bärenstein; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Basteibrücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) About 20 min. beyond the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the *Amselgrund* (p. 314); that in a straight direction leads to (5 min.) *Rathen* (*Erbgericht*; *Rosengarten*, plain), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank; see p. 311). The ascent of the *Bastei* from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the *Lilienstein* (p. 311) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.

The above-mentioned path to the left, 20 min. below the *Bastei*,

ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Rathewalde* (*Mittag*, well spoken of; **Büttner's Restaurant*). Beyond the church we cross the bridge to the right, and follow the *Hohnstein* road to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a group of trees (guide-post), where a road diverges to the right to *Schandau*. The first footpath on the left of this road leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Hockstein* (955 ft.), a rock rising abruptly 380 ft. above the green *Polenzgrund* and affording a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (*Hirsch*; *Sächs. Schweiz*), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. — We then descend through the *Wolfsschlucht* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel - Restaurant zum Polenzgrund*, about 1 M. from *Hohnstein*.

From *Hohnstein* to *Schandau*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence (1 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) every morning and afternoon. Railway under construction.

We now descend the *Polenz-Thal* for about 35 min. until the first house, the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (Inn), becomes visible. Crossing a bridge, we ascend the hill to the right. Where the paths divide, we follow that to the right until it joins the carriage-road on the hill, which leads to the right in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the **Brand* (1080 ft.; *Inn*), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): *Bastel*, *Bärensteine*, *Königstein*, *Lilienstein*, etc., and to the extreme left the *Grosse Winterberg*.

About 100 paces from the finger-post on the carriage-road a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks. The main path forks $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, the right branch leading to the *Frinzel-Thal*, the left branch (which we follow) descending through the *Tiefe Grund*, to the (10 min.) *Hohnstein* and *Schandau* road, which leads to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Elbe* at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (p. 319) which crosses the *Elbe* here. Above the bridge mentioned at p. 312 is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Schandau*.

Schandau. — **Hotels.** **SENDIG'S HOTEL*, & VILLAS, 3 min. above the steamboat-pier on the *Elbe*, with shady grounds, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 M.; **FORSTHAUS & DEUTSCHES HAUS*, with garden on the *Elbe*, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 8, board 4-5 M.; *CURHAUS* (p. 316), R., L., & A. 2-4, pens. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. — **DAMPFSCHIFF*, also with garden on the *Elbe*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *GOLDFENER ENGEL*; *STADT BERLIN*; **ELBE-HOTEL*; **SÄCHS. SCHWEIZ*, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *LINDENHOF*, at the entrance of the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*; *BOHWIZERHOF*; *ANKER*; *STADT TEPLITZ*, *GAMBRINUS*, plain. — **Pensions.** *Villa Quisisana*, *Königs Villa*, *Villa Königin Carola*, *Villa Lucia*, *Russisch Villa*, all under the same management and with same charges as *Sendig's Hotel* (see above). — **Pens. Hohes Haus**, 5 M. — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also *Volentin*, in the *Bade-Allee*; *Schützenhaus*, in the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*; *Schloss-Bastei*, on the *Schlossberg*. — **Private apartments** abundant.

Guides, see p. 312. — **Carriage** (fixed tariff) with two horses, for 4 pers., per hr. 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day 10, whole day 18 M.; to the waterfall 8, there and back $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the *Bastei* via the *Hockstein* 11 and 18; to *Hinter-Hermendorf* 12 and 18; to the *Papststein* and back 9 M. Two hours' halt included in each case. — **Chair-Porters** from the waterfall to the *Kuhstall* 8 M., from the *Kuhstall* to the *Kleine Winterberg* 4 M., thence to the *Grosse*

Winterberg 3 M , to the Prebischtthor 4 M more, thence to Herrnskretschken 5 M . — *Höre* or *Mule* from Schandau to the waterfall 4 M , thence to the Kuhstall 2 M , Kleine Winterberg 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M , Grosse Winterberg 2 M , Prebischtthor 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M , Herrnskretschken 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M . — *Railway*, see p. 310. — *Steam Ferry* to and from the station in connection with the trains, 10 pf.; ferry to Klein-Hennersdorf, 5-10 pf. — *Steamboat*, see p. 282. — *Diligence* to Hohnstein, twice daily, see p. 314.

The small town of *Schandau* (895 ft.), with 3100 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzsch-Bach*. In the valley of the latter, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the town, is a *Hydropathic Establishment*, on Kneipp's system. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

WALKS. In the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*, see below; to the *Ostrauer Scheibe*; to the *Schloss-Bastei*, the *Schillerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Carola-Felsen* (view-point), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and the *Grosse Winterberg*, 1 hr. more; to the *Schrammsteine* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and thence to (3/4 hr.) *Schmilka*, on the Elbe, 4 M. above Schandau; to the *Wolfstberg* (Inn), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kleine* and *Grosse Zschirndorf*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station, past the station of Krippen and *Klein-Hennersdorf*, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top of the *Papatstein* (1475 ft.; small *Inn* at the top). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, E. the *Grosse Winterberg* and the *Kleis* rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Papatstein a good path leads to the N.W. via *Gohrisch* to *Königstein* in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Small boat from *Königstein* to *Rathen* (p. 318) in 40 min., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M .

b. FROM SCHANDAU VIA THE KUHSTALL, WINTERBERG, AND PREBISCHTHOR (EDMUNDSKLAMM) TO HERRENSKRETSCHEK, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. — The Kirnitzsch Valley is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the *Heidemühle* (Restaurant), to the *Little Waterfall* and the (5 M.) *Great* or *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (Inn, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M). Driving thus far (3/4 hr.) advisable. The footpath quits the road 50 paces beyond the waterfall (guide-post), crosses the Kirnitzsch, and ascends in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the —

***Kuhstall** (1100 ft.; *Inn*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance, to the Kuhstall) through a narrow gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It next ascends gradually and then in zigzags to (3/4 hr.) the so-called *Plateau* (pretty view) at the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1640 ft.), on the top of which a small pavilion marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from an infuriated stag in 1568. — We follow the slope of the *Kleine Winterberg* (avoiding paths diverging to the right), and in about 1 hr. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. from the Kuhstall) reach the summit of the —

*Grosse Winterberg (1810 ft.; Inn, R. 2 M., B. 80 pf.), a basaltic ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The tower (72 ft. in height) commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood. At the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) first bifurcation a path leads to the left to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Zeughaus (see below), but our path keeps to the right, and afterwards skirts the Bohemian frontier, which is indicated by stones. The *Prebischtbor (1435 ft.; Hotel & Restaurant, good Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The top, which may be ascended by steps hewn in the rock (adm. 10 kr.), commands a striking view of the wild environs. — Descent to Herrnskretschen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; a good zigzag path descends between huge walls of rock to the (20-25 min.) Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road, where a carriage may usually be found (to Herrnskretschen, 2 M.), in the Biela-Thal. The Biela flows into the Kamnitz, which joins the Elbe at Herrnskretschen.

The detour through the Edmundsklamm is recommended to those who have time to spare (2-3 hrs. extra). At the foot of the zigzag path descending from the Prebischtbor, we turn to the left and follow the winding "Gabrielensteig" (guide-posts) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) inn of Reinwiese (p. 319) on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road. Beyond the village of Stimmersdorf (field-path in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), we descend a steep path into the Edmundsklamm, or gorge of the Kamnitz, the most remarkable rocky gorge in the entire district (adm. 90 kr.). At the narrowest point is a small inn, whence the lower end of the gorge is reached by boat in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A picturesque path thence descends to Herrnskretschen in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Herrnskretschen (Herrenhaus, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}-3$ M.; Hetschel's, R., L., & A. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; Hübel's, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Grüner Baum, cheaper), a village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. Schöna (steam-ferry), see p. 311. — Steamboat to Tetschen and Dresden, see p. 282. Small boat to Schandau (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) 6 M. Road to Dittersbach, see p. 319.

A path descends the left bank of the Kamnitz and then skirts the Elbe, passing the Dürkamnitz Mill at the entrance to the Dürkamnitz Grund, and then following the slope to ($1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Belvedere (Inn) at Elbliesten. Thence the 'Allée' leads straight to the S.E. to (1 hr.) Binsdorf, whence we proceed to the S.W. viâ the Binsdorfer Höhe or viâ the Steinhabel (1425 ft.) and the Rosenkamm to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Tetschen (p. 312).

The visit to the Edmundsklamm (see above) from Herrnskretschen may be combined with the ascent of the Rosenberg (2035 ft.; about 3 hrs.).

c. FROM SCHANDAU TO DITTERSBACH VIÂ THE OBERE SCHLEUSE (carriage there and back, about 18 M.). — The road at first ascends the Kirnitzsch-Thal (p. 315) viâ (5 M.) the Lichtenhain Waterfall (p. 315) and (8 M.) the Neumannsmühle at the mouth of the 'Grosse Zschand'.

A pleasant path leads through the Grosse Zschand to the lonely forester's house known as the Zeughaus (rustic restaurant). Paths (sign-posts) lead hence through the woods to the S. to Reinwiese (see above); S.W.

(Rosastieg and Goldsteig) to the Grosse Winterberg; and N.W. (Zeughaus-Strasse) between the *Hinterer Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right) to the Kirnitzsch-Thal and Schandau.

From the bifurcation about 1 M. farther on we may reach (11½ M.) Hinter-Hermsdorf either by the main road which here quits the Kirnitzsch-Thal, or by the slightly longer road to the right which follows the stream for 18/4 M. more and then turns to the left.

Hinter-Hermsdorf. — Zum ERBGERICHT, unpretending, R. & B. 1½ M.; Zur HOFFNUNG, plain. — Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz. — Carriage to Schandau, with two horses 10, with one horse 6 M., to Sebnitz (see p. 319), 6 M. — Guide unnecessary.

The large village of *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (1260 ft.), situated in a wide valley, and frequented as a summer-resort, is an excellent centre for excursions in the '*Hintere Saxon Switzerland*'.

About 1/2 M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer-fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad carriage road, known as the 'Hohweg', ascends to the (1 M.) footpath (guide post) to the Obere Schleuse (see below). About halfway along the Hohweg a path diverges to the right (passing a finger-post indicating the way, to the left, to the Dachsenhöhlen and Obere Schleuse) to (1/3 M.) the *Friedrich-August-Thurm* (view). Returning to the Hohweg and following it for 3 min. farther, we pass a guide-post ('Tunnel') on the left and reach the *Königs-Platz* (1420 ft.), a fine point of view on a steep cliff. To reach the Obere Schleuse, we may now return and take either of the above-mentioned routes; or we may proceed from the *Königs-Platz* by the footpath, which descends to the right after 2 min., to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which it leads through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous guide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin, whence a carriage-road (sign-post) leads to the right to Hinter-Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in about 20 min. to the Hohweg (see above), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the Obere Schleuse leads to the left. In less than 1/2 M. we reach the *Boat Station* (rustic rfmts.).

The *Obere Schleuse* (*Upper Sluice*; 870 ft.) is a dam or sluice on the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a pleasant row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before the end of May; one pers. 60, two or more, each 30 pf.). Landing beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, we ascend the steps to the right to the path above. After about 1/4 M. a path (guide post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection, on which is the 'Schlegel-Hütte' (view). We may then either retrace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow the course of the *Kirnitzsch*, high above the stream, but in 18 min.

we descend to its bank by a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. (The bridge to the left leads to the footpath to *Schönlinde*, 7½ M.) In 6 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 7 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right at this point (no guide-post) leads to the *Wolfs-Schlucht* (there and back ¼ hr.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the *Kirnitzsch*, the valley of which expands a little, and finally cross a foot-bridge (for customers of the *Kirnitzsch-Schenke* only) or a large bridge to —

Hinter-Dittersbach (810 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch*; *Kirnitzsch-Schenke*; *Hegerhaus*, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters and others in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here. [Those who have driven to Hinter-Hermsdorf and desire to return to Schandau, should order the carriage to meet them here.]

To **DITTERSBACH**, 6 M. The new road leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides. Nearly the whole of this district, which is known as the *Bohemian Switzerland*, is the property of Prince Kinsky. After about 1½ M. a road (guide-post) leads to the left into a narrower valley, with rich meadows. The path to the solitary shooting-lodge of *Balzhütte* (rustic rmnts.) leads to the left, through the *Langengrund*, ¾ M. farther on (guide-post). We proceed straight on in the narrow valley to a deer-fence, beyond which the road continues to Dittersbach. We follow, however, the cart-track skirting this side of the fence, to the left (guide-post), and in 9 min., at a clearing, ascend the narrow footpath to the right to a smooth path, from which a short ascent brings us to the ***Budolfstein** (1590 ft.), an isolated rock commanding a fine view.

We return to the above-mentioned smooth path and follow it to the left to the top. Here we turn to the right (guide-post: 'Wilhelminenwand'), skirt the clearing ('*Schniese*'), cross a broader track, and descend by a footpath to the right, through a deer-fence, to the point where the paths cross (guide-post, to the left). Above us, to the right, rises the *Wilhelminenwand* (1410 ft.), a projecting cliff, with a view. Thence we return in 7 min. to the last-mentioned guide-post, and descend the steps to the right to (8 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock-grotto with an inscription dating from 1632 (rmnts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post) descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the ***Marienfelsen** (1380 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — Returning to Balzer's Lager (a direct but not very attractive path leads to the right into the valley, before we reach the Lager), we then follow the path to the right, skirting some young plantations. In about 12 min. more (guide-post at the deer-fence) we descend to the right through the wooded and narrow *Stammbrücken-Thal*, with fine rocky formations; and in 20 min. more reach —

Dittersbach (*Sächsische Schweiz*, R. from 80 kr., well spoken of; *Kronprinz Rudolf*; *Bellevue*, R. from 1 fl.), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, **Falkenstein* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; ruined castle on the top), *Marienfelsen* (p. 318), etc.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO HERRNSKRETSCHEN, 8 M. (carr. and pair in 2 hrs., 5 fl.; also diligence). The road forks to the W. of Dittersbach. The left branch follows the *Grosse Biela* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Grund-Mühle* (inn) at the confluence of the Biela and Kamnitz, then turns to the N. and joins the shorter (right) branch at (1 M.) *Hohenleipe*. About halfway between this and Herrnskretschken lies the hotel-pension of *Reinwiese* (p. 318; pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), whence a road to the *Zeughaus* in the *Grosse Zschand* (p. 318), and the Gabrielensteig to the *Prebischtthor* (p. 318) diverge to the right, and a road to *Stimmersdorf* (Edmundsklamm; p. 318) to the left. Thence we descend the valley of the Biela to (8 M.) *Herrnskretschken* (p. 318).

From Dittersbach viâ *Kunnersdorf* to *Böhmisches-Kamnitz*, $8\frac{1}{4}$ M., carriage in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 5 fl.; also diligence. Short-cuts for pedestrians.

From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in 3- $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 M. 20, 3 M. 90, 2 M. 60 pf.). Views to the right.

Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 314. The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 314), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitz-Thal*. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Porschdorf*. Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Übersdorf*. The Sebnitz is crossed several times. Four tunnels.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sebnitz* (1020 ft.; **Stadt Dresden*; **Sächsischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town with 8200 inhabitants.

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE TANZPLAN AND WACHBERG. — We cross the railway by the bridge to the right of the station, and descend through the 'Büschnig' to the *Sebnitz*. On the opposite bank we ascend to the left and follow the field-track towards the Grenadierburg (above, to the right). In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a guide-post pointing to the right to the (5 min.) *Grenadierburg* (inn, with belvedere), and to the left to the Tanzplan. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. 20 min. Guide-post to the (5 min.) *Heilige Hallen*, a group of pines. From the six-armed guide-post, a little farther on, we follow the white-marked track to the left to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Tanzplan* (1865 ft.) or *Thomaswald*. The view from the top (adm. to tower 10 kr.) is one of the finest in the Saxon Switzerland (rustic inn). — From the inn a carriage-road to the left (guide-post), and the na foot-path to the right descend (several guide-posts) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the village of *Thomendorf* (Inns), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than $\frac{1}{4}$ M., then, at a guide-post, enter the Diebs-Strasse or 'Thieve's Road', to the right. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we pass a carriage-road (guide-post) and immediately afterwards reach a footpath, leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schweizerkrone* or *Wachberg* (1836 ft.), with a rustic inn and a view-tower (10 pf.). A path descends hence to the right to *Saupsdorf* (inn), whence a road, generally destitute of shade, leads to (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (p. 317).

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE HOCHBUSCH. We follow the Hertigswald road to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) direction-post, cross the brook to the right, and ascend by the footpath to the right a little farther on. We then follow the 'Hohe Strasse' to the right, whence after 8 min. a footpath diverges to the right, leading to the summit of the Hochbusch (1410 ft.; inn and view-tower), which commands an extensive view.

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. Several small stations. 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, p. 278). Beautiful view to the right. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 277).

45. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (fares 12 M. 20, 9 M. 20, 6 M. 10 pf.; express 15 M. 20, 11 M. 40 pf.).

Dresden (Bohemian Station), see p. 280. — At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plauen* (tramway, see p. 281), where there are extensive breweries, begins the **Plauensche Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from stat. Plauen), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Potschappel* a branch diverges to *Wilsdruff*. — 7 M. *Hainsberg*.

A branch-line runs from Hainsberg to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dippoldiswalde* and ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kipsdorf*. From Kipsdorf travellers may go on to *Tepitz* (see *Badester's Austria*), either viâ *Niklausberg* or viâ *Graupen*.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tharandt* (685 ft.; *Badehotel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Villa Clara*), with 2600 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (840 ft.). The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs. — 11 M. *Edle Krone*, a pleasure-resort. Tunnel.

The line now quits the valley of the *Weisseritz*, and ascends the picturesquely-wooded *Seerenbach-Thal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenbergs-Colmnitz*. To the right, below ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. *Freiberg* (1345 ft.; **Hôtel de Saxe*, R., L., & A. 2-4, D. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., B. 80 pf.; *Rother Hirsch*; *Stern*; *Kronprinz*; *Restaurant Brauhof*), a mining town, founded in 1171, on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district and the seat of a Mining Academy (180 students), founded in 1765. Pop. 29,300. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls and towers and the extensive *Law Courts*, surrounds the town.

The Annaberger-Strasse leads to the left from the station to the site of the old Petersthör, where a Gothic *Monument*, erected in 1844, commemorates the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43. The Peters-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt, with the handsome *Rathhaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance

style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The former contains a number of portraits of Saxon princes, and the latter a *Museum of Antiquities* (open daily). The spot where Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 348) was executed in 1455, opposite the Rathaus, is marked by a stone with a cross; the stone head above the oriel of the Rathaus is said to be a portrait of the bold robber.

The Weingasse, at the corner of the market diagonally opposite the Peters-Str., and then the second side-street to the left (Rittergasse), lead to the *CATHEDRAL, a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. The cloisters on the S. side were completed in 1509 (restored in 1890); the choir was added in 1576. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, the rich sculptures of which probably date from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations, which were perhaps originally gilded, rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch, the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the dead.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Untermarkt 1; 1 M.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürsten-Gruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1603 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, designed by Italian masters and executed by Netherlandish sculptors in 1563. Beside it is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The *Allerheiligen-Kapelle*, completed in 1594, contains gilded bronze statues of Saxon princes, by Italian sculptors. Fine tombstones in the pavement. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* (ca. 1500), in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

Near the Kreuzthor, at the N.W. corner of the town, is *Schloss Freudenstein*, dating from the 12th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1577 (now a magazine).

The mines in the neighbourhood of Freiberg belong to the state. One of the most easily inspected is the *Abraham-Schacht*, to the W. of the town, a visit to which takes 2-3 hrs. (open 7-5; adm. 2, 3½, or 5 M for 1, 2, or 3 pers., incl. use of mining costume). The processes of smelting the ore, etc., are most conveniently seen in the *Muldener Hütte* (apply at the office; 50 c. each pers.). — The *Rötschönberg-Stollen*, a conduit 10 ft. in height, constructed in 1844-77 to carry off the superfluous water, has a length of 30 M., including its branches.

FROM FREIBERG TO MOLDAU, 24 M., in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 M 50, 1 M 70 pf.); from Moldau to BRÜX, 20½ M., in 1½ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. — From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (Inn) diligences

ply to (6 M.) *Frauenstein* (2170 ft.; *Stern*), a loftily-situated little town, and to (6 M.) *Sayda* (2220 ft.; *Löwe*, *Stern*), one of the oldest towns in Saxony. About 6 M. beyond Sayda lies *Bad Einsiedel* (2465 ft.; *Badehaus*), a summer-resort with sulphurated chalybeate spring, charmingly situated in the Erzgebirge (p. 329), among woods. Thence the road proceeds, crossing the (1½ M.) Austrian frontier, to (7 M. farther on) *Oberwiesenthal*, a busy little toy-making town, with 3600 inhab., on the Bodenbach and Komotau railway. — The Austrian frontier is crossed near (24 M.) *Moldau*, where the custom-house examination takes place. — 30 M. *Eichwald*. — 44½ M. *Brüx* (*Ross*; *Löwe*; *Adler*; Railway Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Austria*. From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 328.

Near (35 M.) *Oederan* the château of Augustusburg (p. 323) is seen on a lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf*. — 42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopau-Thal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see p. 329. — From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 329).

50 M. Chemnitz. — Hotels. Near the station: CAROLA; DEUTSCHE EICHE, Brühl 4; VIER JAHRESZEITEN, Waisen-Str. 20; HERMANN, König-Str. 38. — In the town: "RÖMISCHER KÄSSE," in the market-place (Pl. E, 4); "STADT GOTHA," Johannis-Platz, R. L., & A. from 2 M., B. 80 pf.; VICTORIA, Wiesen-Str. 1, R., L., A., & B. 2½-3½, D. 2 M.; HÔTEL DE SAXE, Kloster-Str. 3; DEM SCHWANEN, RÖTHER HIRSCH, Lange-Strasse.

Restaurants. Deutscher Kaiser, Moritzburg, Theater-Str.; Kaisersaal, Erich, Lange-Str.; "Zum Prälaten," Kloster-Str.; "Hortenstein's Wine Rooms," Brettgasse 12. — Cafés. Theater-Café; Wiener Café, Johannis-Str.; Reichskanzler, König-Str., with garden.

Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; from the inner to the outer district 60, 80 pf., 1 M., 1 M. 25 pf.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the railway-station (Pl. F, 3) to Kappel (Pl. B, 6) via the Theater-Str. (Pl. E, D, 4). 2. From the station to Kappel via the Post-Str. (Pl. E, 4). 3. From the Schlachthof to the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. F, 1, 2) and Kappel.

Theatres. Stadtkino, in winter; Thalia Theatre, Zwickauer-Str., in summer. — Colosseum, at Kappel.

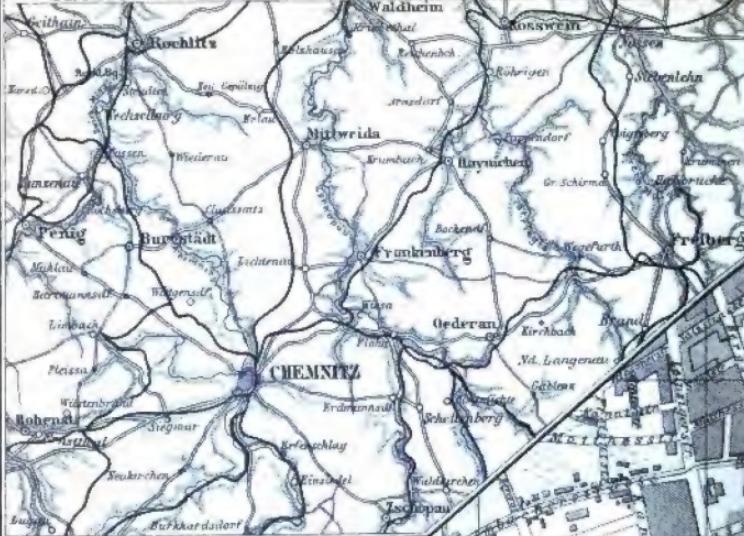
U.S. Consul, Jas. C. Monaghan, Esq.; vice-consul, Jos. F. Monaghan, Esq.

Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced Kemnitz), the third largest town in Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 160,900 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of Chemnitz manufactures are exported to the United States.

The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 15) in the Hauptmarkt (Pl. E, 4) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobi-kirche* (Pl. 8), of the 15th cent., skilfully altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1883. Among the other prominent buildings are the *Central Railway Station*, the *Cattle Market*, the *Reichs-Bank*, the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 4), the *Technical Schools* (Pl. F, 3) of the



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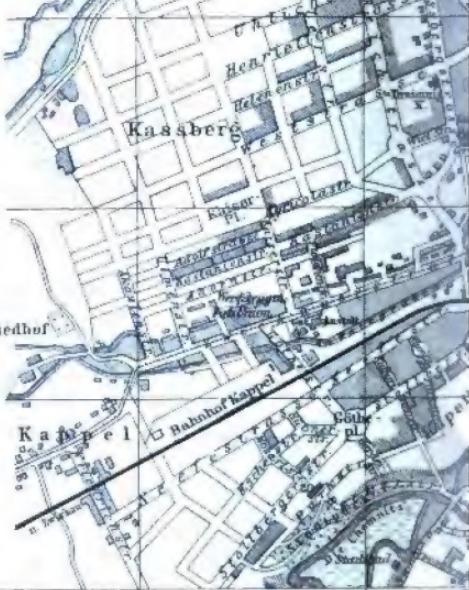


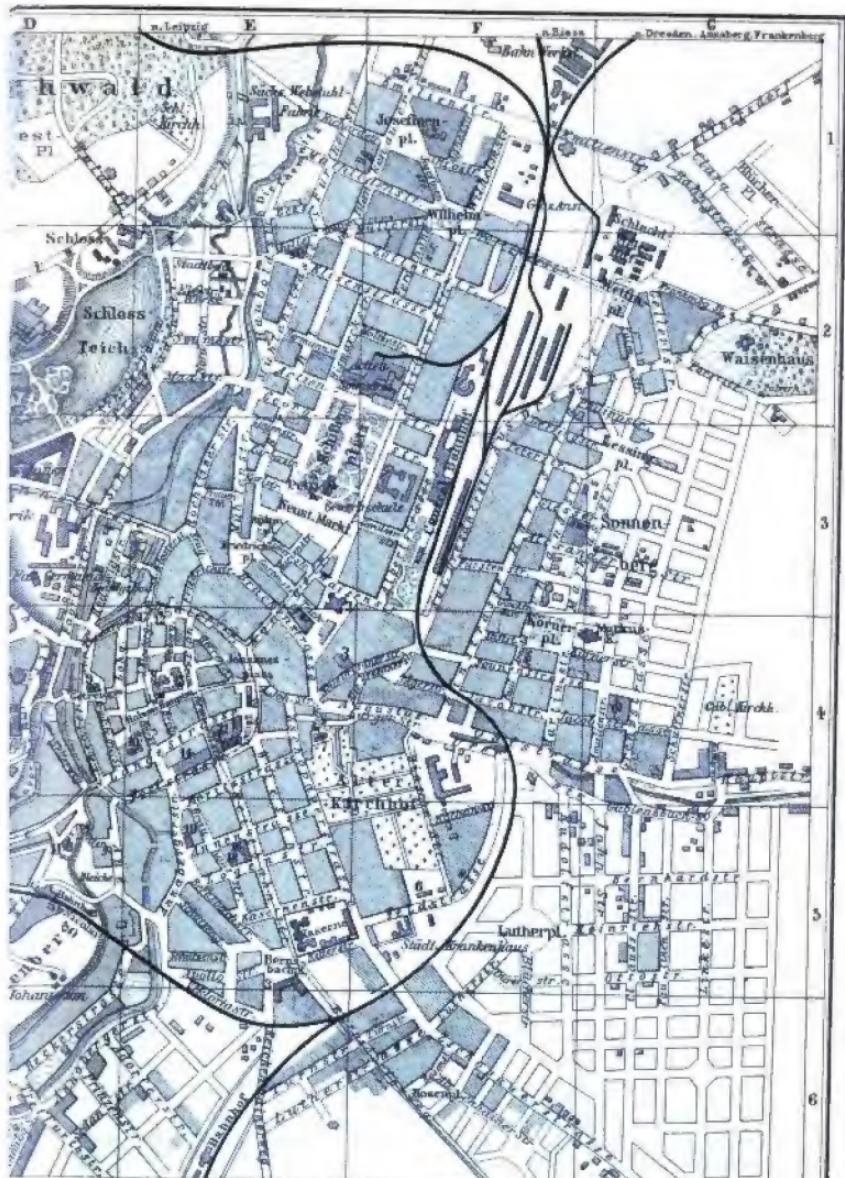
CHEMNITZ.

1:25 000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Meter

1 Amtsgericht	D. 4.
2 Börse	E. 4.
3 Bürgerschulen	E. 5.6 E. 5. E. 3. 4.
4 Becker Denkmal	E. 6.
5 Gymnasium	D. 4.
6 Hospital St. Georg	F. 5.
Kirchen:	
7 Alt Johannis K.	E. 4.
8 Jacobi K.	E. 4.
9 Pauli K.	D. 4.
10 Katholische K.	E. 4.
11 Nicolai K.	D. 5.
12 Krieger Denkmal	E. 4.
13 Polizeiamt	E. 4.
14 Post u. Telegraphenamt	E. 4.
15 Rathaus (15. altes Rathaus)	E. 4.
16 Realgymnasium	E. 5.
17 Theater	D.E. 4.
18 Webschule	E. 5.
19 Kästnerstube	E. 5.
20 e. Zinnermannsche Natur -	
heilanstall	C. 6.
21 Reichsbank	E. 4.







Saxon government, and several modern churches. Interesting visits may be paid to the *Foundry for Artistic Purposes* (Pl. 19; E, 5), in the Annaberg-Str. (Sun. & Wed. 10-3), and to the *Industrial Museum* (Sun. 10-12). The *Stadt-Park* may also be visited. — The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant with pretty grounds and a good view. The adjoining *Schlosskirche*, a late-Gothic edifice of 1514-25, with a fine portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. The *Schlosssteich* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3) is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 328.

From CHEMNITZ to LEIPZIG, 51 M., via Lausigk in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 M. 70 pf., 5 M. 8 M. 40 pf.). From (7 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrer Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. high (excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see p. 329). 19½ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for *Penig* (p. 329). 23½ M. *Geithain*; 29 M. *Lausigk*, with 3700 inhab. 37 M. *Belgershain*; 45 M. *Leibertwolkwitz*, where the battle of Leipzig (p. 328) began. — Another line from Chemnitz to Leipzig runs via Geithain and *Borna*.

From CHEMNITZ to ROSENWEIN, 28½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 M. 80, 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90 pf.). The line diverges to the N. from the Dresden railway at (5 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* (p. 322). 10½ M. *Frankenberg*, a busy manufacturing town with 11,900 inhab., prettily situated on the *Zschopau*. — 16 M. *Hainichen*, on the *Kleine Striegis*, with extensive manufactures of flannel. A monument was erected here in 1886 to the poet Gellert (1715-1748), a native of the town (comp. p. 337). — 28½ M. *Rosenwein*, on the Leipzig, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 329).

Chemnitz is a convenient starting-point for a visit to the Erzgebirge or *Ore Mountains*, a range between Saxony and Bohemia, about 80 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, with a mean elevation of 2480 ft. The highest summit is the *Kelberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), in Bohemia. — The *Inns* are primitive but prices are low. *Carriages* may be obtained almost everywhere (one-horse 8-12 M. per day, two-horse 12-18 M.). The three branch-railways described below afford easy access to the chief points in the Erzgebirge.

From CHEMNITZ to KOMOTAU via REITZENHAIN, 73 M., railway in 4½-6 hrs. (fares from Chemnitz to Reitzenhain 5 M. 60, 4 M. 20, 2 M. 80 pf.). — The line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 322) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. From (24½ M.) *Pockau* a diligence plies thrice daily to (2 M.) *Lengefeld* (Post; *Erbgericht*), on the slope of the *Adlerstein*, and a railway runs via (7 M.) *Olbernhau* (*Gerichtsschenke*), an industrial place with 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Flöha*, to (13½ M.) *Neuhauen* (*Erbgericht*). — 31½ M. *Marienberg* (1995 ft.; *Drei Schäden*; *Kreuz*; *Rose*), a little town with 8600 inhab. and various industries. — 43 M. *Reitzenhain* (2490 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Malzhaus*), the frontier-station (luggage examined), is a summer-resort. — The Bohemian railway crosses the brook forming the frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2685 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg*. At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see below). The train then descends in numerous windings (gradient 1:50) to (78 M.) *Komotau* (**Scherber*; *Reiter*; "Railway Restaurant"), an old and wealthy little town at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

From CHEMNITZ to KOMOTAU via ANNABERG, 91 M., railway in 7½ hrs. (fares to Weipert 6, 4½, 8 M.). From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 322. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau*. — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (980 ft.), a summer-resort. Diligence five times daily to (2 M.) *Schellenberg* (1620 ft.; *Hirsch*), a little town commanded by the extensive *Augustustburg*, a château erected in 1568-72. — 18 M. *Zschopau* (*Stadt Wien*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 7000 inhab., with cloth-factories. The

château of *Wilden* includes a round tower said to date from the time of Emp. Henry I. — 26 M. *Wolkenstein* (1540 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*), with 2100 inhab., has a partly-ruined château. About 2 M. from the town are the warm springs (86°) of the same name, with a *Curhaus*. — 29 M. *Wiesenbad* is another little watering-place with a *Curhaus* and springs (62°). — 35 M. *Annaberg* (1970 ft.; *Wilder Mann*, D. 2 M.; "Museum; "Rail. Restaurant; *Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 15,000 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States (American Consulate). *Annaberg* was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced in 1561 by Barbara Uttmann (1514-75), a statue of whom stands in the market-place. The *Annenkirche*, built in 1499-1525 and restored in 1884, contains some interesting works of art. The sculptures on the 'Schöne Pforte' are particularly noteworthy. On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522, representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The high-altar, the work of A. Dowher of Augsburg, and the pulpit are adorned with reliefs of the same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: *Woman taken in adultery*, by Oranach the Younger, *Coronation of the Virgin*, and *St. Catharine*, by an unknown master of the 16th century. The smith's work on the sacristy door is admirably executed. Near the church is a *Statue of Luther*, by Völker (1883). — A branch-railway runs hence to (16½ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (p. 325) in 1½ hr. — 36 M. *Buchholz* (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus; Restaurant Felsen Schlüschten*), a town of 8000 inhab., lies on the *Sehma*. The Gothic church of St. Catharine contains some paintings of Wolgemut's school. — The Austrian custom-house is at (46½ M.) *Weipert* (2840 ft.). — From (63 M.) *Schmiedeberg* (2790 ft.; Kalla's Inn) excursions may be made to Joachimsthal and Carlsbad (see *Baedeker's Austria*), viâ (4½ M.) *Oberreitenthal* (2995 ft.; Inns), whence the *Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.) may be ascended, and (7 M.) *Gottesgab*, whence the *Killberg* (p. 323; 1 hr.) may be ascended. — At (70½ M.) *Krisma-Neudorf* this line unites with the one above described. — 81 M. *Komotau*.

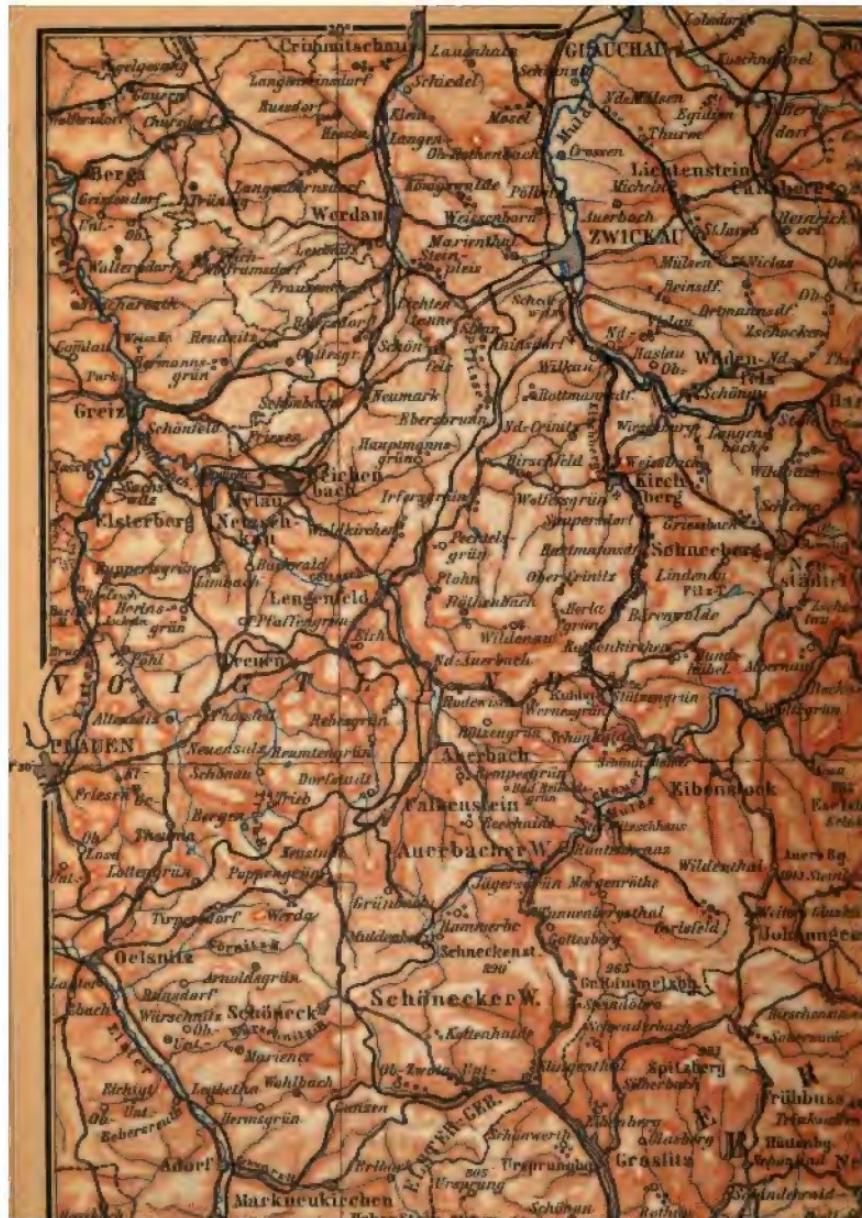
From *CHEMNITZ* to *Adorf*, 72 M., railway in about 5 hrs. (fares 9 M. 20, 6 M. 90, 4 M. 80 pf.). — The first important station is (23 M.) *Zwönitz* (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (*Röss*). About 4 M. to the S. of *Zwönitz* (diligence thrice daily) lies *Gräbsche* (*Rathskeller*), a small town amid wooded hills, with the remains of a Cistercian convent founded in 1236, now used as a reformatory. About 5 M. to the S.E. of *Zwönitz* (diligence twice daily) lies *Eltersdorf* (*Sonne*), a small town, surrounded by woods, near which are the *Schaisenstein* (2505 ft.). — The train now crosses the ridge (1820 ft.) and descends (1 : 40) in three long windings to the *Lösnitz-Thal*. — 31½ M. *Aue*, the junction of the *Zwickau-Schwarzenberg* line (p. 325). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde*. — 43 M. *Eibenstock* (2100 ft.; *Stadt Leipzig*), a town of 7200 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. of the station, the chief seat of the tambour embroidery. Romanesque church built in 1864-68. — From (63 M.) *Zwota* (2210 ft.) a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *Klingenthal*, *Gräbsche*, and *Falkenau* (see *Baedeker's Austria*). — The railway continued to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen* (1540 ft.), 1 M. from the town, which is in the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Obere Berg* and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.). — 72 M. *Adorf* (1100 ft.; *Goldener Löwe; Victoria*), small town in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and the junction for the *Leipzig* and *Eger* railway (see p. 349).

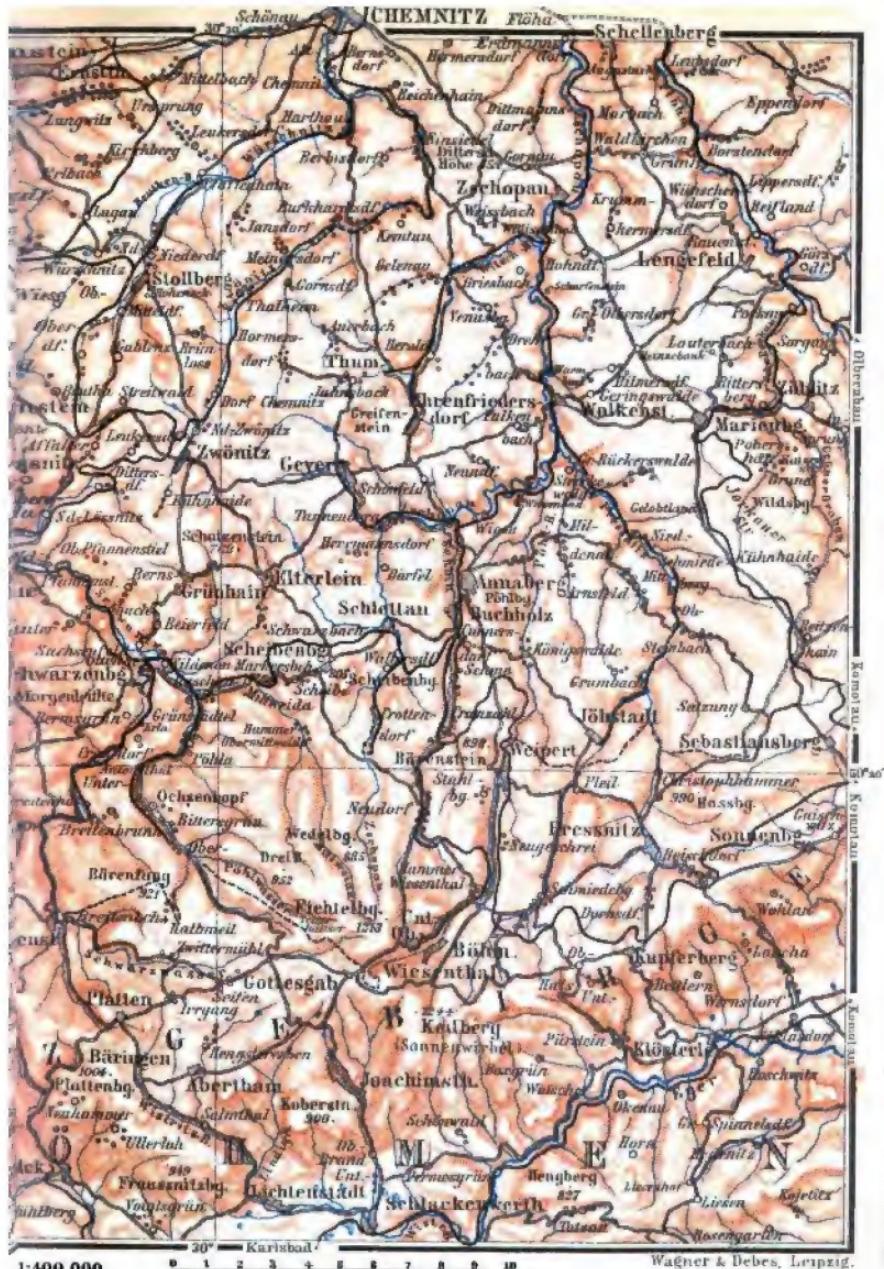
70 M. *Glauchau* (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus; Stadt Hamburg*), a manufacturing town with 24,900 inhab., with a château of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*. U.S. Consul, Geo. Sawter, Esq.

From *GLAUCHAU* to *Gössnitz*, 10 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 M. 90 pf., 1 M. 60 pf.). The only intermediate station is (7 M.) *Meerane* (*Härließ*), an active industrial town with 23,000 inhabitants. 10 M. *Gössnitz*, on the *Leipsic, Hof, and Eger* line (p. 349).

From *Glauchau* to *Grossbothen*, see p. 329.







1:400.000.

A horizontal number line starting at 0 and ending at 10. There are tick marks at every integer from 1 to 9, with corresponding numerical labels above the line.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

4) P R E - I T S Q M D S P H I A V B I A (

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the Mulde by a long bridge, and runs along the left bank. 75 M. *Mosel*.

80 M. Zwickau (930 ft.; **Kästner, Wagner*, near the station; *Post*; *Grüne Tanne*, R., L., & A. 2½ M.; *Weisser Hirsch, Weintraube*, unpretending), an old manufacturing town with 50,400 inhabitants, on the once important commercial route from the Danube to E. Franconia, lies on the *Mulde*.

The **Marienkirche*, the best example of late-Gothic architecture in Saxony, was built in 1453-1536 on the model of the church of St. Lawrence in Nuremberg, and was thoroughly restored in 1885-91. Nave, aisles, and choir are all covered with flat groined vaulting. The buttresses are prolonged into the interior of the church to serve as supports for the galleries in the aisles.

Winged altar-piece in carved wood, with paintings by *Wolgemut*, executed in 1479, representing Mary and the eight holy women. The Sacristy contains similar carvings, dating from 1507, and a highly interesting Pietà in painted wood-carving by an unknown Saxon master (15th cent.). Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharinienkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, contains an altar-piece of 1518. Thomas Münzer (p. 391) was pastor here in 1520-22. Adjacent is the château of *Osterstein*, built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the market-place are the *Rathaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Kaufhaus* (now a theatre) of 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also the new *Zwickau Bank* and the house (No. 5) in which the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856) was born (with a medallion). In front of the *Gymnasium* is a *War Monument*. Opposite are the *Law Courts*, the *Post Office*, and the *Realschule*.

The environs are well-peopled. The important coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 11,000 hands.

From Zwickau to Oelsnitz (p. 349), 37 M., railway in about 2 hrs., via *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*; to *Werdau*, see p. 349.

From ZWICKAU TO JOHANNGEORGENSTADT (*Carlsbad*), 35½ M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. (fares to Schwarzenberg 2 M. 50, 1 M. 70 pf.; from Schwarzenberg to Johanngeorgenstadt 1 M. 10, 80 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. From (3¾ M.) *Wilkau* a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Wilzschhaus*. About 2 M. to the E. of (10 M.) *Fährbrücke* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château. — 12½ M. *Stein*, with a picturesque old castle; 1 M. to the N.E. is *Hartenstein*, the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (1609-40), commemorated by a bronze monument erected in 1896. — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1080 ft.), with paper-mills. [Branch-line from Niederschlema (in 25 min.; 40, 30 pf.) to (3 M.) *Schneeberg* (1525 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus; Sonne*), a mining and lace-making town with 8300 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected in 1516-40, contains a large altar-piece, with wings, representing the *Crucifixion, painted by Cranach the Elder and his pupils in 1539. The tower (260 ft.) commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel.] — 18½ M. *Aue* (*Erzgebirgischer Hof*), a small town pleasantly situated in a hollow at the confluence of the *Mulde* and the *Schwarzwasser*, is the junction for Chemnitz and Adorf (p. 324). — The line then ascends the valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (26 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (1400 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof; Rathskeller*), a small town with an old *Schloss*, on an eminence skirted

by the Schwarzwasser. Railway to Annaberg, see p. 324. — The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Schwarzwasser. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. Johanngeorgenstadt (2460 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe; Rathaus*), a small town (6300 inhab.) on the left bank of the Schwarzwasser. In the market-place is a statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1604 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. — From Johanngeorgenstadt a diligence plies twice daily in 5 hrs. (fare 3 M. 40 pf.) to (20 M.) *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

At (89 M.) Neumark we join the line from Leipsic to Reichenbach and Hof (p. 349).

46. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. Via Riesa.

74 M. RAILWAY. Express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 M. 50, 7 M. 80, 5 M. 80 pf.); ordinary trains in 3- $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (9 M. 90 pf., 7 M. 4 M. 70 pf.).

The train starts from the Altstadt (Bohemian Station, p. 280), describes a wide bend towards the N. between the town and its W. suburbs, and crosses the Elbe to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Leipsic Station in the Neustadt (p. 280). Beyond the town it skirts the *Lößnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. — $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Radebeul*.

FROM *RADEBEUL* to *RADEBURG*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moritzburg-Eisenberg*, near which are the village of Eisenberg (Adam's Inn) and the royal shooting-box of Moritzburg, situated on a rocky islet in a large pond. The Moritzburg was begun in 1542 by the Elector Maurice and completed under Augustus the Strong by Pöppelmann (p. 280); the interior is interesting. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Radeburg* (*Hirsch*), an industrial town on the *Röder*.

7 M. *Weintraube*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies*, a favourite resort of the Dresdeners. 8 M. *Kötzenbroda*, near which is the restaurant of *Friedensburg*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see p. 327).

$14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Niederau*. From (21 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 279). $28\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Langenberg* is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 279). *Röderau* (see below) lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the *Elbe*.

33 M. *Riesa* (*Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel*), a busy town on the *Elbe* (11,800 inhab.), is the junction for several railways.

FROM *RIESA* TO *CHEMNITZ*, 41 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 M. 40, 4 M. 10, 2 M. 70 pf.). — 16 M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipsic, Meissen, and Dresden line (see p. 329). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim*, a small town with a large prison. — 30 M. *Mittweida* ("Sächsischer Hof"), a busy town with 18,400 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. — On a lofty rock on the right bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 M. to the N. of (36 M.) *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. — 41 M. *Chemnitz*, see p. 322.

FROM *RIESA* TO *FREIBERG*, 36 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 M. 80, 3 M. 60, 2 M. 40 pf.). $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lommatzsch* (3000 inhab.), on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 329). — 36 M. *Freiberg* (p. 320).

Lines also run from *Riesa* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Röderau* (p. 279) and (16 M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 279).

41 M. *Oschatz* (Weisses Ross), an attractive town (10,000 inhab.) with a church with a lofty tower.

FROM OSCHATZ TO NERCHAU, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in ca. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 7 M. *Mügeln* (see below). At the *Hubertusburg*, an old château near (14 M.) *Wermendorf*, a peace terminating the Seven Years' War was concluded by Austria, Prussia, and Saxony in 1763. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nerchau* (see below).

FROM OSCHATZ TO DÖBELN, 19 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 7 M. *Mügeln* (Hirsch), with 2000 inhab., on the *Döllnitz*. — 19 M. *Döbeln* (p. 329).

FROM OSCHATZ TO STREHLA, 7 M., railway in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Steamboat from Strehla to Dresden (fare 1 M. 60 pf.).

$46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dahlen* (to the left rises the *Kolmberg*, 995 ft., with a view-tower); $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dornreichenbach*.

$57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wurzen* (*Post*), a manufacturing place of 15,600 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (view from the tower). It is the junction of a line to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 329), passing *Nerchau* (see above) and *Grimma* (p. 330).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Borsdorf*; $70\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pausendorf*. — 74 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 330.

b. VIA DÖBELN.

82 M. RAILWAY in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 M. 80 pf., 7 M. 4 M. 70 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the *Elbe*, and soon reaches —

16 M. *Meissen*. — Hotels. *BLAUE STERN* (Pl. a), *Leipziger-Str.*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 M., B. 80 pf.; *SONNE*; *HIRSCH*, in the market-place; *GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. c); *BAHNHOF-HOTEL*. — Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the old *Rathaus*, which dates from 1471; *Burgkeller*, by the cathedral; *Kaisergarten*, with garden, near the station. — Cab from the station or steam-boat-quay to the *Albrechtsburg* or to the porcelain-factory, 1 pers. 80 pf., 2 pers. 1 M. 20 pf.

Travellers coming from *Leipsic* to visit the porcelain-factory should alight at *Triebischthal* (p. 329).

Meissen (360 ft.), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, founded about 930 by King Henry I. and the seat of the Margraves of *Meissen* down to 1090, is most picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meisse* into the *Elbe*, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 18,800.

On leaving the station we turn to the right, cross the old *Elbe* bridge, and follow the *Untere Elbgasse* to the *Heinrichs-Platz*, in which is a fountain-figure of Henry I. and the Franciscan Church (sculptures in the cloisters; 25 pf.). Farther on is the *Grosse Markt*. We next follow the *Burg-Strasse* to the right, passing under the *Schlossbrücke*, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the *Schlossberg*, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the *Albrechtsburg*. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Brave* (1443-1500), by *Hultzsch* (1876).

The *CATHEDRAL was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

INTERIOR (the sacristan lives at Dom-Platz 7; adm. $\frac{1}{2}$, 2-4 pers. 1 M.). In the *Johannis-Kapelle* (1291) are good carved figures of John the Baptist, and of the Madonna and Child with an angel (?); and in the choir are

four statues (Emp. Otho I. and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and Bishop Donatus) resembling the statues in the cathedrals of Bamberg and Naumburg. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 10th and 18th cent. repose in this church. The finest monument is that of Friedrich 'der Streitharz' (d. 1428), in bronze, in the Fürsten-Kapelle (built in 1423-25), in front of the W. portal. The 'Brasses of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) and the Duchess Amalia, and those of the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 348), all probably from the workshop of Hermann Vischer and his son Peter, are noteworthy. The reliefs over the portal of this chapel (1542) should also be noticed. — The Georgen-Kapelle, adjoining the Fürsten-Kapelle, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara, contains a small altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534). On the screen between the nave and choir is a winged altar-piece, with early-German paintings (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir is a similar altar-piece, with paintings (Adoration of the Magi, with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor) by a German master under Netherlandish influence (1443). The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 14th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the Magdalenen-Kapelle.

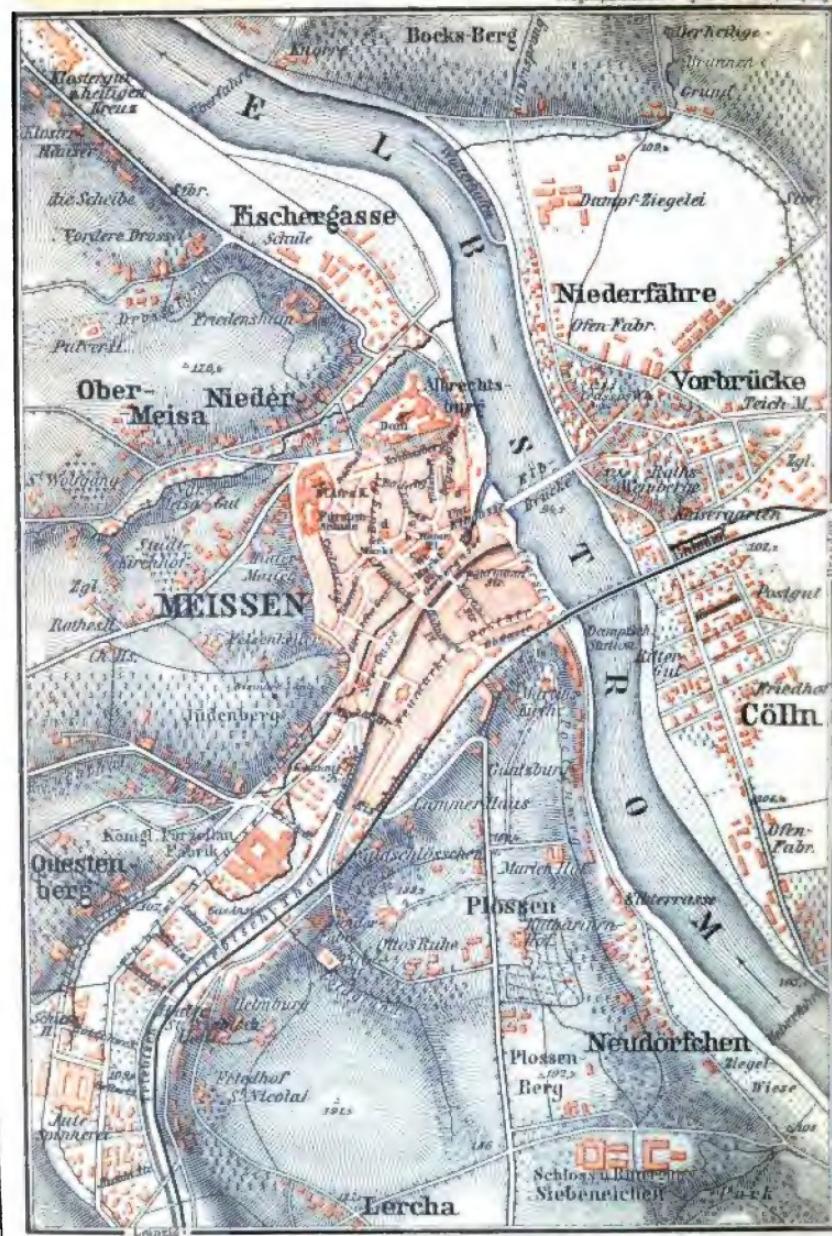
The *ALBRECHTSBURG, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting and staircase. From 1710 to 1864 it was occupied by the royal porcelain-factory. Since 1873 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 M., each additional pers. 40 pf. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert (see p. 327).

A handsome spiral staircase ('Grosser Wendelstein') ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes by *Dietrich*: Foundation of Meissen by the Emperor Henry I. (about 930); Storming of the castle by the Poles (1015); Entry of Conrad the Great, Margrave of Meissen (1127); princes and princesses of the Wettin family. The adjoining *Johannis-Kapelle* contains an altar of the 15th cent.; on the side-walls, to the right, Bishop Benno of Meissen, to the left, Emperor Otho I. — The *Large Banqueting Hall contains excellent painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider* from designs by modern German artists. The frescoes represent: the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme*; Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1469); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1466), both by *Diefke*. — The frescoes in the Small Banqueting Hall include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Sidonia of Bohemia (1446), by *Hoffmann*, and four landscapes by the younger *Peller*, representing Grimma, Albert's birthplace, Eger, where he was married, Tharandt, his favourite residence, and Emden, his burial place. The Large and Small Electors' Rooms (*Kurfürstenzimmer*), on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Schoiz*, of scenes from the life of Albert.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Böttiger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiesling*: Böttiger as an alchemist (1706) and Augustus the Strong in Böttiger's laboratory (1710). — *Small Judgment Hall*: Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipzig (1547), both by *Spieseis*. — *Large Judgment Hall*. The frescoes, by *Marshall*, represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and the Death of Maurice after the battle of Sievershausen (1553). The adjoining

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**Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey*, leads to the finely-vaulted **Armory*, with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Chouland*. The *Ladies' Apartment* ('Frauengemach'), with 15 portraits of Saxon princesses (school-pieces), and the *Velvet-Makers' Room* are uninteresting.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the above-mentioned bridge of the 13th cent., is the new building of the *Fürstenschule*, where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The Gothic *Church of St. Afra*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain-Manufactory* (7-800 workmen) is now established in the Triebisch-Thal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Grosse Markt (p. 327). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and 2-6 (Sat. 2-4); fee 2 M. for 1 pers., or 1 M. for each member of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, the year after Böttger (d. 1719; bust in the Neugasse) had discovered the art of making 'china'.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg*; the rocky height of the *Posel*, near *Sörnewitz*; and *Schloss Siebenstein*, all steamboat-stations between Dresden and Meissen (see p. 282).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Triebischthal*, near which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). At (30 M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg), with a *Schloss*, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Zella*, with a burial-chapel of the margraves of the house of Wettin. From (35 M.) *Rosswein* a branch-line diverges to Chemnitz (see p. 323).

42 M. *Döbeln (Sonne)*, a thriving little town with 15,800 inhab. (to Riesa and Chemnitz, see p. 326; to Oschatz, p. 327). — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klosterbuch*, with a ruined abbey and beautiful walks. — 50 M. *Leisnig (Goldener Löwe)*, a manufacturing town with 7800 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. The little watering-place of *Mildenstein*, on the *Mulde*, is a favourite summer-resort. To the right of (54 M.) *Tanndorf* rises the finely-situated *Schloss Kössern*. — 59 M. *Grossbothen*.

FROM *GROSSBOTHEN* TO *GLAUCHAU*, 35 M., railway in about 2 hrs. (fares 4 M. 60, 3 M. 50, 2 M. 80 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty *Muldenthal*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. *Oelditz (Kreuz)*, a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rechlitz (Löwe; Sächsischer Hof)*, an ancient town of 6800 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late-Gothic *Kunigunden-Kirche* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, with a tower, commands a beautiful view. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below); another to Waldheim. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wechselburg (Sächsischer Hof)*, with a château, the late-Romanesque chapel of which, containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic Sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1174). — The train now passes under the imposing *Görlitzer Viaduct* (p. 328). $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Penig (Stadt Leipzig)*, a small town of 6800 inhab., where the above-mentioned line to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 27 M. *Wolkenburg*,

with a château and park and a church of 1794. — 30 M. *Waldenburg* (Goldeiner Löwe), the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. — 36 M. *Glauchau* (p. 324).

From Grossbothen to *Wurzen*, see p. 327.

63½ M. *Grimma* (*Löwe*; *Schiff*; *Kronprinz*), picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 9800 inhab.; also a station ('Untere Bahnhof') on the *Wurzen-Grossbothen* line (p. 327). The electoral *Schloss*, by the *Mulde* bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, in a handsome new building, farther up the river, was established in 1550. The *Gattersburg Restaurant*, 1½ M. from the upper or *Dresden* station, commands a fine view. Pleasant wood-walks on the opposite bank of the *Mulde*. The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, was once a nun, now lies in ruins (station, see p. 327).

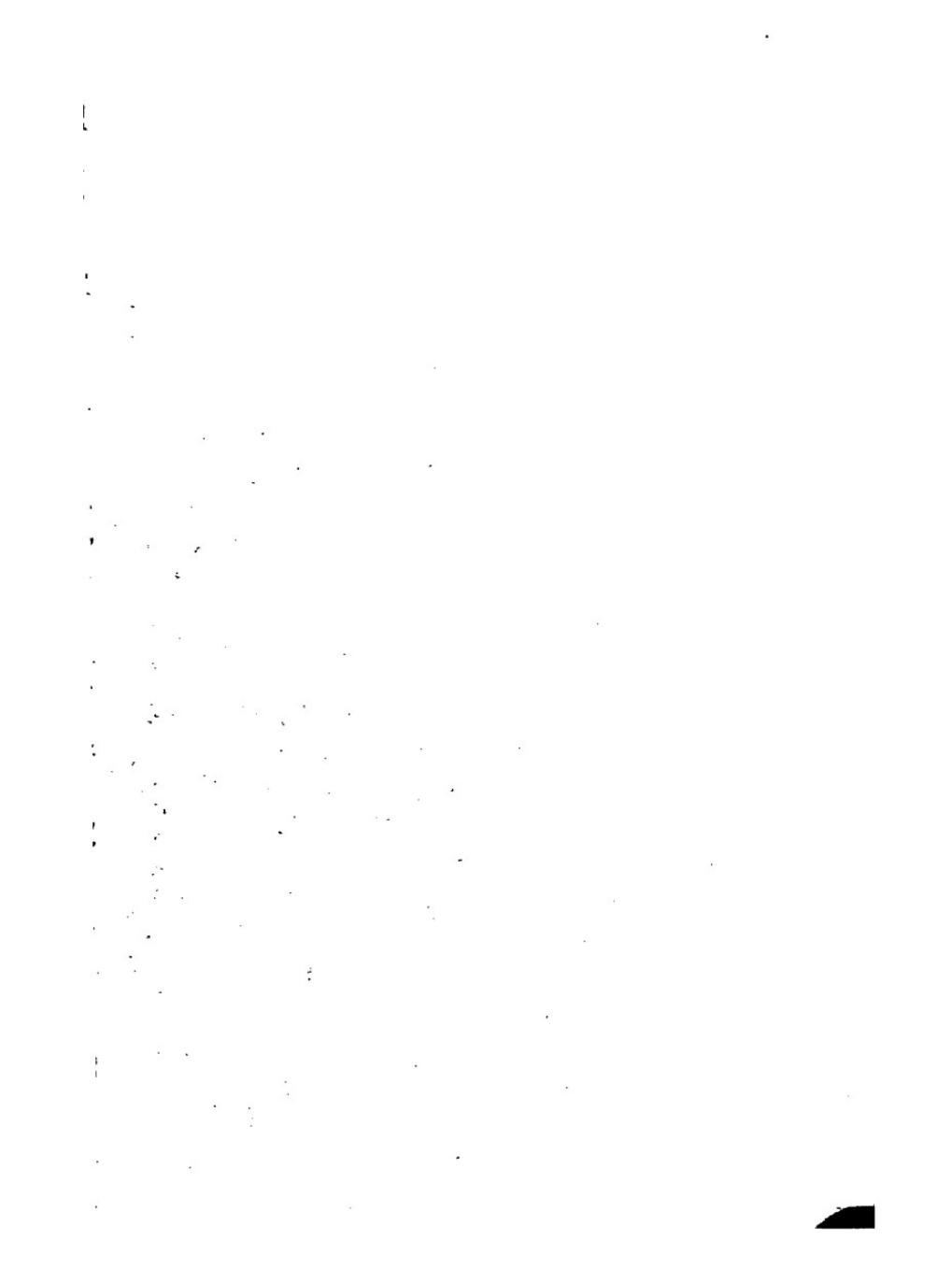
The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations: *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (75 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the *Riesa* line (p. 327) is reached.

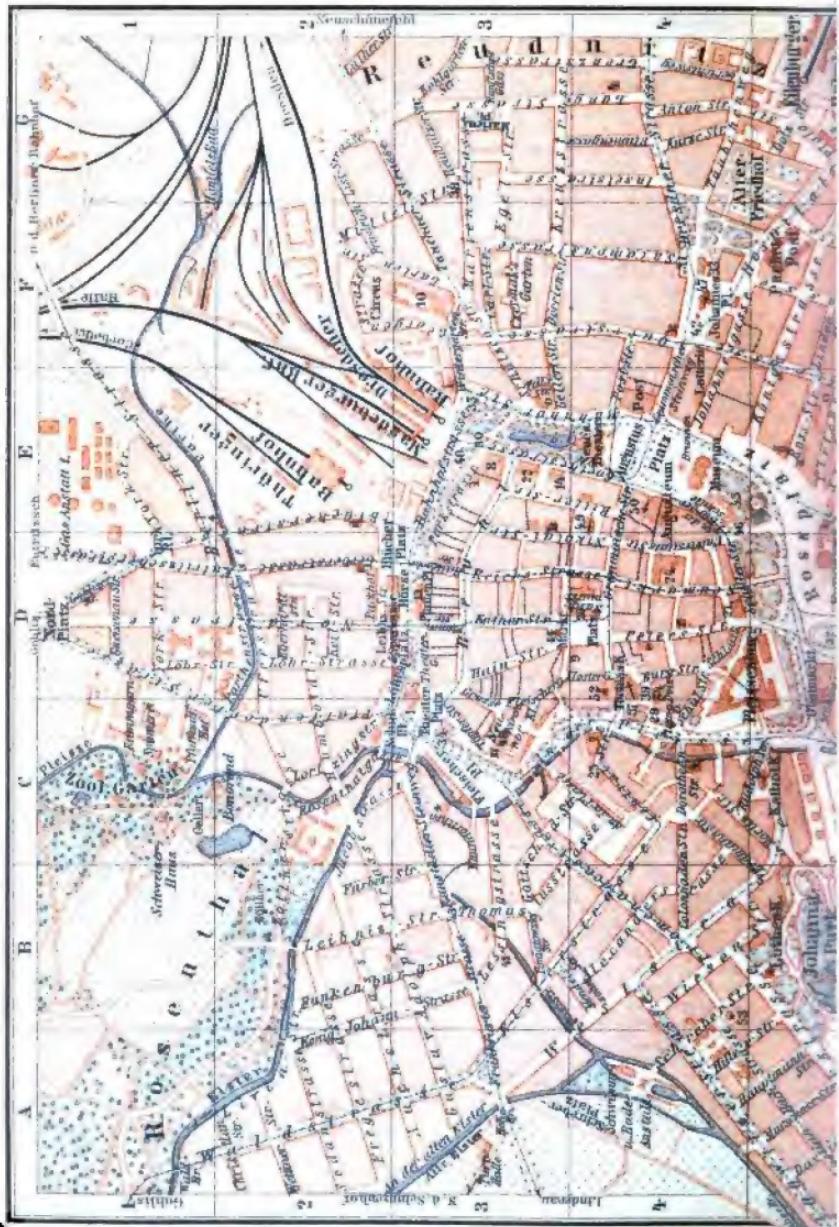
47. Leipsic.

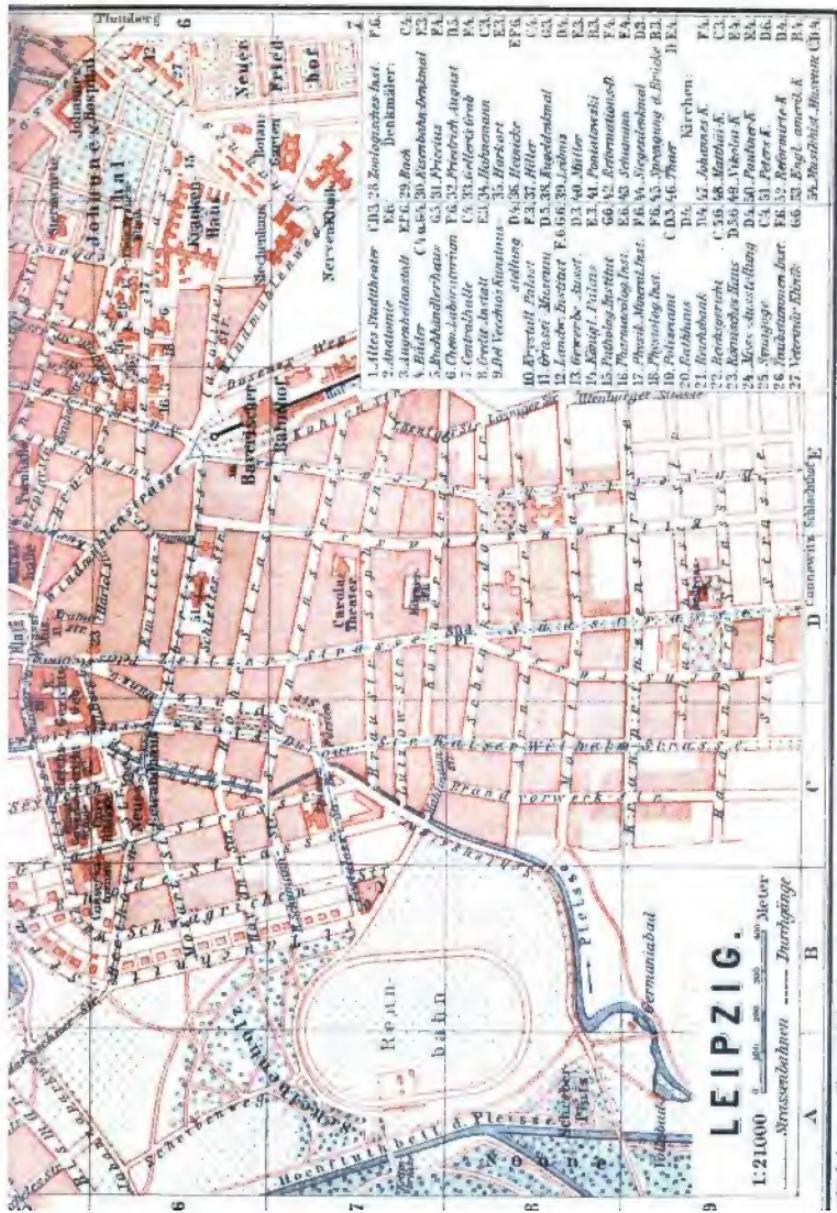
Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 331. Electric tramways pass all the stations, but these are of comparatively little use to the stranger with luggage (comp. p. 331). There are six principal railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. BAVARIAN STATION (Pl. E, 6, 7), for Chemnitz, Hof (Munich, Nuremberg), Eger (Carlsbad, Vienna, and Munich via Ratisbon), and Berlin. 2. BERLIN STATION, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. F, 1), for trains to Berlin. 3. MAGDEBURG STATION (Pl. E, 2, 3), for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, Hanover (Cologne), Hamburg, and Bremen. 4. DRESDEN STATION (Pl. E, 3), for Dresden, Görlitz, Breslau, and Chemnitz. 5. THURINGIAN STATION (Pl. E, 2), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the Main, and for Gera and Saalfeld. 6. EILENSBURG STATION (Pl. G, 5), for Cottbus, Sorau, Guben, Breslau, etc.

Hotels. *HÔTEL HAUFFE (Pl. a; E, 5), well fitted up and well managed, *KAISERHOF (Pl. o; E, 8), *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. b; E, 5), all three first-class hotels, on the Promenade, with lifts and similar charges, E., L., & A. from 4-5, D. 3, B. 1½, M.; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 20, R. & L. 2½, A. 1½, D. 2½, M., commercial; *SEDAN (Pl. d; E, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station, R. & L. from 2½ M., A. 60 pf., B. 1½ M., with lift; *HENTSCHEL (Pl. g; E, 5), R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2 M.; FÜRSTENHOF, Löhrs-Platz 4, near the Old Theatre; PALMBAUM (Pl. e; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 3, with restaurant; STADT ROM (Pl. i; E, 3), near the Dresden Station, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1 M.; CENTRAL (Pl. f; D, 4), Peters-Str. 25, with good restaurant; STADT DRESDEN (Pl. k; F, 4), Johannis-Platz 1; LEBES HOTEL (Pl. l; E, 3), Park-Str. 10; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Park-Str. DU NORD, Berliner-Str., both near the Thuringian Station; STADT NÖRNBERG (Pl. m; E, 6), E., L., & A. 3, B. 1 M., HOCHSTEIN, both near the Bavarian Station; MÜLLER'S (Pl. n; C, 8), Neukirchhof; STADT FREIBERG, Brühl 78, E., L., & A. from 1½ M.; STADT LONDON, Nicolai-Str. 14, with restaurant. — Rooms may also be procured at the *Dresden* (2½ M.), *Magdeburg*, *Berlin*, and *Thuringian Railway Restaurants* and at the *Evangelische Veretshaus* (Pl. o; E, 5), Ross-Str. 14 (R. 1½-2½ M.). — HOFFMANN'S HÔTEL GAERNI, Wintergarten-Str. 14, R. 1½-2 M. — PENSIONS. *Fri. Böhm*, Haydn-Str. 4; *Dr. Marggraff*, An der Pleisse 9; *Franz Knothe*, Albert-Str. 66; *Franz Lindner*, Liebig-Str. 8; *Franz Müller*, Quer-Str. 14, 4 M per day; *Fri. von Türcke*, *Fri. Gehrich*, Robert-Schumann-Str. 2 and 4.

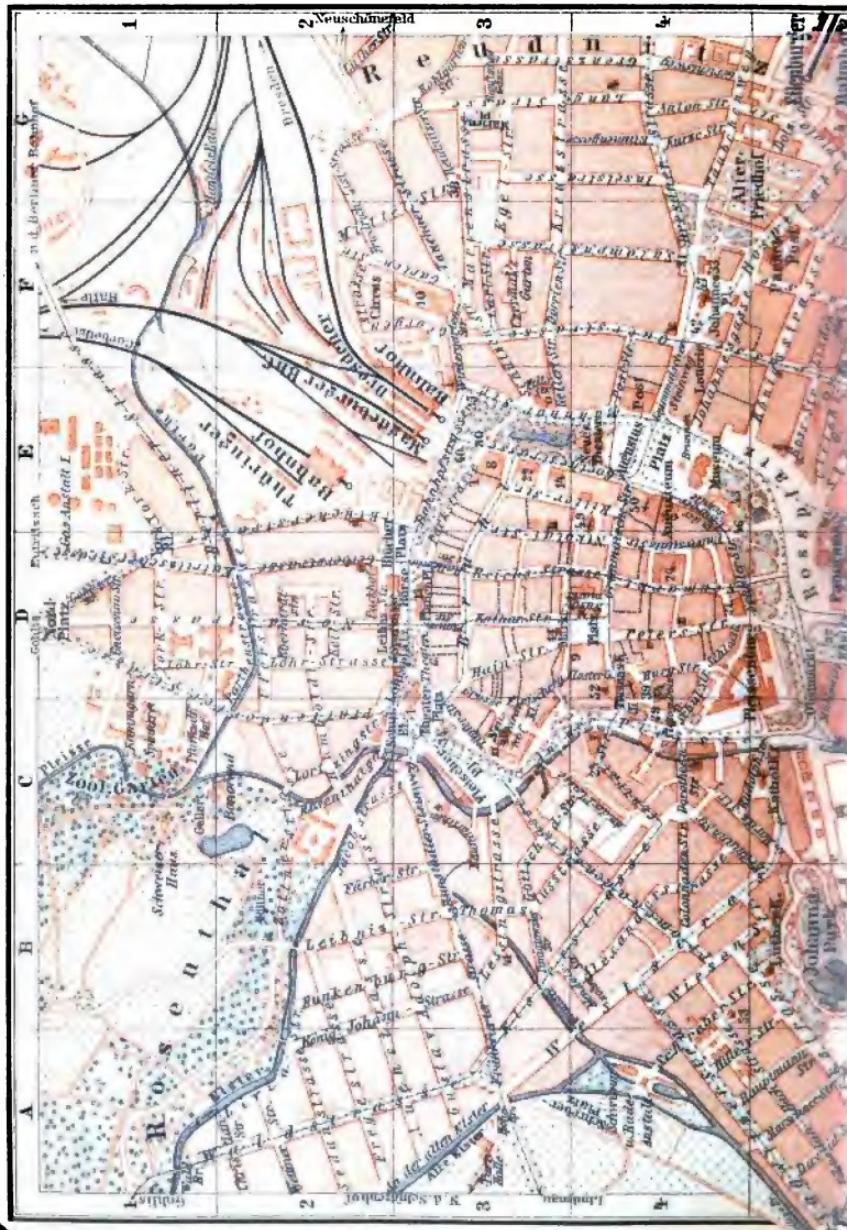
Restaurants. **WINE.** At the first-named hotels. Also: *Passe*, Hain-Str. 1, next the market-place; *Staats*, Bahnhof-Str. 6; *Aeckerlein's Keller*,

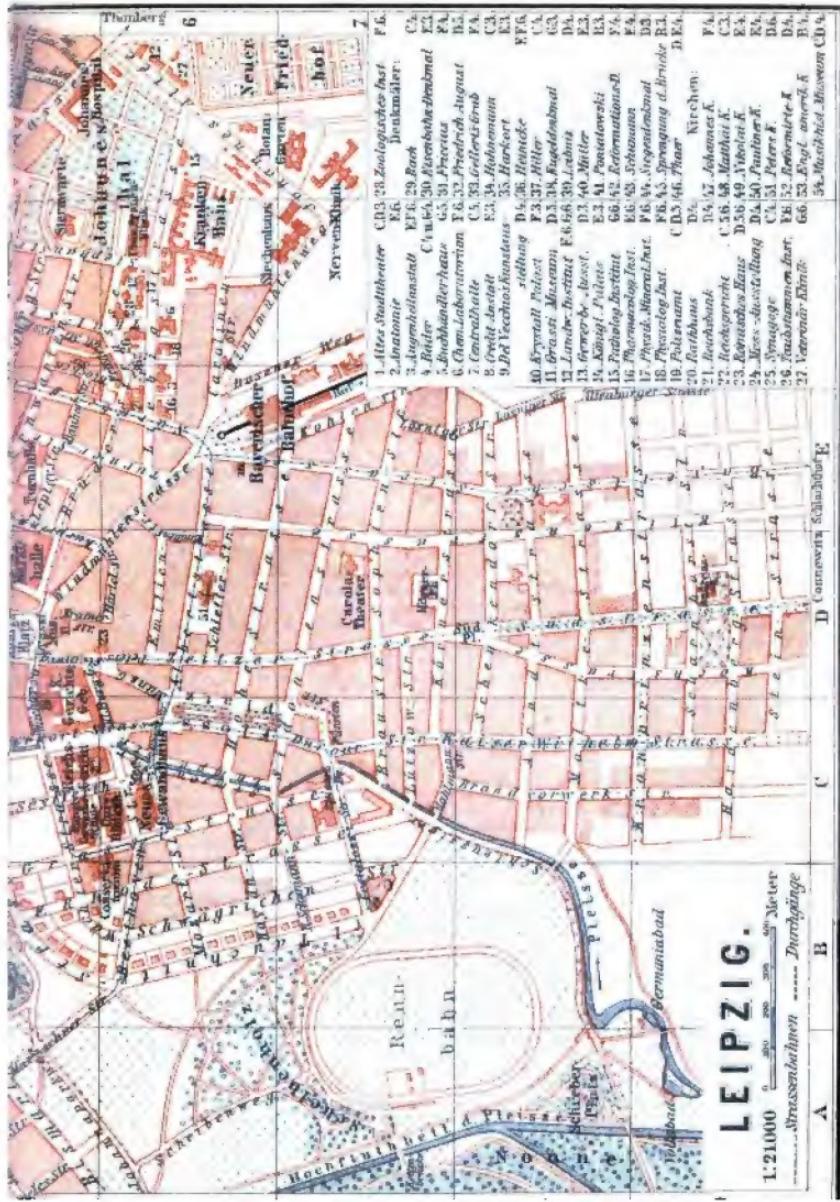






REVIEWS





Original-Ausg. von Wagner & Sohn, Leipzig



Markt 11; *Steinmann & Schäfer*, Grimma'sche Str. 32; *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimma'sche Str. 2, near the market-place (see p. 334); *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6. — **BEER.** *Baermann*, Katharinen-Str. 8; *Kitsing & Heibig*, Peters-Str. 36; *Central Hotel*, see p. 330; *Hôtel de Russie*, see p. 330; *Dorotheen Hof*, on the Promenade; *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5), Ross-Platz, with garden; *New Theatre*, E. pavilion, D. from 12 to 2, 1½ M.; *Stephan*, Park-Str.; *Börse*, below the new Exchange (p. 330); *Thüringer Hof*, Burg-Str., adorned with a frieze illustrating the history of Leipsic, by Lehnert. — 'Gose' (see p. 338), at the *Tuchhalle*, Brühl 2, etc.

Cafés. **Café Français (Fische)*, Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimma'sche-Str.; *Bauer*, Ross-Platz, next the *Hôtel de Prusse*; *Röckskasten* (also confectioner), corner of the Park-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. E, 3); *Wiener Café*, near the Old Theatre. — *Bonorand*, in the Rosenthal (p. 338), with garden and large concert-room (concerts frequently); *Schweizerhaus*, also in the Rosenthal. — **CONFECTIONERS:** *Fische*, Grimma'sche Str., at the corner of the Augustus-Platz; *Seifert*, Neumarkt.

Variety Entertainments. *Krystall-Palast* (Pl. 10; F, 8), Wintergarten-Str. 19, with theatre of varieties, concerts, circus, diorama, etc. (adm. 9-8, 1 M.). *Central-Halle*, An der Pleisse (Pl. 7; C, 4), corner of the Central-Str. Battenberg, Taucher-Str. 34. — *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5; Battle of Leipsic), in the Ross-Platz, adm. 1 M.

Baths. *Sophienbad* (Pl. 4; C, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 3; *Dianabad* (Pl. 4; G, 4), Lange-Sir. 8, both with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths. — *River Bath* at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 4).

Cabs. The ordinary cab-radius falls within the limits of the accompanying map. Night fares from 10.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. For all drives from the stations, 10 pf. extra. *Luggage*: 22½ lbs. 25 pf.; each additional 55 lbs., 25 pf.

First Class or 'Taxameter' Cabs (with yellow wheels; distance-indicator inside): 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres, 70 pf., every additional 500 mètres, 10 pf. more; 3-4 pers., 750 m. 70 pf., every additional 375 m., 10 pf. more; at night or outside the ordinary radius, without reference to the number of passengers, per 500 m. 70 pf., every additional 250 m., 10 pf. more.

Second Class Cabs (double fare at night):

	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.
	M. pf.	M. pf.	M. pf.	M. pf.
Per drive, in the town	— 50	— 70	— 90	— 110
Per ½ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 25	1 50
Each additional 10 min.	— 25	— 25	— 25	— 25
Per hour	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 40
Each additional 10 min.	— 25	— 30	— 35	— 40

Electric Tramways ply through the town and to the suburbs of *Schnefeld*, *Reudnitz*, *Thonberg*, *Connewitz*, *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, *Eutritsch*, etc. (fare 10 pf.). The principal terminus is in the Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), in the Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; p. 332), performances daily: central balcony 5, side-balcony 4, parquet 3-4, first boxes 2½ M. — *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, 3; p. 332), performances several times weekly. — *Summer Theatre* in the *Stadt Nürnberg* (p. 330).

Concerts in the *New Gewandhaus* (p. 337), every Thurs. evening in winter (tickets 5 M.; nearly all taken up by subscribers); general rehearsal on Wed. forenoon (adm. 2 M.). Director, Herr A. Nikisch. These celebrated concerts, established in the old Gewandhaus (p. 334) in 1743, were conducted by Mendelssohn (p. 337). — *Motett*, sung by the boys of the Thomasschule, in the Thomaskirche, every Sat. at 1.30 p.m. and on the eves of great festivals at 2 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES at the *Kunstverein* in the Museum (p. 333) and at *Del Vecchio's* (Pl. 8; D, 4), Markt 10, 2nd floor (week-days 10-4, Sun. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.).

British Consul, *Baron Tauchnitz*, Dresdner-Str. 5 (office-hour 11-12). — **American Consul**, *Otto Doederlein*, Dorotheen-Str. 1 (10-1); Vice Consul, *Frederick Nachod*, Carl Tauchnitz-Str. 45.

New York Herald Reading Room, at Messrs. Knauth, Nachod, & Kühne, Brühl 7.

American Dentist, Mr. Ellery C. Young, Dorotheen-Str. 4.

Anglo-American Church (*All Saints*), Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1 (Pl. 58; B, 4). Services at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Brit. Chaplain, Rev. H. M. de St. Croix, Elster-Str. 61. — American-British Church, in the Erste Bürger-schule (Pl. E, 4). Service on Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leipsic, Ger. Leipzig (385 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 398,500 inhab., including a garrison of 3300 men, and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely-built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by pleasant Promenades (about 2 M. round) on the site of the old fortifications, beyond which lie the inner suburbs, enclosed in their turn by a girdle of outer suburbs (*Reudnitz*, *Neustadt*, *Gohlis*, *Lindenau*, *Plagwitz*, *Connewitz*, *Eutritzsch*), incorporated with the city since 1889-91.

Leipsic derives its name from a Slavonic village, called *Lipši* or *Lipšk* ('the town of the lime-trees'), beside which a Germanic settlement is mentioned at the beginning of the 11th century. This town, situated at the intersection of the trade-routes between Poland and Thuringia and between North Germany and Bohemia, was endowed with privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, who forbade markets to be held within a radius of four miles. Markets were held at Leipsic biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmass, but it was not until the 15th cent. that the *Leipsic Fairs* attained any great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was temporarily depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but the fairs retained their importance until the development of new commercial methods fostered by railways and telegraphs. The *Jubilate Fair* (Easter) and to some extent the *Michaelmas Fair* are still of importance, especially for furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are over 700 booksellers' shops and publishers' offices and over 100 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depots of their books at Leipsic, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. On the Monday after *Cantate* (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place (p. 838).

On the E. side of the old town the promenades are interrupted by the spacious AUGUSTUS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the University (p. 334), and the Post Office (with a façade surmounted by six allegorical statues by Kaffsack). The fine monumental fountain (*Mende-Brunnen*) in front of the Museum was erected in 1886.

The New Theatre (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building in the Re-

naissance style, designed by *C. F. Langhans* of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p.m.; 50 pf.). — The Goethe-Strasse leads to the N. past the New Theatre to the Dresden and Magdeburg Stations. At the corner of this street and of the Ritter-Str. is the unpretending *Royal Palace* (Pl. 14). Farther on, in the grounds near the stations, is an *Obelisk* (Pl. 30) commemorating the construction of the Leipzig and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837), and not far from it a bust of *G. Harkort* (d. 1866), the founder and promoter of this railway.

Opposite the theatre stands the ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by *Prof. L. Lange* in 1868 and enlarged by *Licht* in 1888-89. In the niches in front are statues of Dürer and Holbein, by *Hähnel*; on the W. end, of Rembrandt and Rubens, by *Zurstrassen*; on the E. end, of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Werner Stein*. On the groundfloor are the sculptures and on the first floor the picture-gallery, including an excellent modern collection.

The Museum is open daily 10-4 (10-8 in winter, Mon. 12-8 or 12-4, Sun. 10.30-8); adm. on Mon. 1 M., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., Sun. during the fairs 25 pf., at other times free. Catalogue 1 M.

Ground Floor. To the right are the rooms of the *Kunstverein* (p. 381), adm. 50 pf. To the left are the ticket-office and the cloak-room, beyond which is Room I: Sketches, water-colours, cartoons. 33. *Hähnel*, Bacchic procession, cast. — Rooms II-IV: Water-colours and drawings. — Room V: 24. *Wisticensus*, Prometheus; no number, *Mädchen*, Peace. — Room VI: *Permois*, Condemnation (marble); *Montanus* (?), Mater Dolerosa (painted). — Room VI: Casts of works by *Michael Angelo*. Also "Salome and Cassandra, two coloured marbles by *M. Klinger*. — Rooms VII-IX: Casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-17th centuries. *Magr*, Fate (relief). — Room X: Casts of modern works. Here also are original works in marble by *Thorvaldsen* (*80. Ganymede and the eagle), *Hildebrand* (*159. Adam), *Kopf*, *Rauch*, *Donndorf*, *Schilling*, etc. — Rooms XI, XII: Casts of German works of the 18th and 19th centuries.

First Floor. Room I: "Cartoons by *Preller* (landscapes illustrative of the *Odyssey*; comp. p. 368). — Room II: Paintings by old Italian and Spanish Masters (154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child); 714. *Firle*, Faith (triptych); 713. *Herkomer*, Emigrants; 719. *Thoma*, On the Main; marble "Statues of Phidias, by *Schilling*, and of Raphael, by *Hähnel*. — Room III: Frescoes by *Grosse*. — Room IV: 270. *Vest*, Germania. — The following —

Rooms V-XV contain pictures by *Preller*, *Lindenschmit*, *Schrader*, *Heine*, *Spannberg*, *Achenbach* (Room VII, *543. Moonlight on the Bay of Naples), *Defregger*, *Vautier*, *Lendach* (Room XII, 601. Emperor William I., *600. Prince Bismarck), *Von Gebhardt*, *Böcklin* (Room VII, *563. Island of the dead), etc.

Rooms XVI-XXVII contain pictures of the ancient and modern Dutch and German Schools, by *Verboeckhoven*, *Koekkoek*, *Leys*, *Van Hoose*, *Knaus*, *Meyerheim*, *Rembrandt* (347, B. XXII), *Cranach* (B.B. XXIII, XXIV), etc.

Rooms XXVIII-XXX contain works of the modern French School, by *Vernet*, *Robert*, *Biard*, *Delaroche* (Room XXIX, *55. Napoleon at Fontainebleau), *Calame* (Room XXX, *25. Monte Rosa); *28. Oaks in a storm; *27,

Prestum; *28. Fall of rocks in the Hasli valley), and *Gudin* (Room XXX, *98. Sea-piece).

In the Upper Rooms is a *Collection of Engravings and Photographs*, illustrating the history of painting from the 13th cent. to the present time.

The *Augusteum*, on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1831-36 from designs by *Schinkel*, and handsomely restored since 1894, forms part of the University Buildings (Pl. E, 4), which include also the *Fridericianum*, the *Mauricianum*, the *Bornerianum*, etc. The University, founded in 1409, is now attended by over 3000 students. (Medical faculty, see p. 337.)

The *Aula*, in the Augusteum, contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues by *Knauer* and *Rietzschel*, and twelve "Reliefs" by the latter, illustrative of the development of civilisation.

The adjacent *Paulinerkirche* (Pl. 50) was founded in the 13th century. The choir, built in 1519-21, was demolished in 1548. The church contains a monument by *Rietzschel* to Margrave Diezmann of Meissen, assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307. — To the S.W. of the Museum, near the I. Bürgerschule, rises a *Statue of Thaer* (Pl. 46; D, E, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by *Rietzschel*; and close by is a memorial stone with a medallion-portrait (Pl. 43) of *Robert Schumann* (d. 1856), who lived in Leipsic in 1830-44.

The busy GRIMMA'SCHE STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 4), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 30 (on the left), the *Fürstenhaus*, completed about 1558, at the corner of Universitäts-Str., leads from the Augustus-Platz to the market-place. The old *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 24), or Hall of the Foreign Cloth-merchants, Universitäts-Str. 16, well known for the famous concerts which took place here annually for over a century (comp. p. 337), was altered for business-purposes in 1894. On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (open Mon. & Thurs. 11-1, on Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 3-5), consisting of 110,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. — A few paces to the N. of the Fürstenhaus is the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 49; E, 4), a building of 1513-25, with an interior restored in the so-called classical style in 1785-96. Beside the S. door (outside) is a Gothic stone pulpit in a vaulted recess. Opposite the church, to the N., is the *Clergy House*; and to the E., in the Ritter-Str., is the old Booksellers' Exchange (comp. p. 338), now belonging to the university.

The Grimma'sche-Str. next passes the small Naschmarkt, with the *Old Exchange*, erected in 1678-82. Opposite its S. end is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 331), celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 3, 4), whence radiate the Grimma'sche-Str. on the E., the busy Peters-Str. on the S., the Thomas-Gasse (widened in 1895) on the W., and the Katharinen-Str. and Hain-Str. on the N. The square is embellished with the **War Monument*, by *Siemering*, erected in 1888. This is surmounted by a *Germania*; the pedestal

bears a seated figure of Emp. William I., and is surrounded by equestrian figures of the Crown-Prince Frederick William, Prince (now King) Albert of Saxony, Moltke, and Bismarck. On the E. side of the market-place rises the quaint old Bathhaus (Pl. 20), built by Hieronymus Lotter in 1556.

The N. part of the old town is intersected by the wide BRÜHL (Pl. D, E, 3), a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and containing the offices of many wholesale fur-dealers, which runs from the Goethe-Str. (p. 333), on the E., to the Theater-Platz (see below), on the W. Richard Wagner (1813-83), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (memorial tablet), near the W. end. — On the Promenade to the N. of the old town are the *Permanent Exhibition of Machinery and Furniture* (adm. 10-6) and the Exchange (Pl. D, 2, 3), a handsome building of 1884-86.

At the W. end of the Brühl is the Theater-Platz, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3), built about 1770, near which is a monument (Pl. 34) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg (Pl. 45; B, 3) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Pl. 41; B, 3; Lessing-Str., at the S. end of the Besirks-Schule), but the ground has been completely built over since then.

Following the Promenade to the S. from Hahnemann's monument, we pass on the left the *Matthäikirche* (Pl. 48; C, 3), built in 1494-1504, and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. D, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496. Both churches have lately been restored. Motett, sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, of which J. S. Bach was 'cantor' in 1723-50, see p. 331. In the place on the S. side of the church (Pl. 39) is a bronze *Statue of Leibnitz* (1646-1716), a native of Leipzig, by Hähnel, erected in 1883. — Opposite, at No. 16, is the rich *Historical Museum of Music* (adm. daily, 10-12.30).

The S.W. corner of the inner town is occupied by the *Pleissenburg* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), erected in 1549-51, formerly the citadel, now containing barracks. This building, however, is about to be pulled down to make room for new streets. To the W., on the other side of the Pleisse, is the *Roman Catholic Church* (1846; Pl. C, 5), beyond which we may cross the N. end of the *Johanna Park* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Anglo-American Church* (Pl. 53; B, 4; see p. 332). The Carl Tauchnitz-Strasse, a new street with handsome residences, leads to the W. from the Pleissenburg. To the S. rise the imposing new Supreme Courts (p. 336).

To the E. of the Pleissenburg begins the Peters-Str. (p. 334), at the entrance of which (corner of Schiller-Str.) is the *Imperial Bank* (*Reichsbank*; Pl. 21, D, 4).

The KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 5), with a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus* (Pl. 32) by Oeser, lies to the S. of the Pleissenburg.

The S. side of this square is occupied by the **Grassi Museum* (Pl. D, 5), containing *Ethnographical* and *Art-Industrial Collections*. Adm. on Sun. and holidays, 10.30-3, free (on Sun. during the fairs 25 pf.), Mon. 12-3, 1 M., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-3, 50 pf., Wed. and Frid. 10-3, free. The building, erected in 1893-96 by *H. Licht*, from a bequest by *Herr D. Grassi* (d. 1880), has a groundfloor in rustica work, above which rise twelve semi-columns, bearing a Baroque pediment. The figures in relief on the pedestals of the columns refer to the double purpose of the museum : to the left, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia; to the right, Painting, Stained Glass, Pottery, Goldsmiths' Work.

The centre of the front building is occupied by the imposing staircase. *ART-INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM*. To the right, on the groundfloor, are the collections of pottery and glass, a rich collection of wrought iron-work, works in tin and bronze, and the valuables belonging to the city of Leipsic. On the first floor are collections illustrating painting and book-binding, impressions of seals, and works in wood and ivory, including a collection of furniture, ending in a handsome Renaissance room from the castle of Flims in the Grisons. The extensive collection of textiles is exhibited on the first floor of the front building. — The **ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM* is the richest collection of the kind in Germany next to that in Berlin. On the groundfloor, to the left, are articles from Australia and the South Sea Islands; on the first floor, collections from Siam, China, Japan, Korea, and other Mongolian countries; and in the remaining rooms are objects from Africa and America.

The *Market* (Pl. D, 5), in the Brüder-Str., and the *Police Office* (Pl. 19; C, 5), in the Wächter-Str., which leads to the Supreme Courts, were also designed by *Licht*.

The **Imperial Supreme Courts* (*Reichsgerichts - Gebäude*; Pl. C, 5), built in 1888-95 from the plans of *Ludwig Hoffmann*, form a worthy pendant to the Hall of the Imperial Diet at Berlin (p. 83), both in skilful arrangement and in imposing architecture, though the limited sum (about 300,000*l.*) set apart for the building has prevented alike the use of costly materials and a lavish employment of sculptured ornament. The building, with its two court-yards, covers an area 136 yds. long and 83 yds. broad, and has four stories, of which the highest, intended for the preservation of documents, is lighted from the court-yards only. The central edifice, containing the court-rooms, is crowned by a conspicuous copper-sheathed dome, 224 ft. in height, upon which stands a bronze figure of Truth, by *O. Lessing*, 18 ft. high. The principal façade, on the W. side, fronts a wide square formed by covering over the Pleisse. The imposing portico of six Corinthian pillars supports a pediment containing a group of Justice, flanked by niches with statues of Emp. William I. and Emp. William II. Behind this portico is the large hall for the meetings of the united 'senates', as the judicial benches of the different courts are called. The N. wing, the centre of which is adorned with six massive semi-columns, contains the library, as is indicated by the statues of German jurists on the attica. The W. wing accommodates the six courts of law in its central portion (three on each floor); the

sculptures in and on the pediments and on the attica illustrate the Might of Law. The S. wing is devoted to the dwelling and reception rooms of the President of the court, with appropriate sculptures: in the pediment of the central building, women adorning the domestic altar with garlands, above, a group representing Hospitality.

The sittings of the imperial courts are open to the public. Visitors who desire to inspect the building should apply to the porter at the principal entrance after 3 p.m. (fee). We pass through the handsome wrought iron gates and enter the main vestibule, beyond which are the great "Waiting Room" and the staircase. This imposing room (109 ft. long, 76 ft. broad, and 76 ft. high) is adorned with sculpture referring to the condemning and the acquitting powers of justice, while the stained glass in the semi-circular windows illustrates the entire sphere of German legislation: N. Trade, with the arms of Hamburg and Lübeck; E. Agriculture, with the arms of Königsberg and Marienburg; W. Manufactures, with the arms of Cologne and Strassburg; S. Art, with the arms of Nuremberg and Augsburg. — The Court Rooms are plainly fitted up with oak panelling of different patterns; but the Large Meeting Hall is more elaborately adorned. — The corridors leading to the rooms of the judges are shut off from the central building by artistic iron gates.

To the W. of the Imperial Courts is the University Library (Pl. C, 6; *Bibliotheca Albertina*), completed in 1891, containing 350,000 vols. and 4000 MSS. (open daily 9-1 and, Sat. excepted, 3-5). Opposite is the New Gewandhaus (Pl. C, 6), designed by Gropius & Schmieden. The sculptures in the pediment, by Schilling, represent Apollo and the Shepherds (interior shown daily 9-12 & 3-6, adm. 1 M.). In front of the Gewandhaus, to the E., a monument, by Werner Stein, to *Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy* (1809-1847), conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts (p. 331) in 1835-1841, 1842, and 1846-47, was unveiled in 1892. — The Academy of Art, including a School of Industrial Art, adjoins the University Library on the N. Opposite are the Technical School and the Royal Conservatorium of Music (see Pl. B, C, 6), opened in 1887, one of the most famous in Europe, attended by about 600 pupils.

In the S. quarter of the town, the Gothic Peters-Kirche (Pl. 51; D, 6), completed in 1885, may be mentioned. — Since 1867 a number of buildings for the medical faculty of the University have been erected in the neighbourhood of the Johannisthal (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), to the S.E.

The Church of St. John (Pl. 47; F, 4), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the Augustus-Platz, was rebuilt in 1894-96 in the style of the original church (17th cent.). During the operations the tomb of Johann Sebastian Bach (p. 335) was discovered. In front of the W. portal stands the Reformation Monument (Pl. 42), erected on Nov. 10th, 1883 (the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth), with bronze statues of Luther and Melanchthon by Schilling. To the E. of the church is the tomb (Pl. 33) of Gellert (d. 1769), the poet, who was a professor at the university of Leipsic. Near it, in the *Johannis-Anlagen*, is a large iron cross marking the grave of Captain John Motherby, who fell in the vicinity in 1813. A monument at the

corner of the Salomon-Str. and Dresdner-Str. (Pl. 31; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the Grimma'sche Thor on 19th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. — On the first floor of Johannis-Platz 8 is the collection of the *Leipzic Historical Society* (open on Sun., 10.30 to 12.30), containing a few reminiscences of the great battle.

In the Hospital-Strasse, running to the S. past St. John's Cemetery, rises the **Booksellers' Exchange** (Pl. 5; G, 5; comp. p. 334), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style. Besides large rooms for meetings, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers, etc. (adm., 50 pf.).

A visit should be paid to the **Museum of the Book Trade** (admission gratis Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 10.30-1; entrance to the left), the nucleus of which is formed by the valuable *Klemm Collection* of specimens of early printing, acquired by the Saxon government in 1886. Among these is a series of specimens from the 18 towns that possessed printing presses before the year 1471, arranged in chronological order, comprising works by Gutenberg (the famous 42-line Bible, Mayence, 1450-60), Fust, and Schöffer. In connection with these another historically-arranged collection illustrates the technical processes in the production of books (printing, wood-cutting, engraving, lithography, book-binding, etc.) by means of models and proofs (these are in part the property of private owners and are consequently changed from time to time).

Environs of Leipsic. The **Rosenthal* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. C, 1) and a bust of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. B, 2). Near the entrance are the cafés mentioned p. 331, and the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.). — To the N. of the Rosenthal lies *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. — Farther to the E. is *Eutritzschen*, where 'Gose', a favourite kind of beer, may be tasted at the Gosenschenke or the Helm.

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, usually known as the 'Linie' and traversed by pretty drives and walks. They may be reached from the 'Zwischenbrücken' station of the Plagwitz tramway (Pl. A, 5), or through the 'Scheibenholz' and across the suspension-bridge near the racecourse (Pl. A, 7; turn to the left beyond the bridge). The direct distance to *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; tramway, see p. 331) is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., but the above route is about $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long.

The **Battle of Leipsic**, which lasted four days, 18th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. — A visit to the battle-field by carriage takes about 3 hrs. The chief points are marked by memorial stones.

The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps best viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees, near the Thonberg suburb (comp. Pl. G, 6), 2 M. to the S.E. of Leipsic, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. The neigh-

bouring Gasthaus zum Napoleonstein contains a collection of reminiscences of the battle and other relics of the period (adm., 50 pf.). The village of *Probsteida*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, was the centre of the French position. On the *Monarchenhügel*, a hill by the roadside, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Probsteida, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October. On the right of the road, a little nearer Leipzig, near the *Park Meusdorf* (restaur. and view-tower), stands a simple block of granite with an inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820).

48. From Berlin to Leipzig.

101 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (express fares 14 M. 70, 10 M. 90, 7 M. 70 pf.; ordinary 13 M. 9 M. 80, 6 M. 60 pf.).

From Berlin to (39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Jütterbog, see R. 41. — 52 M. Zahna.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wittenberg. — Hotels. KAISERHOF, Collegien-Str. 56, R., L., & A. 2 M.; GOLDENE WIRTEHAUS, in the market-place, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 M., with garden, these two well spoken of; ADLER, in the market-place; SCHWANZER BÄR, Schloss-Str. — Railway Restaurant; Stehler's GARTEN, outside the Neue Thor, a favourite resort.

The Railway Station is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town; tramway to the market-place. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. suffice for a visit to the town.

Wittenberg, on the Elbe, with 16,500 inhab., a fortress down to 1875, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauentzien.

Not far from the station, outside the Elster-Thor, we observe on the right an oak surrounded by a small garden, which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520.

Passing through the Elster-Thor, we enter the Collegien-Strasse, on the left side of which (No. 54) rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and lately restored; it is now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House*, being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector. The first floor has been restored in the style of the period and fitted up as a '*Luther Halle*', or *Luther Museum* (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 M.).

The VESTIBULE contains a Crucifixion by Cranach and other pictures. In the cabinet are Luther's drinking-goblet and Catharine von Bora's rosary. — In LUTHER'S ROOM are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — ROOM 8 is adorned with modern paintings, representing Charles V. at the grave of Luther (by Teicke), the Diet of Worms (Plüddemann), the Translation of the Bible (Gay), Luther's Betrothal (Spangenberg), and Luther fixing his theses on the door of the church (Hübner). — The CORNER ROOM contains Luther's pulpit and portraits of "Luther (1528), Luther and Catharine (1528), and Magdalene Luther, by Cranach. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by Cranach the Younger (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. —

Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König* representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments, ascribed to *Cranach the Elder* (?). In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rießesche*). First editions of works by Luther. Documents. — The AULA, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedra', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (No. 60), indicated by a tablet, the property of the clergymen's seminary; in the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barrack was once occupied by the famous University founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1509. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the neighbouring Market Place, under a Gothic canopy, rises a * *Statue of Luther*; designed by Schadow, and erected in 1821, bearing the inscription, 'Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn; ist's Menschen Werk, wird's untergehn' (if it be God's work it will endure, if man's it will perish). Farther to the W. is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by Drake, erected in 1866. — The old *Rathhaus*, situated at the back of Luther's Monument, dates from the 16th cent., and was restored in 1768. — No. 1, Schloss-Strasse, is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as an Arsenal.

Farther on is the *Schlosskirche*, erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1814-17 and in 1890-92 (always open).

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1868 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, by Drake.

In the INTERIOR of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1582), by Hans Vischer. The brass of Henning Goden, behind the altar, with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer, 1522 (replica at Erfurt, see p. 363). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger* (1584).

In front of the *Schlosskirche* is a *Monument to Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1888), by Arnold (1894).

In the *Stadtkirche*, dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, Luther frequently preached; and here in 1521 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, in the arcade in the corner to the right).

The INTERIOR is embellished with an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the easel is Luther preaching. The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Fischer* of Nuremberg in 1457.

From Wittenberg to *Rosslau* and *Kohlfurt*, see p. 345; to *Torgau*, 28 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe. $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bergwitz*; 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer. 76 M. *Burgkennitz*, with a handsome château. To the left flows the *Mulde*. — 82 M. *Bitterfeld* (*Prinz von Preussen; Rheinischer Hof*), with 10,600 inhab. and manufactures of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 342) and Dessau (p. 345). At (89 M.) *Delitzsch* our line passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 344). To the right rises the *Landsberg*, with its chapel. 92 M. *Zehorta*; 95 M. *Rackwitz*.

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 330. The Berlin Station is fully 1 M. from the town (electric tramway, see p. 331), but passengers may go on to (6 M., in 15-25 min.) the Bavarian Station.

49. From Hamburg to Leipsic via Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is via Uelzen, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. Via Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

230 M. RAILWAY in $7\frac{1}{4}$ -11 hrs. (express fares 38 M 80, 24 M 70, 17 M 30 pf.; ordinary 30 M 80, 23 M 10, 15 M 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 17. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. *Salzwedel*, see p. 105.

Unimportant stations. 120 M. *Stendal* (junction for Berlin, see p. 105). Farther on the train runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) *Magdeburg* (p. 118).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe via *Wittenberge*, which is 10 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M., in 9-11 hrs.; same fares as above). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see R. 22. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations: *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*. At (190 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. *Buckau* (p. 118); 16 M. *Westerhüsen*. — $165\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schönebeck* (Hôtel Landhaus), a manufacturing place of some importance.

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from *MAGDEBURG* to *Güsten* ($27\frac{1}{4}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 8 M 80, 2 M 70, 1 M 80 pf.). — 11 M. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Schönebeck*) *Elmen* (Curhaus), with saline baths. — 23 M. *Stassfurt* (*Steinkopf*, well spoken of), with very extensive salt-mines, connected by railway with *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben

line (p. 306). At (27½ M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (p. 60).

168½ M. *Gnadau* is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge ¼ M. in length. 173 M. *Grizelne*, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 388), 2 M. to the W.

187 M. *Cöthen* (*Prinz von Preussen*; *Grosser Gasthof*; *Weintraube*), with 20,500 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 348), and for Aschersleben (see below). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the Schloss (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The Gothic church (15th cent.) contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Ziebethusch* and the *Fasanerie*. Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

From *Cöthen* to *ASCHERSLEBEN*, 27½ M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 M. 60, 2 M. 70, 1 M. 70 pf.). — 12½ M. *Bernburg* (*Kaiserhof*; *Dessauer Hof*), a pleasant town with 32,400 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (p. 341). — 27½ M. *Aschersleben* (p. 394).

From *Cöthen* to *Dessau*, see p. 348.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (655 ft. above the *Saale*), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here (12th cent.), restored in 1857, contains tombs of Wettin (Saxon) princes.

209 M. *Halle*. — Hotels. **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; D, 5), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 2½, B. 1 M., omn. 75 pf.; **GRAND HÔT. BODE*, near the rail. station; **KRONPEINZ* (Pl. b; B, 5); **GOLDENE KUGEL* (Pl. e; F, 7), R., L., & A. from 2, D. 2, B. 1 M.; **CONTINENTAL*, Riebeck-Platz, R., L., & A. 2 M. — *GOLDENER RING* (Pl. c; C, 5), in the market-place; *PREUSSIISCHER HOF* (Pl. g; D, 4), *Grosse Stein-Str.* 20; *HÔTEL GARNI ZUR TULPE*, *Alte Promenade* 5. — *Pens. Zeys*, *Magdeburger Str.* 42 (Pl. E, 4, 5).

Restaurants. Besides the hotels: *Grän*, *Rathhaus-Str.* 7; *Becker*, *Grosse Ulrich-Str.* 28; *Ehrenberg*, *Mittel-Str.* 10 (wine-rooms); *Theatre Restaurant & Cafè*; *Rathskeller* (p. 343); *Heimrich*, *Grosse Ulrich-Str.* 10, with the Mars-la-Tour Gallery; *Münchener Bürgerordn.*, *Franziskaner*, both *Grosse Märker-Str.*; *Dresdener Bierkalle*, *Kaulenberg* 1; these near the University (Pl. C, 4).

Cafés. **Wiener Cafè*, *Post-Str.*; *Bauer*, *Grosse Stein-Str.*; *Monopol*, on the Promenade (Pl. D, 4). — 'Halorenkuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, *Leipziger-Str.* 101.

Baths. **Weineck's*, in the *Klausthor* suburb; *Flora-Bad*, in the *Pulverweiden*; *Park-Bad* (Pl. E, 6), *Dorotheen-Str.* 15.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), *Stein-Str.*

Cabs. Per drive within the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; to or from the station 60, 80 pf., 1 M., 1 M. 20 pf.

Tramways. ELECTRIC: 1. From the station by the *Magdeburger-Str.*, *Grosse Stein-Str.*, *Markt*, and *Schmeer-Str.* to the *Steinweg*. 2. From the station by the *Neue Promenade* (Francke's Institutions) and *Markt* to the *Mansfelder-Str.*. 3. From the station to the *Merseburger-Str.* (Pl. F, 8). Fare 10 pf. — HORSE CABS: From the railway-station to the Round Tower (Pl. D, 6), and thence by the Promenade to *Giebichenstein*. Another line leads from the Round Tower through the *Leipziger-Str.* and the *Markt*, joining the other at the end of the *Ulrich-Str.* Fare 10-20 pf.

Steamers ply on the *Saale* in summer to *Giebichenstein* (p. 344), *Trotha*, *Haideweg*, and *Weinberg*, also (upstream) to the *Raben-Insel*.

Halle (300 ft.), an old town on the *Saale*, with 116,200 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, and is now a commercial place of considerable importance, with manufactures of agricultural machinery, sugar, and



HALLE.

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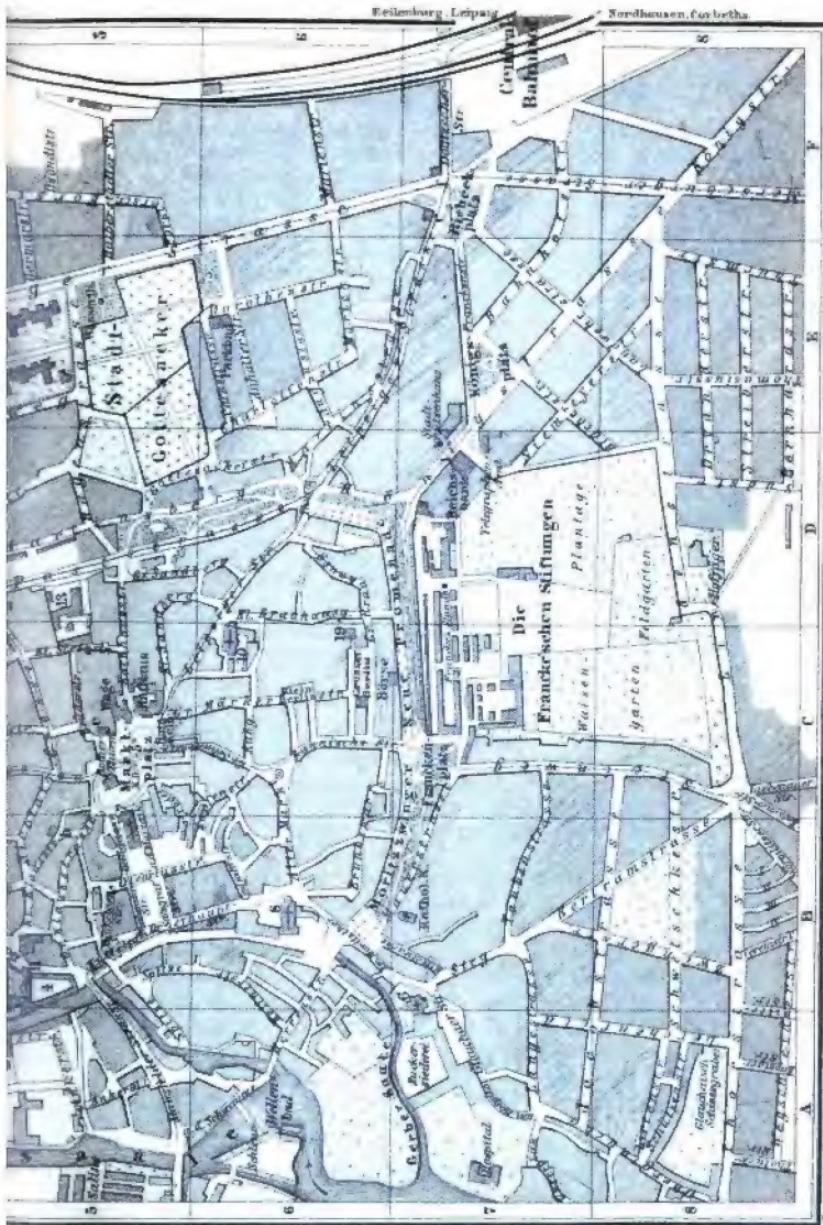
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Z Markt

- 1 Reichsbank
- 2 Bibliothek
- 3 Altes Laboratorium
- 4 Provinz-Museum
- 5 Handel's Standbild
- 6 Göttinger Kirche
- 7 Marienkirche
- 8 St. Moritz-Kirche
- 9 Neumarkt-Kirche
- 10 St. Petri-Kirche
- D.7. 11 Katholische Kirche
- C.3. 12 Zoolog. Institut
- A.B.4. 13 Landgericht
- B.3.14 Oberb. Gericht
- C.5.15 Patholog. Institut
- B.7.16 Physikal. Institut
- B.C.5.17 Leibnitz
- C.6.18 Städtehaus
- D.3.19 Synagoge
- C.6.20 Verwaltungsgesch. Kaiser C.k.

Friedhof Rosaplatz





starch. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817.

In the picturesqe MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 5), in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of Roland (see p. 161). Adjacent are a *War Monument* for 1870-71, in the form of a fountain, and a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 5), who was born here in 1685 (Nicolai-Str. 6), erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 17), in the S.E. corner of the square, was begun in the 14th cent.; the central part, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1558. — The S. side of the market-place is occupied by the *Rathskeller*, in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1893 and adorned with statues. It contains the meeting-room of the town-council.

The **Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 7; C, B, 5), erected in 1530-54, with four towers of which the two to the E. are connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. Outside the E. end of the church is a bust of Luther, erected in 1883.

Interior (sacristan, in the house facing the S. side of the church). Altar-piece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. To the right by the altar a small picture of *Cranach's School*, the Fourteen Helpers in Need. The chief treasure of the church is a double winged *Picture, said to have been painted by *Grünewald* in 1529 for Card. Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, representing SS. Magdalen, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin; on the outside the Annunciation, St. John, and St. Augustine.

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (Pl. 8, B 6; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), founded in the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; fine carved *Wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints; near it, ancient winged pictures of the end of the 15th cent.; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Hal-loren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities.

The *University Buildings* (Pl. C, 4) were erected in 1834; of the 1500 students a large proportion study agriculture. The Aula contains portraits of Prussian rulers and busts of eminent professors. The lions in front of the university originally adorned the market place. — Adjacent are the *Archaeological Museum* (casts; adm. Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1), and the handsome *Theatre*, built in 1886 (taste-ful interior). — The *University Library*, Friedrich-Str. 50 (Pl. 2, C, 3), is open in the forenoon (Wed. & Sat. also 2-4). In the Wucherer-Str. is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. D, E, 3), with a collection of domestic animals. — The *Medical Institutes* of the uni-

versity are in the E. part of the town (Pl. E, 4, 5). — The adjacent *Town Cemetery* (Pl. D, E, 5), dating from 1565 and surrounded with Renaissance arcades, is unique of its kind in Germany.

Francke's Institutions (Pl. C, D, 7), on the S. side of the town, comprising an orphan-asylum, schools, a printing-office, a bookshop, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue* of Francke (d. 1727), by Rauch. — In the Aichamt in the Grosse Berlin is the *Industrial Museum* (50 pf.; Sun. and holidays, 11-1, free).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), consecrated in 1523, contains interesting figures of Christ, Apostles, and Saints on the pillars. Adjacent is the old *Residence* (Pl. 4; B, 5) of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, which now contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum* (Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 11-1, free, Mon. & Frid. 50 pf., at other times 1 M.) and the *Mineralogical Museum* (Tues., 2-4).

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the late-Gothic *Moritzburg*, built in 1484-1503, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. A, 4), which affords a view of the town. Opposite the former is the *Physical Institute*.

A pleasant walk leads by the Kleine Wiese (Pl. A, 3, 4), the Ziegelwiese, and the right bank of the Saale to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Cröllwitz* (Bergschenke, with fine view), with a royal stud-farm. Opposite is the *Giebichenstein*, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds (Brewery zum Saalschloss, at the tramway and steamboat terminus, p. 842). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. A little higher up is the pretty *Nachtigallen-Insel*, now a public park. **Wittekind* (Curhaus, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a watering place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer (concerts). — The *Kolktherm*, on an eminence in the *Döhlauer Heide*, about 3 M. beyond Cröllwitz, commands a wide panorama.

From Halle to Aschersleben, see R. 62.

From HALLE to COTTBUS (*Sorau*) AND GUBEN, 132 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 M., 12 M. 80, 8 M. 50 pf.). — 17 M. *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipzig (p. 341). — 31 M. *Eilenburg* (*Hirsch*; *Adler*), a busy industrial town with 18,400 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for the line to (15 M.) *Leipzig* via *Jesewitz* and *Taucha*.

48 M. *Torgau* ("Gold. Anker, in the market"), a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 11,800 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and from 1810 to 1813 the town was held by the French against Taunatzen. **Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1481-1544), formerly a residence of the Electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and several pictures of Cranach's school. The *Rathaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1580 and contains a collection of Saxon antiquities (adm. 1 fr.). — *Graditz*, a royal stud-house, 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses. — Branch-line to Wittenberg, see p. 341.

60 M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Kohlfurt-Roßlau (p. 241) and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 41). 98 M. *Kalau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Kamenz-Arnsdorf line (p. 278).

108 M. *Gottbus* (p. 249), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 241) diverges here.
118 M. *Petts.* — 132 M. *Guben*, see p. 241.

Near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters Saxony, passes *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches (230 M.) *Leipsic* (Magdeburg Station; see p. 330).

b. Via Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in Route a, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic via Zerbst being about the same length as that via Halle.

From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see p. 341. Beyond (158 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* (p. 116) the train crosses the *Elbe*. At (177 M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 60).

182 M. *Zerbst* (*Gold. Löwe*, well spoken of; *Anhalt*), an old town with 16,900 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, possesses a large Schloss. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1415 and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Bathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured by additions in 1610, contains a Bible printed on parchment, with wood-cuts coloured by Lucas Cranach the Younger (1541). The handsome *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1432-94, was restored in 1827. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters.

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the *Kohlfurt* and *Rosslau* railway (p. 241). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*.

194 M. *Dessau*. — Hotels. "GOLDNER BEUTEL, in the Stein-Str., not far from the Ducal Palace; GOLDNER SCHIFF, in the Kleine Markt, KAISER-HOF, both near the station; RAILWAY HOTEL, with beer-garden. — ASCANISCHE BAD, with lodgings and baths, a little to the W. of the town.

Cab, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 80, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; each trunk 30 pf. — STEAMER on Sun. & Wed. in summer to *Coswig* (p. 328).

Dessau (200 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 42,300 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from its confluence with the *Elbe*. The *DESSAU ART-COLLECTIONS* are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange, wife of the stadholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

The Kaiser-Strasse leads from the station to the town. In the grounds are monuments to *Moses Mendelssohn* (p. 346; erected in 1889), to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71, and to *Emp. William I.* (1892). The Kaiser-Strasse ends at the Friedrich-Strasse,

opposite the *Behördenhaus*, which is surmounted by a figure of Ascania (library, open 9-1 and 3-5). Following the Friedrich-Str. to the left, we reach the Cavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt, containing the Lutheran *Church of St. John* (1690-1702), a fountain, and a statue of *Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817). Opposite St. John's is the *Ducal Library* (75,000 vols.).

In the Cavalier-Str. are the palaces of the *Princess Louise* and the *Erbprinz* (built in 1883-87), and the *Theatre* (performances in winter). Farther on in the Cavalier-Str. are the *Gymnasium* and the *Real-Gymnasium* (1880-82), in front of which is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, died there 1827). At the corner of the Ascanische-Str. is the *Leopoldstift*, an alms-house for old men. The tower contains a **Geological Collection*. In the same street are the *Church of St. George* and the *Mendelssohn Institution*, on the site of the house in which Moses Mendelssohn (1729-86) was born. — The Stein-Strasse leads hence to the *Grosse Markt*, in which rises a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, erected in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the *Wilhelms-Platz* at Berlin (p. 59). — To the E. is the *Schloss-Platz*, where a military band plays on Sun., Tues., and Frid. in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, invariably performing the *Dessau March* ('*Ça donc, ça donc*'), the favourite air of Prince Leopold.

The *DUCAL PALACE* is situated on the bank of the *Mulde*. The main building was erected in 1872-74, and the E. wing was rebuilt by Knobelsdorf of Berlin in 1748-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1530-49. The so-called **Old German Rooms*, a suite on the groundfloor, are fitted up in the taste of the 16th century.

The *INTERIOR* (castellan on the groundfloor of the W. wing) contains several hundred pictures. Those on the first floor, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Santa Croce*, *Perugino*, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Loiresse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called *GESCHÄFTSKAMMER* on the groundfloor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and reliques, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (1676-1747), a famous Prussian general of the 18th cent., and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plate captured at Waterloo.

On the N. side of the palace lies the *Lustgarten*, laid out in the form of an ancient racetrack and containing an *Orangery*, a *Riding School*, with reliefs by Döll, and the *Ducal Stables*.

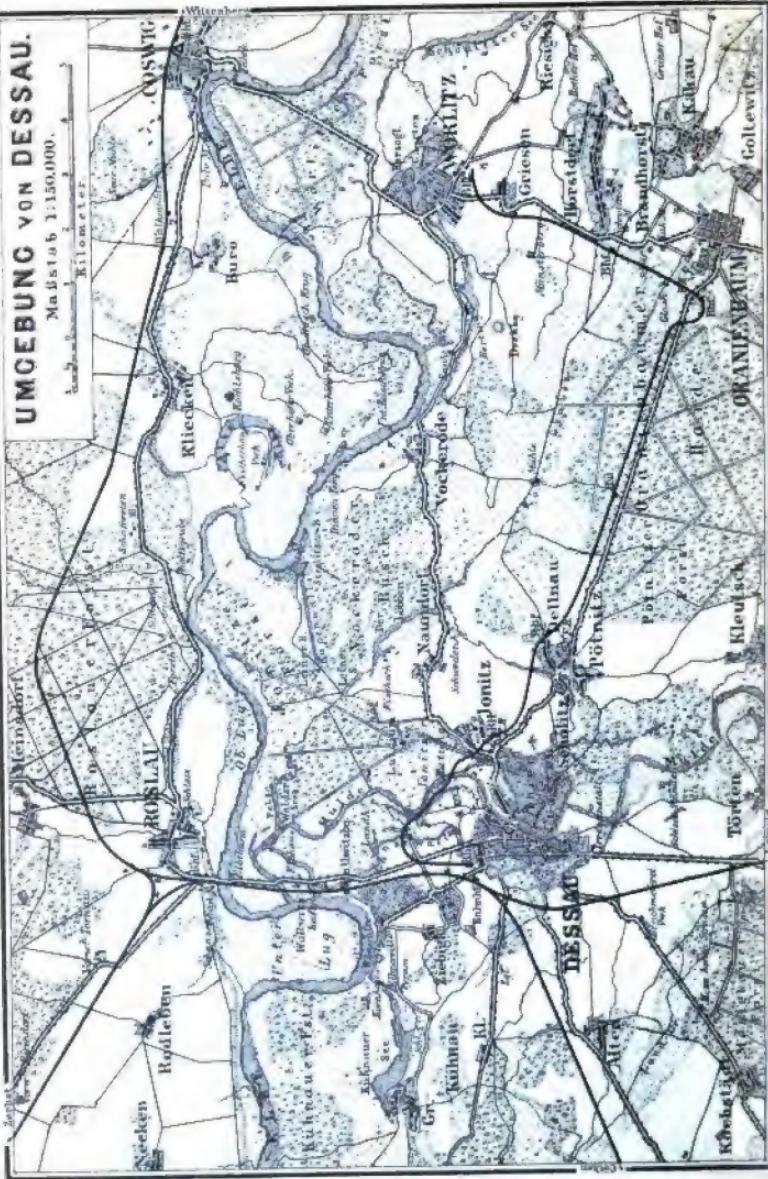
To the N. of the *Grosse Markt* stands the *SCHLOSSKIRCHE* or *Church of Our Lady* (sacristan, Schless-Str. 7), erected at the beginning of the 16th century. It contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also two good pictures by Cranach the Younger (the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation, and Christ on the Mt. of Olives). The vaults below the church contain the tombs of Prince Leopold (d. 1747; sarcophagus supported by twelve grenadiers) and other Anhalt princes.



UMGEBUNG VON DESSAU.

Maßstab 1:150,000.

1 Kilometer.



Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we reach the Kleine Markt, with the *Rathhaus* (1561; restored in 1883) and a marble *Monument* by H. Schubert, erected in 1867, on the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Duke Leopold Frederick (d. 1871), to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, a broad adjacent street, is the **AMALIEN-STIFTUNG**, for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold. Adm. daily on application.

The **PICTURE GALLERY** on the upper floor, numbering about 700 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Lisiewsky, Schulz, Seekatz, etc.*). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; Honthorst, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; D. Mytens, Porträt-group, 1668; Steenwyk, Architectural pictures; J. Fyt, Dead poultry; Adr. van Ostade, Peasant at a window; Frans and Dirck Hals, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; Pieter Potter, Expulsion of Hagar; Avercamp, Village-feast; Lingelbach, Harbour-scene; Mierevelt, Portrait of a lady; Van Goyen, Landscape; C. Netscher, Exhibition of jewels; Momper, Italian landscape.*

A little to the N. is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, by Statz. The Leopold-Strasse leads hence to the left to the railway-station.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgengarten*. The château is not shewn to the public. A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the (1½ M.) *Wallwitzberg*, near Wallwitzhafen (restaurant at the *Elbhaus*), returning to (2 M.) Dessau by the *Gänsewall*, a shady avenue. — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, 2 M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, contains a collection of objects illustrative of the history and archaeology of Anhalt. Cab there and back 4 M.

On the right bank of the *Mulde* lies the *Thiergarten*, whence a road leads to *Jonitz* (see below) and (2½ M.) the park and château of *Luisium*. The latter contains an extensive collection of pictures (castellan on the groundfloor). Refreshments at the forester's house. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods.

FROM DESSAU TO WÖRLITZ, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. — 2½ M. *Jonitz* (see above). — 8 M. *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn), the château of which contains a collection of all kinds of rococo ornaments and other valuables. — 12 M. *Wörlitz*. Walkers may go to Wörlitz via Luisium, the *Siegitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode*; nearly the whole way (11 M.) is shaded by trees. Wörlitz is 8 M. from Coswig (p. 326).

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz; Grüner Baum*), a town with 1600 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park. The extensive and well-kept ducal "GARDENS and PARK were laid out at the end of last century and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the Eichenkranz, 1 M.) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. — The PALACE contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and landscapes by *Hackert*. — The *Gothic House* (adm. 50 pf.) contains weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early-Flemish School an admirable *Madonna* by *Memling* is noteworthy. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranch's*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger, J. Ravesteyn, Verspronck, Mierevelt, Bol, and Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent.,

who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone. — The **PANTHEON**, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), and the **FLORA** may also be visited.

FROM DESSAU TO CÖTHEN, 13 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mosigkau**, with a **CHÂTEAU** erected in 1762 and now occupied by an **Adlig-Fräuleinstift** (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by **Rubens**, **Snyders**, **Van Dyck**, **Rombouts**, **Dujardin**, **S. Koninck**, **Seghers**, **De Heem**, **Hondecoeter**, **G. Honthorst**, **C. Netischer**, **Lairesse**, etc. — 8 M. **Eismigk**. — 13 M. **Cöthen**, see p. 342.

At (210 M.) **Bitterfeld** the line unites with the line from Berlin to **Leipsic** (p. 341).

230 M. (240 M. via Wittenberge) **Leipsic** (Berlin Station; the trains go on to the Bavarian station), see p. 330.

50. From Leipsic to Nuremberg via Hof and Bamberg.

221 M. EXPRESS in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 29 **M** 50, 21 **M** 50, 14 **M** 10 pf.). — **SAXON RAILWAY** to **Hof**, 102 M., in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 **M** 50, 10 **M** 10, 6 **M** 80 pf.; express 15 **M** 20, 11 **M** 80 pf.). — **BAVARIAN RAILWAY** from **Hof** to **Nuremberg** via **Lichtenfels**, in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 330. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. **Gaschwitz**, the junction for **Meuselwitz** (p. 349) and for **Plagwitz-Lindenau**, on the Leipsic and Gera railway (p. 350). — 13 M. **Kieritsch**, the junction for Chemnitz (p. 322).

24 M. **Altenburg**. — **Hotels.** ***WETTINER HOF**, near the **Schloss**, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1 **M**; **THÜRINGER HOF**, ***BAIRISCHER HOF**, near the station. **Restaurants:** **Wermann**, **Naumann** (wine-rooms); **Stadt Gotha**, with garden; **Rathskeller**; **Plateau**. — **Café: Böttger**, by the theatre.

Altenburg (595 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 33,400 inhab., is overlooked by the **Schloss**, which rises picturesquely above the town upon a wooded porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application). The late-Gothic **Schlosskirche**, enlarged in 1413, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the **Schlossgarten**, on the E. side of the **Schlossberg**. — The **Theatre**, the **Bartholomäikirche**, the **Landesbank** (with the ducal library); and the **Gymnasium** may also be noticed. — The **Rathhaus**, in the market, was built in 1562-64 in a good German Renaissance style.

The **Museum**, near the station, contains the collections of natural history and art bequeathed to his country by the minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1854; open in summer on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1, free; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.).

Of special importance are the 186 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned: five paintings on wood by **Luca Signorelli** representing scenes from the Passion; No. 80. a Ma-

donna of the school of *Botticelli*, 73, 90. Madonna with Angels, and Madonna Enthroned, by *Giovanni di Paolo* of Siena; 118, 119. St. Helena, and St. Antony, winged pictures by *Perugino*; eight tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. Madonna in a landscape, remains of a mural decoration, by *Gentile Bellini*. Also 76 copies from Raphael, Titian, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants.

FROM ALTENBURG TO ZEITZ (p. 380), 16 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. viâ Meuselwitz (see p. 348).

40 M. Gössnitz (junction for Chemnitz, p. 322, and Gera, p. 350), Crimmitzschau, (46 M.) Werdau, all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to Zwickau and Annaberg on the E. (pp. 324, 325), and to Wünschendorf and Weida on the W. (see p. 380).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of Schönfels. 51 M. Neumark is the junction of a line to Zwickau (p. 326).

From Neumark by a branch-line in 40 min. (fareas 1 M. 20, 90, 60 pf.) to Greiz (*Henning; Löwe; Thüringer Hof), at the station, well spoken of; Restaurants Göttschthal, Centralhalle), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the Weisse Elster, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (22,100) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the Anger commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the Elster and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley, and in order to avoid injuring it a tunnel for the Gera railway was driven through the Schlossberg. The environs abound in romantic walks.

Greiz is also a station on the GERA AND WEISCHLITZ RAILWAY (34 M.), which traverses the romantic Elster-Thal, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — From Greiz to Gera, 19 M., in 1½ hr., viâ Wolfsgärtl (p. 350).

— The portion of the line between Greiz and Weischlitz, 18 M., is still more picturesque, passing the château of Döhlau, the ruins of Elsterberg and Liebau, the Steinigt ravine, etc. The last two stations are (14 M.) Plauen (see below) and Kürbitz. 18 M. Weischlitz.

56½ M. Reichenbach (Lamm; *Deutscher Kaiser; Blauer Engel; Kronprinz, opposite the rail. stat.), a manufacturing place with 24,400 inhabitants. The train crosses the Göttsch-Thal by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. Far below, to the left, is the small town of Mylau. Stations: Netzschkau, with an old castle, and Herlasgrün.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges to Oelsnitz, viâ Auerbach and Falkenstein, where it rejoins the main line.

The train now crosses the Elster-Thal by another handsome viaduct.

72 M. Plauen (1230 ft.; *Deil's Hotel; Wettiner Hof; Engel; Fürstenhalle; Löwe), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the Weisse Elster, with 55,100 inhab., the capital of the Voigtländ. The castle of Hradchin was anciently the seat of the Vogt (*advocatus regni*). American consul. — At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide.

TO EGGR. — 94 M. Bad Elster (1610 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe; *Wettiner Hof, R. 2-4, D. 2½ M.), a frequented watering-place. — 109 M. Voitersreuth is the first Bohemian station (custom-house examination). — 118 M. Eger (see Baedeker's Austria).

To Hof. Next stations: 78 M. *Mehltheuer*; 82 M. *Schönberg*.

From Schönberg a branch-line runs in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.) to Schleiz (*Sonne; Erbprinz*), a small town (5100 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late-Gothic Bergkirche is worthy of notice. $\frac{4}{5}$ M. to the W. is *Schloss Burgk*, a château of the prince, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalfburg (Weisses Ross)*, a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts.

Another branch runs from Schönberg to *Hirschberg (Goldener Hirsch)*, on the *Saale*, the valley of which offers pleasant excursions.

Beyond (88 M.) Reuth the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtelgebirge*.

102 M. **Hof (Kaiserkhof)**, near the station; *Lamm; Rail. Restaurant*) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 27,500 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563. The tasteful *Michaelskirche* was restored in 1884.

From Hof to Nuremberg via *Schnabelwaid*, see Baedeker's *S. Germany*.

Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other rapidly. To the left, in the distance, is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the traditional burial-place of the 'White Lady' (p. 34; d. about 1300).

Stations: *Neuenmarkt* (junction for Baireuth), *Unter-Steinach*, and (146 M.) *Culmbach (*Hirsch)*, a town celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. — Near (149 M.) *Mainleus* the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond (155 M.) *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. — 159 M. **Hochstadt** is the junction of the *Saalfeld*, *Gera*, and *Leipsic* line.

From LEIPZIG to HOCHSTADT VIA GERA AND SAALFELD, 157 M., railway in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 M. 70, 12 M. 90, 8 M. 60 pf., express 20 M. 10, 14 M. 80 pf.). Stations: *Leutesch* (p. 351), *Plagwitz-Lindenau* (p. 348), and *Pegau*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zeitz (*Löwe; Kronprinz; Herold)*, an old town with cloth and other manufactures, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1028. Pop. 24,800. The *Moritzburg*, erected in 1564 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal palace, is now a reformatory and poor-house. Gothic *Trinity Church* of the 16th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has a library with a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. — Zeitz is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 352; 20 M., in 52 min.), traversing a district rich in brown coal.

Then through the *Elster-Thal* to *Crossen* (branch-line to *Eisenberg*), *Köstritz* (famous for its beer and flowers; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt baths), and —

45 M. **Gera (Victoria; Frommater; Stadt Dresden)**, the capital of the principality of Reuss-Jüngere-Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 43,100 inhab., on the *Weisse Elster*. The Johannis-Platz is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1855). On the *Hainberg*, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. — Railways to *Gössnitz* (p. 349), via *Ronneburg*, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and to *Jena* and *Weißenfels* (p. 357) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond (49 M.) *Wolfsgefäßthal*, junction for the line to Greiz and Plauen (p. 349), the *Elster* is quitted. 53 M. *Weida* (branch-line to *Werdau*, p. 349, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — From (82 M.) *Triptis* a branch-line runs to (83 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lobenstein (Kurhaus; Volkmar; Reussischer Hof)*, a favourite watering-place (2900 inhab.) on the *Lennitz*, commanded by a ruined castle.

87 M. Neustadt on the Orla (*Gold. Löwe*), a manufacturing town in the duchy of Weimar, with a handsome late-Gothic Rathaus. — 76 M. Pösnick (*Ritter; Hirsch*), a town in the duchy of Meiningen, with porcelain, flannel, and other manufactures; branch-line to Orlamünde; diligence once daily to Ziegenrück (Preuss. Hof), 11 M., and thence to Lobenstein (see below). To the left rises the picturesque castle of *Ranis*.

87 M. Saalfeld (*Röther Hirsch; Preussischer Hof; Meininge Hof*), an old town, with 9800 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Saale*, possessing sewing-machine and other manufactures. *Rathaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1538-37. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the S.E. part of the town are the *Kitterstein*, a château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. — Railway from Saalfeld to Rudolstadt and Jena, see R. 52.

102 M. Probstzella (Löwe), a village with extensive slate-quarries. The train now enters Bavaria. From (106 M.) Ludwigstadt a branch-line runs to *Lehesten*, with important slate-quarries. — 126 M. Kronach (*Goldener Wagen; Sonne*), a small town picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, formerly fortified, and the birth-place of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472). — 137 M. Hochstadt (see p. 350).

165 M. Lichtenfels (*Anker; Moulin; Krone*) is the junction of the *Werra* line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 57). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite Banz rises the richly-decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage shrine in Franconia.

184 M. Bamberg, and thence to Nuremberg, see Baedeker's *Southern Germany*.

51. From Leipsic to Bebra (*Frankfort on the Main*) and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 22 M. 80, 16 M. 80, 11 M. 80 pf.); from Leipsic via Bebra to Frankfort in $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 84 M. 70, 26 M. 70 pf., 18 M.). Dinner-cars (D. 8 M.) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 60.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4 M. *Leutzsch*, the junction for Zeitz, Gera, and Hochstadt (p. 350). — The salt-works of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* (*Curhaus*) are passed, and the *Saale* is crossed. — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Corbetha* is the junction for *Halle* (p. 342).

BATTLE FIELDS. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen*, 5 M. to the E., two battles were fought. In the first of these, on 6th Nov., 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded, after having defeated the imperial troops. A block of granite with a Gothic roof marks the spot. — At *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but indecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen.

Moresburg (*Goldene Sonne; Goldener Arm; Rudolph*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line to *Halle*, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 18,800 inhab.,

mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1561. Halfway from the station to the cathedral stands a *Bronze Monument to Emp. Frederick III.*, by Handrieser. The **Cathedral*, founded in the 11th cent. and recently restored, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., a Crucifixion and Entombment by L. Cranach (with a portrait of Luther among the soldiers), and a Marriage of St. Catharine in Albert Dürer's style. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. The stone font is coeval with the church. The *Schloss*, built in 1488-1561 and partly restored in the 17th cent., once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its numerous towers. — A diligence runs once daily to the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt* (Goldener Adler).

25 M. *Weissenfels* (*Schütze*; *Goldner Hirsch*), on the Saale, which is crossed by two bridges, a town with 26,000 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The *Klemmberg*, which rises above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz*, see p. 350.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with some success.

33 M. *Naumburg* (**Schwarzes Ross*, **Reichskrone*, at both R., L., & A. from 18½ M.; *Sächs. Hof*), an ancient town, mentioned as early as the 10th cent., with 21,200 inhab., ¾ M. from the station (steam-tramway 15 pf., cab 50 pf.), is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan in the Dom-Platz), dating from the 12-13th cent., and probably consecrated in 1242, with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic; each is separated from the nave by a tasteful screen. The W. choir (1245-72) is adorned with twelve *Statues of founders of the church and other sculptures. Below the E. choir (14th cent.) is a spacious crypt with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The S.W. tower was erected in 1894, the other three date from the 15th century. The whole was restored in 1875-85. — The *Stadtkirche*, in the market, contains two pictures by Cranach the Elder: an Adoration of the Magi and 'Suffer little children to come unto Me' (1529). Fine views are obtained from the *Bürgergarten* on the Galgenberg, the *Spechsaart*, a hill to the N.W., and the **Georgenberg*.

FROM NAUMBURG TO AERTEN, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 M. 40, 2 M. 80 pf.). — 3½ M. *Freyburg* on the *Unstrut* (*Goldner Ring*; *Jahn's Haus Restaurant*), possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Neuenburg* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. Extensive view. In the interior is shown a chair in which Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have rested on her flight after the battle of Auerstädt (see p. 353). *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 68), lived and died (1852) at Freyburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1869. Near the town is the so-called *Edelacker*, or nobles' acre, where Landgrave Lewis II.

is said to have compelled his rebellious nobles to draw his plough. — A number of small stations are passed. — Near (18 M.) *Nebra* (Preussischer Hof) is *Memleben* with the Romanesque *Ruin of a Benedictine abbey founded in 975; crypt and statues of emperors of the 13th century. — Beyond (25 M.) *Rosseben* the line traverses the *Goldene Aue*. — 35 M. *Artern*, p. 399.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men were pupils. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Stadt-Sulza is very picturesque.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kösen**. — Hotels. *ZUM MUTHIGEN BITTER, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2, pens. 5-6 M.; KURZHALS, pens. 4-6 M.; PREUSSISCHER HOF; TANNE. — Restaurants. At the first two hotels; Railway Restaurant; Curgarten, with picturesque view.

Kösen (2800 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Cursaal, and the Curgarten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The *Geyersberg*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are among the prettiest points in the environs. A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous *Wilhelmsburg Restaurant* (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the **Rudelsburg* (280 ft. above the Saale; restaurant), where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen via the evaporating house or the Katze, a restaurant on the right bank, where there is a ferry; to the castle $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). A statue of *Bismarck* as a student was erected here in 1896, and there is also an obelisk in memory of *Emp. William I.* Farther on are the two round towers of *Saaleck*.

41 M. **Gross-Heringen** (*Zur Saalbahn; Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the *Ilm* into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena* (see R. 52).

From *GROSS-HERINGEN* to *Straußfurt*, 33 M., in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 M. 20, 2 M. 20 pf.), a branch-line, passing near *Auerstädt* (see below). *Straußfurt*, see p. 398.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*. — 43 M. **Stadt-Sulza** (*Grossherzog von Sachsen*), another small place with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies *Auerstädt*. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station, lies *Hasenhausen*, near which the battle of Jena, or Auerstädt, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. **Apolda** (*Post; Weintraube; Adler*) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories (20,800 inhab.) and a clever war monument by E. Lepke (1895). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. **Weimar**, see p. 357. To *Gera*, see p. 362.

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. — 72 M. **Erfurt**, see p. 362. View of the cathedral to the right, on leaving the station.

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen*, see R. 61; to *Sangerhausen*, see R. 60.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neu-Dietendorf** (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to *Bitschenhausen*, see p. 379.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen*: viz. the *Wachsenburg* (1415 ft.), still preserved (Restaurant), the *Mühlberg*, and the *Gleichen*, both in ruins. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 367).

89 M. *Gotha* (Rail. Restaurant), see R. 55. Route to *Leinefelde*, see p. 391; to *Gräfenroda*, see p. 388.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained (left) of the mountains of Thuringia, among which the *Inselberg* is conspicuous. In the foreground is the château of *Tenneberg* (p. 385). — 96 M. *Frottstedt*.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.). Here, according to popular tradition, is situated the Grotto of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from *Schönau* (see below; 1 hr.) through the *Zapfengrund* (blue marks; *Quendt's Restaurant); fine view from the top. — 102 M. *Schönau* (see above). — 104 M. *Wutha* (Bamberger Hof). Hence to Ruhla, see p. 387).

107 M. *Eisenach*, see R. 56. From Eisenach to *Coburg*, see R. 57.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (view of the *Wartburg* on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the *Werra* and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. *Bebra* (Rail. Restaurant, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Hôtel Schlüter*, near the station) is the junction for Frankfort via Fulda (R. 65).

139 M. *Rotenburg*; 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 415); 155 M. *Melsungen* (Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. 160½ M. *Guzhagen*, a picturesque town, situated on both banks of the Fulda, with the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed).

162 M. *Guntershausen* (p. 414) is the junction for the line from Cassel to Frankfort. 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

172 M. *Cassel*, see p. 121.

52. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

RAILWAY to (16 M.) *Jena* in 50 min. (fares 2 M. 40, 1 M. 80, 1 M. 80 pf.); to (47 M.) *Saalfeld* in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 M. 80, 5 M. 10, 3 M. 60 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 353. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Camburg* (Erbprinz), with sugar-works.

9½ M. *Dornburg*, situated on a lofty rock, possesses three Castles. The oldest was erected in the 11th cent.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus in 1724-48; and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828 (no admission). Fine views from the garden-terraces. Adjacent is the *Schiesshaus* (restaurant). At the foot of the rocks lies *Dorndorf* (*Zum blauen Schild*), whence a pretty walk may be taken to (3 M.) *Tautenburg* (*Schenk*), picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. —

12 M. *Porstendorf*; 14 M. *Zwätzen*, with an agricultural school. To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the Saale, rises the ruined *Kunitsburg* (1155 ft.; *View).

16 M. Jena. — Hotels. **SCHWARZER BÄR*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, D. 2*M.*; **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, R., L., & A. 2*M.*; **SONNE*; *WEIMARISCHER HOF*, with restaurant; *LÖWE*; *STERN*, at the Paradies station, unpretending. Rooms at the Stations. — *Bismarckhöhe*, *Schöne Aussicht*, two garden-restaurants near the town.

The station of the Saale railway is 1 M. from that of the Weimar line; the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

Jena (480 ft.), a town of Weimar with 15,500 inhab., celebrated for its university (ca. 650 stud.), which was founded in 1548, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once teachers or students at the university; thus to Arndt (Leutra-Str. 7), Fichte (Fichte-Platz 18), Oken (Johannis-Str. 6), and Schiller (Schlossgasse, Jenagasse 26, the Market Place, and Schillergässchen 3). Goethe's lodgings in the Schlossgasse and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out. The 'Schwarze Bär' ('Black Bear') commemorates the name of the inn in which Luther met the Swiss students in 1522, on his way from the Wartburg to Wittenberg.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a *Statue of John Frederick the Magnanimous (d. 1554), the founder of the university, by Drake, and with a *Bismarck Fountain*. — The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1572. On the first floor of the *Weimarisches Hof* (see above) is an *Educational Museum*. — Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is the most valuable. — In the Eichplatz is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal*, or Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty after the downfall of Napoleon.

In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (p. 368) and to *F. G. Schulse* (d. 1860), an eminent political economist and agriculturist. In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing 190,000 vols. (daily, 12-1 and 2-4). Farther on in the *Fürstengraben* are the busts of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), by Drake, of the philosopher *Fries* (d. 1843), and others. The *Botanical Garden* is open daily.

The garden of the *Observatory* on the S. side of the town (Schillergässchen 3) contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798.

On the Weimar road rises the *Thuringian District Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum*, conspicuously situated on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year.

The 'Tanne Inn' at *Kamisdorf*, on the opposite bank of the Saale, bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there; a

path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig'. — A little farther down the river is the village of *Wenigenjena*, in the little church of which Schiller was married in 1790.

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the *Map*), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (layers of various kinds of shell-limestone with beds of greyish marl, overlying at places gypsum or red sand-stone and clay), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the Saale a double avenue of trees, the 'Paradies', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., rises the *Fuchsturm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain* (where the key is kept), or from *Kamendorf* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From *Ziegenhain* a pleasant path leads round the *Kernberge* and over the *Lutzenhöhe* (a little below in the *Sophienhöhe*, with good restaurant and view) and *Alexanderhöhe* to *Wöllnitz* (2 hrs.). — The 'Forst' (restaurant), 2 M. to the W. of Jena, is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71. A good path leads hence to the S.E. to *Lichtenhain*, which, like *Ziegenhain* and *Wöllnitz*, is a favourite resort of the students. From *Lichtenhain* back to Jena, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 180,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstädt (comp. p. 353).

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 363; station, see p. 365.

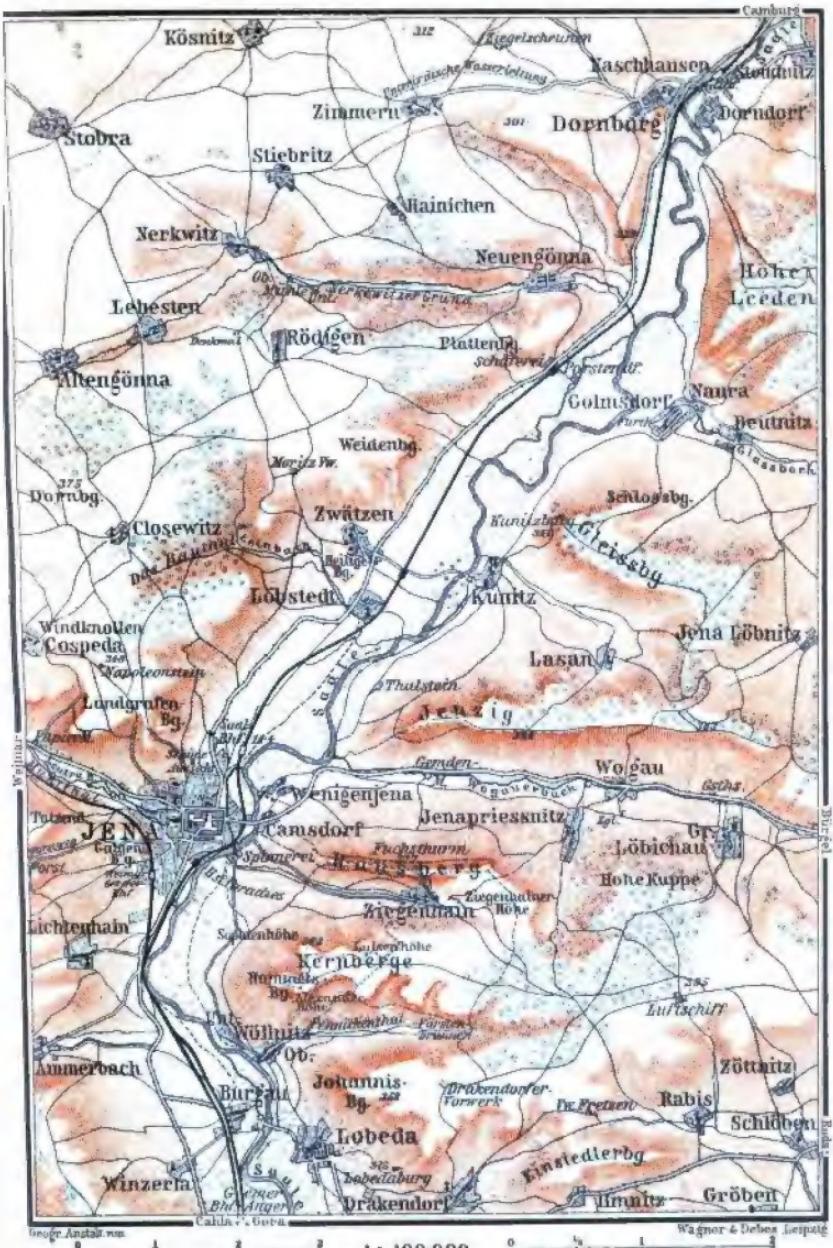
Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paradies* (see above). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg*, 4 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for Weimar and Gera (p. 362).

26 M. *Kahla* (540 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*), a small town in the duchy of Altenburg (4400 inhab.). Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), a good point of view (now a hotel and meteorological station). — 30 M. *Orlamünde* (*Stern*), at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*, once the seat of the powerful counts of that name.

40 M. *Rudolstadt* (646 ft.; **Ritter*, **Löwe*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; *Thüringer Hof*; *Adler*; **Krone*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, with a garden and baths; **Rudolbad*, see p. 357; *Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 11,900. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing a handsome rococo hall. Pretty views from the W. portal and the garden; picturesque walks in the *Hain*, a wood above the town. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band 2-3 times weekly).

About 5 M. to the S.W. of Rudolstadt (one-horse carr. 5 M.) is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. The *Baropthurm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau).

On the highroad, 2 M. to the S. of Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors





admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view. — About halfway between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt, a little to the left of the road, rises the *Justinhöhe* (920 ft.), another good point of view. At the foot of the Justinhöhe, near a large chemical factory, is the "Rudolsbad", with baths, restaurant, and lodgings (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) "Kulin, the Marienthurm" ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and the *Mörlaer Grund* (to the S.W.).

43 M. *Schwarza* (Traube), the station for visitors to the Schwarza-Thal (p. 378; branch-line to Blankenburg, see p. 377.)

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the Saale. To the right is the battle-field of 10th Oct., 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. *Saalfeld*, where the line joins the Leipsic and Hochstadt railway, see p. 350.

53. Weimar.

Hotels. ELEPHANT (Pl. 3; B, 4), R., L., & A. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; well spoken of; ERBPRINZ (Pl. 1; B, C, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. 2; A, 4), R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; CHEMNITIUS (Pl. 5; B, 4), R. 2-4 M.; ADLER (Pl. 4; B, 4); *KAISERIN AUGUSTA (Pl. 3a; B, 1), at the station, with garden-restaurant. — Rooms may also be obtained at the station. — Pens. Internationale, Preller-Str. 11 (Pl. A, 5; 4 M.); Pens. Trunk, Preller-Str. 16 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel Chemnitius*; Stadthaus, in the market-place; Werther, Theater-Platz. — Confectioners. *Rammer, Windischengasse 1; Grenzdörffer, Carls-Platz 5. — Wine at Freund's, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauendorf-Str., and Schricke's, Markt 8.

Cabs. Cab to the town (centre of the town 1 M. from the station) for 1 pers. 50 pf., at night 1 M.; luggage extra. Drive through the Schloss Park to Belvedere or Tiefurt, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the Ettersburg, 10 M.

Theatre, with performances worthy of its reputation.

Exhibition of Art and Industry (Pl. 6; B, 3), Carls-Platz 9 (10-4; adm. 1 M., Sun. 50 pf.). — Reading Room (Pl. 13; B, 4), open 9-9 (Sun. 11-9).

English Church in the Bürger-Schule; service at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. U.S. Consular Agent, Thos. E. Moore, Esq.

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 26,600 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, Goethe resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries Herder and Wieland also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 Schiller, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is now the seat of a school of art, founded in 1860, to which Genelli (d. 1868), Preller (d. 1878), Pauwels (d. 1872), Verlat (d. 1890), and Kalckreuth (d. 1876) belonged.

The wide Sophien-Strasse leads from the station into the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. On the right stands a **War Monument*, by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 15; B, 2), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, at the end of the Sophien-Str., erected by Zitek in 1863-69 (open from April 16th to Oct. 15th daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. 16th to April 15th on Sun. 11-3, on Wed. and Thurs. 10-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 60 pf.).

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, chiefly casts from antique and Renaissance works. In the N. Gallery: Frieze in relief by Härtel of Dresden, representing the Education of the youth of Germany, the Battle of Arminius, and the Walhalla. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. — A niche in the staircase contains *Steinhäuser's* colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble (from a sketch by Bettina von Arnim).

FIRST FLOOR. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the four smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 23, a portrait of an English ecclesiastic by *Holbein the Younger*, 7-18. by *Lucas Cranach*, a portrait by *Van der Heist* (No. 159), two landscapes by *Ruysdael* (171, 172), three fine sea-pieces by *Van de Velde* (*184-186), and works by *Schwind* (111) and *Preller* (90-109). — The N. (or Preller) Gallery contains a cycle of "Mural Paintings from the Odyssey" by *Preller* (d. 1878), representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours, and rank among the best modern works of art, while their arrangement is very skilfully adapted to the architectural construction of the room. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the "Fable of the Seven Ravens", painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind*. — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher* (d. 1891), *Carracci*, and *Guido Reni*.

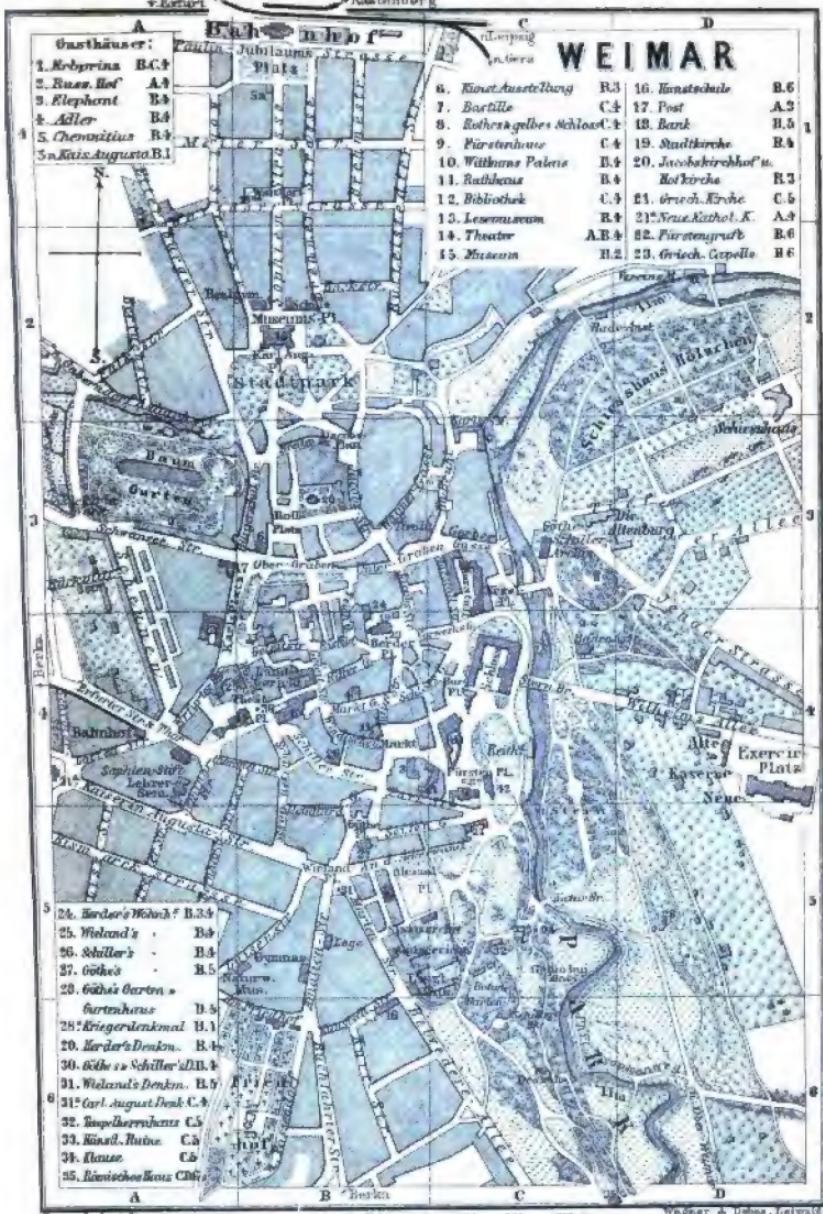
To the S. of the Museum, in the Karl-August-Platz, is the *Vimaria Fountain*, by Härtel. — In the old *Jakobekirchhof* (Pl. 20; B, 3) repose the remains of Lucas Cranach the Elder (see below) and Christiane Vulpius (d. 1816), Goethe's wife.

In the centre of the town, in an open square called the **HERDER-PLATZ**, rises the **Peter-Pauls- or Stadt-Kirche** (Pl. 19; B, 4), built in 1488-90 (sacristan, Hinter der Stadtkirche 6).

It possesses one of the elder *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a **Crucifixion*, containing portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, the artist, etc. Herder (d. 1808) reposes in the nave of this church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto 'Licht, Liebe, Leben'. The lifesize stone figure of L. *Cranach* (d. 1553), 'pictoris celeberrimus', was brought hither from the churchyard of St. James (see above) and has been recently restored. The brass which marks the grave of *Duke Bernard* (see p. 309) is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to princes of Weimar interred here.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 29), by Schaller, erected in 1850; the pedestal bears the poet's favourite motto (see above). Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 24), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the Stadtkirche rises the grand-ducal **Palace*





(Pl. C, 4), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence.

The W. WING (intendant in the court-yard, to the left; 1-2 pers. 1 M., 3-4 pers. 1½ M.) is decorated with *Frescoes*: in the 'HERDERZIMMER' symbolic figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger*; in the SCHILLERSIMMER scenes from *Flesco*, *Don Carlos*, *Wallenstein*, *Mary Stuart*, etc., by *Neher*; in the GOTHEZIMMER scenes from *Egmont*, *Faust*, *Hermann and Dorothea*, etc., by *Neher*; in the "WIELANDZIMMER" *Oberon*, etc., by *Preller*. — The APARTMENTS OF THE GRAND-DUKE AND THE GRAND-DUCHESS in the E. WING are accessible in their absence only. They contain drawings of the heads of the Apostles in *Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper*, which some authorities regard as originals, others as copies. There are also two interesting works by *Perugino* and by a *Pupil of Leon. da Vinci*. The Grand-Duke's Room is adorned with modern pictures by *Ary Scheffer*, *Wislicenus*, etc.; in the DRAWING ROOMS are landscapes by *Preller*.

To the N.E. of the Palace stands the new building (Pl. C, 3) for the safe-keeping of the *Goethe and Schiller Archives*, accessible only for purposes of study. Director, Prof. Dr. *Suphan*.

In the FÜRSTEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Palace, is an equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus*, by Donndorf of Weimar.

The grand-ducal *LIBRARY (Pl. 12), in the 'Grüne Schloss' on the E. side of the Fürsten-Platz, is open daily, except Sun., 9-12 and 2-6 (closed in June and on the principal festivals; fee 1 M., for a party 50 pf. each).

It contains 200,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two celebrated old maps of America (1527 and 1529), drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe*; marble bust of *Goethe* over life-size by *David d'Angers* (1881), another marble "Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by *Dannecker*, that of *Herder* by *Trippel*; also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland*, *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. Many historical and literary curiosities are also shown. — The Cabinet of Coins and Medals is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 84 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the stem of a gigantic oak.

The FÜRSTENHAUS (Pl. 9), to the S., was the residence of the dukes before the erection of the new palace (1774-1803). Farther to the S. is the Greek Church (Pl. 21), adjoined by the pastor's residence, formerly the house of Frau von Stein, Goethe's friend.

In the market-place is the handsome modern-Gothic Rathhaus (Pl. 11; B, 4), which contains an interesting painting by *Martersteig*, representing Bernard of Weimar's entry into Breisach. The opposite house (No. 11) was once occupied by the painters *Lucas Cranach*, the older and younger, as their device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates. — In front of the Law Courts (Pl. B, 4) is the tasteful *Donndorf Fountain*.

Schiller's House (Pl. 26; B, 4), No. 12 Schiller-Strasse, has been purchased by the town, and the rooms occupied by *Schiller* (2nd floor) contain a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12 and 2-6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; adm. 30 pf.).

In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4) rises the ***Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 30), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Riet-schel. — Opposite is the *Dower House* (*Witthums-Palais*; Pl. 10), the home of the Duchess Amalia (d. 1807), fitted up by the grand-duke with its old furniture, and containing numerous portraits and other interesting reminiscences of Weimar's classic period (open on week-days 9-1 and 2-5, Sun. 9-1; fee). — In the Wieland-Str., to the N., is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 25). In the adjoining pleasure grounds is a bust of *Hummel* (d. 1837), the composer.

***Goethe's House** (Pl. 27; B, 5), in the Goethe-Platz, was presented to the great poet by Duke Charles Augustus and occupied by him for 40 years. After Goethe's death it remained inaccessible to the public for half-a-century, but it was bequeathed in 1885 to the state, with its contents, by Walther von Goethe, the poet's last grandson, and opened as the **GOTHE NATIONAL MUSEUM**. Adm. in summer daily, except Mon., 11-4; in winter Sun. & Wed. 11-3 (fee 1 M., on Sun. 50 pf.). Director, *Dr. Ruland*.

The house has been restored as far as possible to its condition during Goethe's life-time. The spacious STAIRCASE, built in 1792 from a design by Goethe and adorned with sculptures and cartoons, leads to the RECEPTION ROOM, which contains portraits of Goethe (by *Krauss*, 1770, *Angelica Kauffmann*, 1787, and *Kolbe*, 1822), his family, members of the ducal house (Anna Amalia by *Tischbein*, Charles Augustus by *Kolbe*), and friends (Marianne von Willermer, Goethe's Suleika, etc.). In the window-recesses are Goethe's collection of antique gems, medals with his image, his orders and rings, and other reliques. — To the left is the JUNO ROOM, fitted up exactly as in Goethe's time, with the original furniture and decorations by *H. Meyer*, the piano on which the young Mendelssohn played, portraits of Goethe after *Stéeler* (1829), Goethe and his wife by *Bury*, *Zelter* by *Begas*, a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by *H. Meyer*, etc. A glass-case contains medallions of Goethe (1785) and his parents (1770) by *Melchior*, gifts from the city of Frankfort and from English friends, etc. — The next room, known as the URSINO ROOM, contains paintings by *Tischbein*, *Carus*, *L. von Klenze*, and others, busts, sketches by Goethe, portrait-medallions by *David*, a cup with a beautiful miniature of Goethe (1826; by *Sedders*), etc. — To the right of the Reception Room are three rooms containing Goethe's art-collections proper. In the first of these (the DECKENZIMMER) are a selection of valuable drawings (*P. Fischer*, *Rubens*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, *Watteau*) and specimens from the fine cabinet of coins ("Italian portrait-medals of the 15-16th cent."). Rooms II and III contain "Italian Majolica, plaques of the Italian Renaissance, and ancient (Victoria, Jupiter, Bacchus) and modern (*Giov. da Bologna*, *Venus* bathing; *Donatello*, *Venus*) bronze statuettes. Also drawings (*Boucher*, *Rembrandt*), busts (*Trippel*'s first effort), portraits and masks of friends, autographs, etc. — The BUST ROOM, to the S. of the Reception Room, contains busts of Herder (by *Trippel*; 1790), Goethe and his wife, Wieland, Lord Byron, etc.; the ceiling-painting is by *H. Meyer*. Adjacent is the small GARDEN ROOM. — At the back of the house, overlooking the old-fashioned garden, are Goethe's simple STUDY and BEDROOM, arranged exactly as on the day of his death (Mar. 22nd, 1832), which took place in the large arm-chair in the latter room. — In the attic are Goethe's natural history collections, portraits of his contemporaries, etc.

Farther on, near the former Frauenthor, is *Wieland's Monument* (Pl. 31; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The Cemetery (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault* (Pl. 22; open in summer, 11-12 and

3-5; when closed, apply at the Hofmarschallamt in the Bastille, Pl. 7, O 4; gratuity), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly-decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel* (Pl. 23), beneath which the Grand-Duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred. On the middle wall of the cemetery is a memorial stone to the philanthropist and satirist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826).

To the W. of the cemetery is the *Felsenkeller*, commanding an excellent view. At No. 11 Luisen-Str. is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. A, B, 5; open on Sun., 11-2), also containing antiquarian and ethnographical collections. — To the E. is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Kunstschule, Pl. 16; p. 357). In the adjacent Marien-Strasse (No. 17) is the *Liszt Museum* (adm. 11-1 and 3-5; fee), in the house last occupied by Franz Liszt.

Dr. Schwabe possesses a collection of early German and mediæval antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (Am Horn 15), to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The ***Park** (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where *Goethe* once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten-Haus* (Pl. 28; fee). — By the bridge, on this side of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 34), built by *Goethe* in 1778 and often occupied by *Charles Augustus* in summer. Adjacent is the monument erected by *Goethe* 'genio hujus loci'. Higher up are the so-called *Ruine* (Pl. 33) and a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 32). Farther to the S. is a monument erected by *Goethe* to *Francis, Duke of Dessau*. At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römische Haus* (Pl. 35), a summer-residence of *Charles Augustus* and still occasionally used. The verses inscribed at the foot of the flights of steps leading to the lower part of the park are by *Goethe*. — At the S. end of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. — On an eminence beyond rises the *Belvedere* château (Pl. B, C, 6), built in 1724-32, with hothouses and pleasure-grounds, connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue (1 hr.; restaurant and pretty view). The open-air theatre (fee) here is still preserved.

The château and park of *Tiefurt*, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, *Wieland* (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend *Sophia Brentano* (d. 1800).

Ettersburg, 4½ M. to the N. of Weimar, the summer-residence of the heir-apparent, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of *Goethe* were often thus acted. The way to the Ettersburg passes the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of *Herder*.

From WEIMAR to BLANKENHAIN, 15½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.; comp. Map, p. 377). — 12 M. Berka (*Deutscher Kaiser*;

Tanne; Weimarer Hof; Curhaus), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. Blankenhain (1820 ft.; *Bdr; Mohr; Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer-retreat and small watering-place. The old Schloss Gleichen is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

FROM WEIMAR TO GERA, 43 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 6 M. 30, 4 M. 50, 3 M. 20 pf.). — 14 M. Jena (p. 355); 17 M. Gitschwitz (p. 356). — 43 M. Gera, see p. 350.

54. Erfurt.

Hotels. *SILBER* (Pl. a; D, 5), at the station, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. incl. wine $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. b; D, 8), R., L., & A. from 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *EUROPAISCHER HOF*, Kasino-Str. 6 (Pl. B, 4), R., L., & A. 2-10, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *WEISSES ROSS* (Pl. c; D, 3); *THÜRINGER HOF* (Pl. e; B, 5); *RITTER* (Pl. g; D, 3); *KRONPRINZ* (Pl. d; B, 3); *RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. f; C, 4).

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; Falke*, with garden, in the Prediger-Platz; *Rathskeller*, below the Rathhaus; *Europäischer Hof* (cellar), see above; *Schwarzer Adler*, Löber-Str. 4; *Birkensloch*, Schafgasse 6; *Vogel* (Pl. 28); *Karthause*, both with pleasant gardens and band-concerts. — *Stolze & Bachrod*, confectioners, in the pretty Hirschgarten; *Wiener Café; Café Roland*. — *Hucke's Wine Room*, Johannis-Str. 2.

Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 80, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; to the Cemetery, Schießhaus, Steiger, or Hospital, 1 M., 1 M. 20, 1 M. 40, 1 M. 80 pf.; per hour 1 M. 50, 1 M. 80, 2 M. 10, 2 M. 40 pf.

Electric Tramways from Ilversgehofen (p. 364) by the *Anger* (Pl. C, D, 4) to the *Flora* (at the base of the Steiger; p. 364); from the Steiger-Str. past the *Station* (Pl. D, 5) and the *Cathedral* to the Andreasthor (Pl. A, 2); from the Hirschgarten (Pl. III; C, 4) to the Schießhaus.

Theatre (Pl. 30), Theater-Str. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. 21), in the *Anger*. — **Baths** (Pl. 34), Hermanns-Platz.

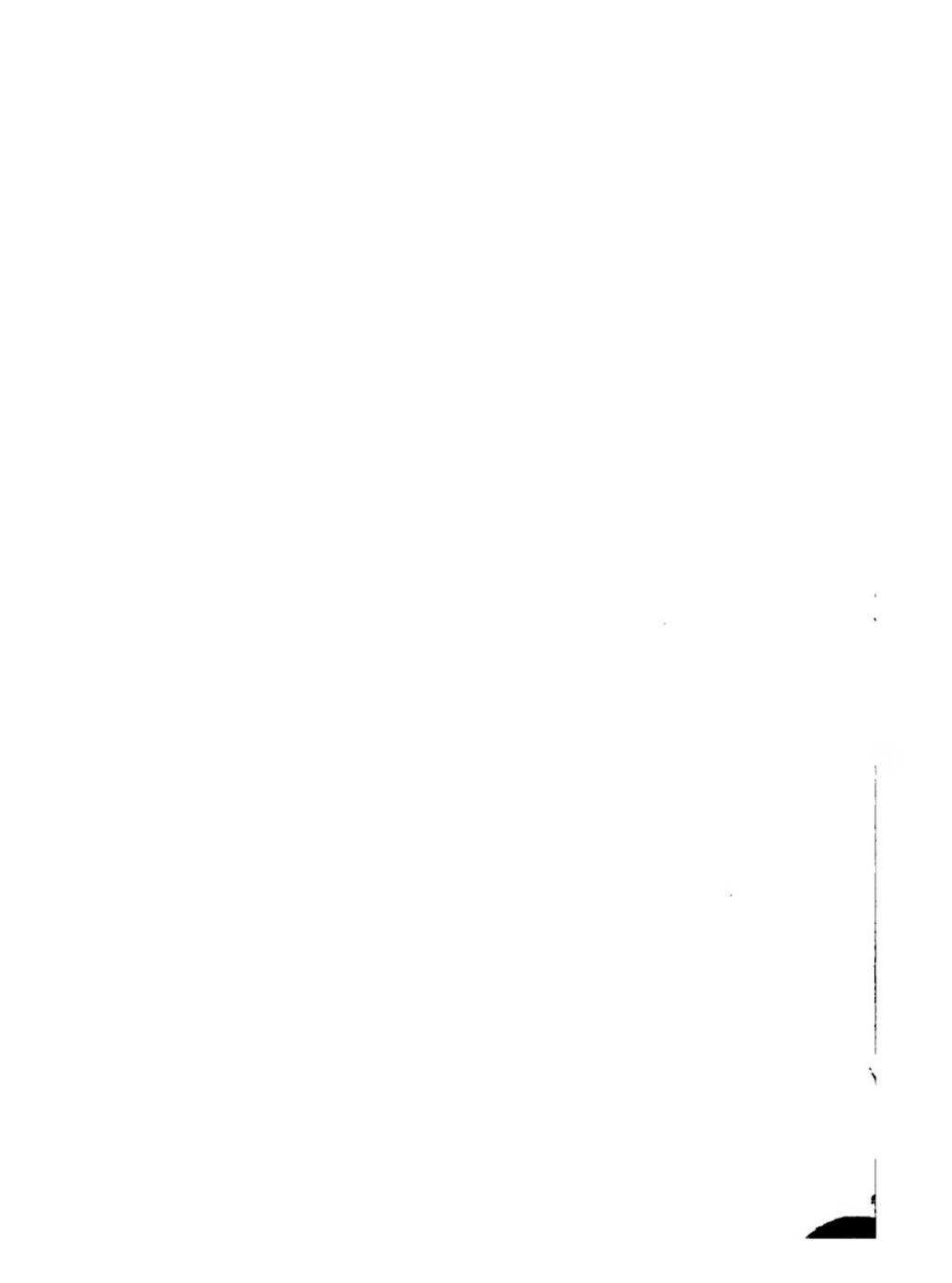
Erfurt (655 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 78,200 inhab. and a garrison of 2100 soldiers, was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. It possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface (741), the English apostle of this district. Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, made his submission to the Emperor Frederick I. here in 1181. In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The so-called Erfurt Congress took place in the autumn of 1803. The Parliament of 1860 held its sittings in the Augustine church (p. 364). The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

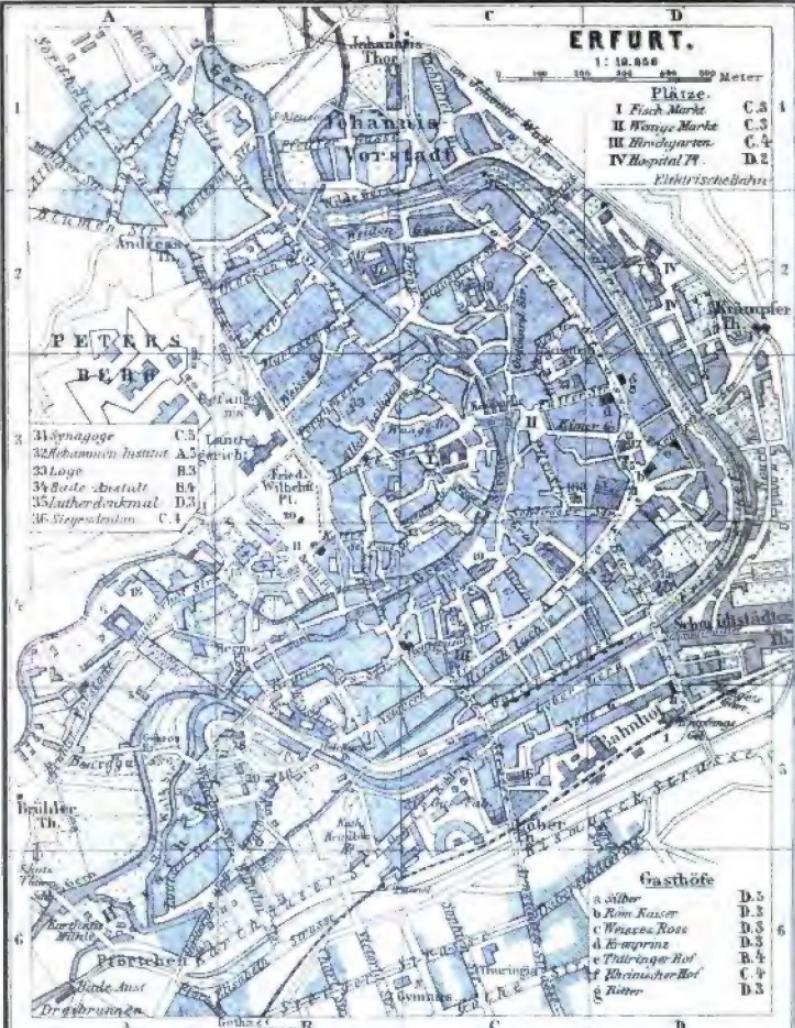
From the Railway Station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left to the *Anger*. At the corner is the *Steueramt* (Pl. 22), with a small *Public Picture Gallery* (open on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid., 11-1) and the *Royal Library*.

In the *ANGER*, a broad street planted with trees, are the *Post Office* (Pl. 21), the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. 2), and the **Luther Monument* (unveiled 1890; Pl. 35) between them.

The *Schlösser-Strasse* leads from the Post Office to the *Fischmarkt*, in which are a *Roland Column* (1591) and the **Rathhaus*.



ERFURT.

1 : 10.000
100 200 300 400 500 Meter

1 Bahnhof	D. 5	11 Dom	B. 4	22 Probstmühle/Bibliothek
2 Comaudauer	D. 3	12 Augustinuskirche	D. 5	u. stadt. Museum
Denkmäler		13 Predigerkirche	C. 3, 4	23 Rathaus
3 Muffat'sche D.	A. 5	14 Roter K.	B. 5	24 Regierungsschloss
4 Radovitz 1.	D. 4	15 Simeon K.	B. 4	-
5 Soldaten. D.	C. 1	16 Thomas K.	C. 5	25 Rolandstadt
6 Gedenkstätte	A. 4	18 Lorenz K.	C. 3	26 Semper
7 Hospital (Kloster)	D. 2	17 Lazarotti-Gymnasium	B. 2	27 Kaiserzaal
8 Hospital (El.)	D. 3	18 Männerhof	A. 4	28 Vogels. Georen
Kirchen	C. 2	19 Männerstift (heute Augustiner Klost.)	C. 2	29 Waisenhaus
9 Augustinerk.	C. 4	20 Oberstek.	B. 3	30 Theater
10 Marienkirche	C. 4	21 Post	D. 3	

(Pl. 28; C, 3), erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building. The latter is adorned with frescoes by Kämpffer (Faust and Tannhäuser legends, Luther's life) and Janssen (scenes from the history of Erfurt, in the reception-room; fee 30-50 pf.). Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. (No. 169). The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* is flanked with houses on each side. — The *Hospital* (Pl. 7), beyond the Wilde Gera, contains a collection of antiquities.

To the W. of the Fischmarkt is the principal square, the FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk in memory of Frederick Charles, Elector of Mayence (1777). On the N. side is the handsome *Court House*, and on the S. the old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the S.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the Severikirche form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner house to the right, at the top).

The *Cathedral (Pl. 11; B, 4; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition-style, on the site of an older structure (1158); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1456-72. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but was restored in 1845-70. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, has been adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground (1870).

INTERIOR. By the first pillar on the N. side a "Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by P. Fischer, being a monument 'Henningo Goden jurec.' (d. 1621; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 840). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1594, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil (1499); below it the tomb-stone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 18th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by Schinkel; modern stained glass. The "Relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the choir, has well preserved painting (15th cent.). Another relief of 1429. The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11-12th, representing a Worshipper. Fine stained glass of the 14th century. The *Büttakapelle*, with two Gothic altars, has recently been restored. Beautiful Cloisters on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. — The Towers, dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('Maria Gloriosa') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The church of St. Severus (Pl. 15, B 4; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, contains a late-Gothic font, good reliefs (14th cent.) on the altar, and a figure of St. Michael (1472). — The *Predigerkirche* (Pl. 13; C, 4), erected in 1228, contains a carved altar, in admirable preservation, from Wolgemut's studio (1480-70). The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 10; C, 4), another simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, restored in 1860, also contains a carved altar (14th cent.).

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 24; C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1866 and 1870-71.

The **Augustine Monastery** (Pl. 9; C, 2), now an orphan-asylum (*Martinsstift*), contains the cell of Luther, who was a monk here in 1505-8, but nearly all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872.

The **Steiger** (best reached by the tramway to the Flora, p. 362) and the Cyriaxburg, to the S.W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *J. C. Schmidt, Haage & Schmidt, Benary, Heinemann, Platz, and Chrestensen* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Thor, to the right. Near the Steiger are numerous well-kept market-gardens.

The salt-mine of *Iversgehoven*, 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt (on the railway to Sondershausen, see p. 393; tramway, see p. 362), with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited in the forenoon by permission of the overseer (1-1/2 M.).

55. Gotha.

Hotels. "HERZOG ERNST

 (Pl. d; D, 6), at the station, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 2 M.; "WÜNSCHEE'S (Pl. a; C, 3), Neumarkt, with garden, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5, B. 1, D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; "DEUTSCHEH HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., with restaurant; "STADT COBURG (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant; PROPHET (Pl. e; B, C, 3), unpretending; MAHR (Pl. f; C, 2), well spoken of; LANGE, at the station, commercial.

Restaurants. *Rath. Restaurant; Park-Pavillon, Park-Allée; Hackerbräu; Drei Spalten; Zum Riesen; Walther.* Wine: *Hafermann; Eidam; Gams.*

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., per 1/2 hr. 1 M.; double fare at night; box 20 pf. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station.

Electric Tramway from the Rail. Station (Pl. D, 6) through the town to the Waltershäuser-Str. (Pl. A, 5).

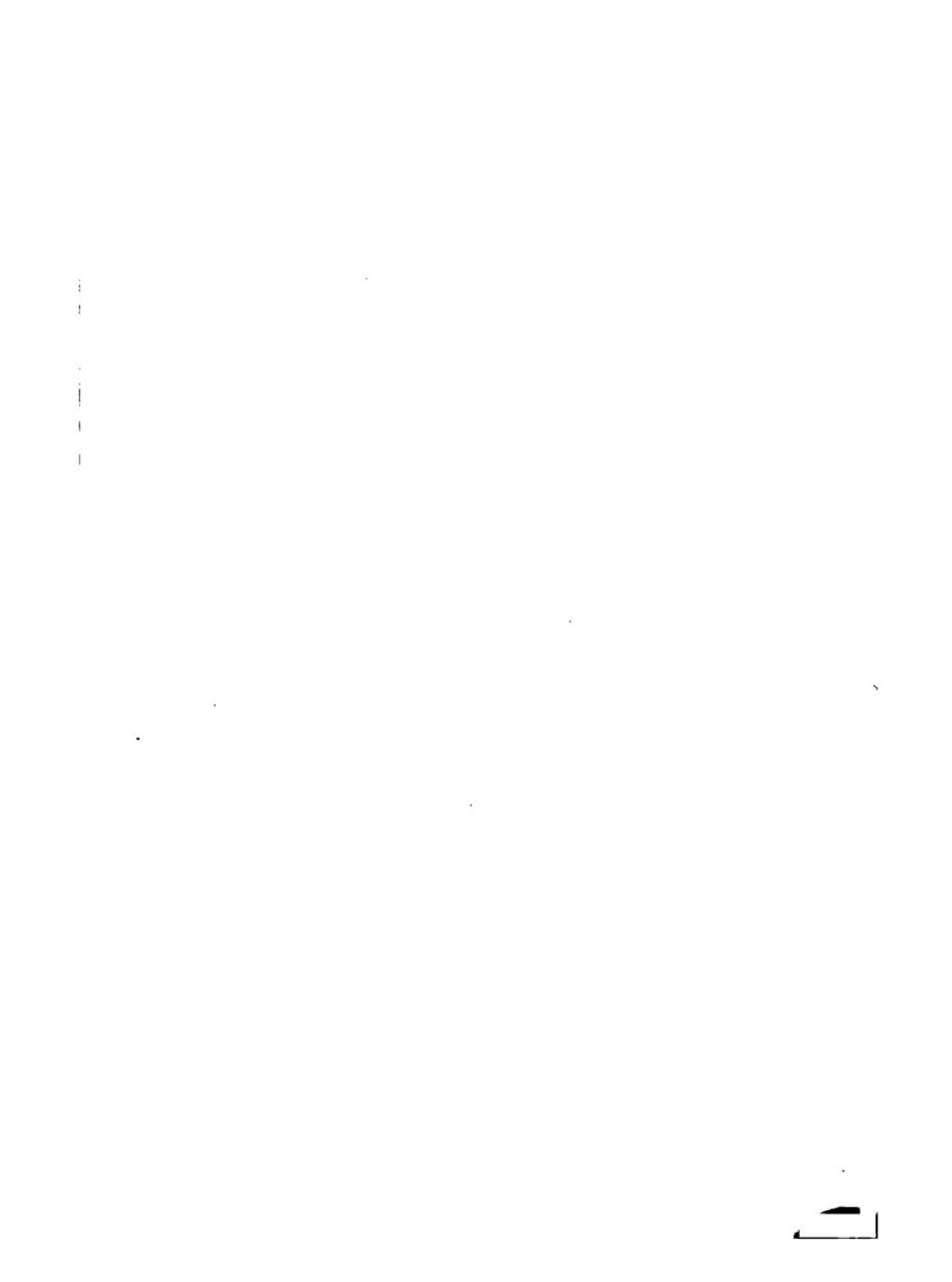
Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 20; C, 3), Theater-Platz. — *Büdner's Bäder*, August-Str. 20.

Theatre. Performances during the first four months of the year only.

Gotha (1080 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 31,700 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical establishment of Justus Perthes (Pl. 19), founded in 1785.

In the **BAHNHOF-STRASSE** (Pl. D, 6, 5), leading from the station into the town, we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire-insurance office; on the right the *Life Insurance Office* (Pl. 14) and the former *Palace of Duke Ernest II.* (Pl. 29); to the left the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 15).

The Bahnhof-Str. is continued by the **FRIEDRICH-STRASSE** (Pl. D, 4), in which, to the right, is the *Palais Friedrichsthal* (Pl. 5), now occupied by the ministry; in its grounds are the new *Law Courts*. Farther on in the Friedrich-Str., to the left, is the *Orangerie* (Pl. 17), with its extensive hot-houses; then (r.) the *Masonic Lodge* and the *Post Office* (Pl. 20), and (l.) the *Privatbank* and the



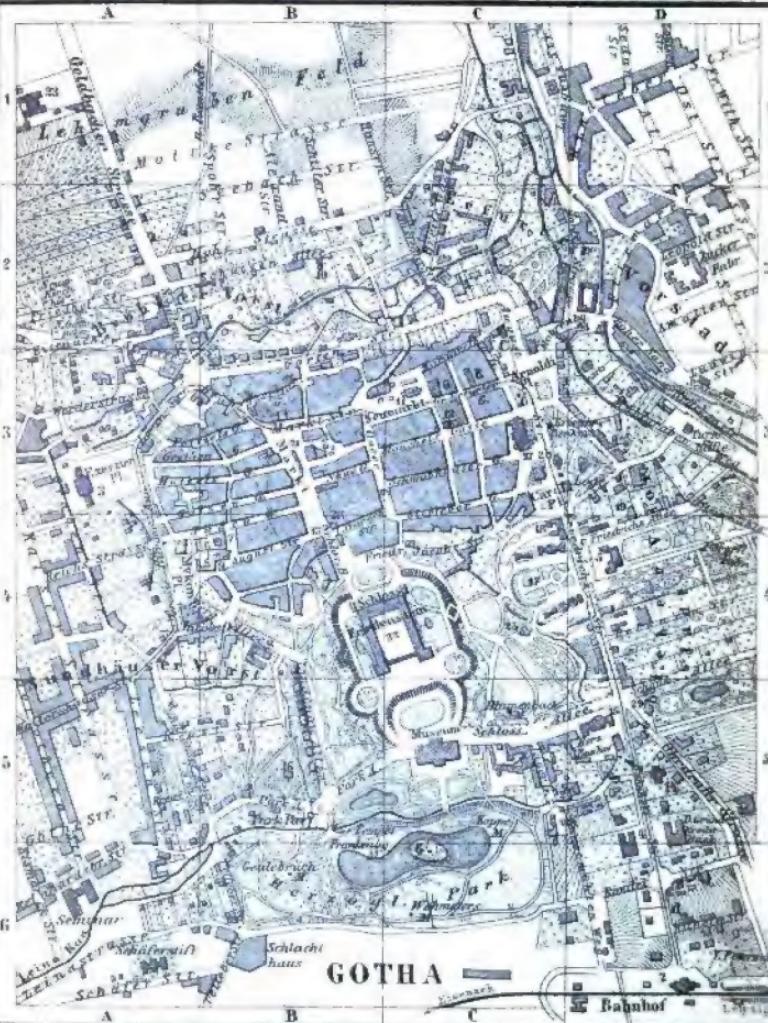
1 Arnoldi-Bankhaus
 2 Bahnhof
 3 Kaserne
 4 Fürstenberg-Bank
 5 Priesterseminar
 6 Grabenstrasse (König's)
 7 Ritter (Leben) - Museum mit
 8 Leibniz-Denkmal
 9 Gymnasium, Erzstift
 Kirchen
 10 Eltern-Katholikatwerk
 11 Katholische Kapelle
 12 St. Margarethen E.

C.3 12 Gräflich gekrönte
 D.6 11 Landwirtschaftshaus
 A.2 10 Lebensversicherungsbank
 D.5, 6 15 Marstall
 D.7 16 Turnhalle
 C.6 17 Bürgergarten
 18 Winterpalais (Winter-Palais)
 B.4 19 Pferdegeschäft Verlag
 B.4 20 Post & Telegraph
 21 Rathaus
 B.4 22 Schlossverwaltung
 B.2 23 Schlosskapelle
 C.3 24 Starckmühle

C.3 25 Theatralischen
 B.4 26
 D.5 27 Theater
 D.3 28 Pfeifer-Schule
 B.5, 6 29 Herzogl. Palais
 C.4 30 Gathhof
 C.5 a Würzburger Hof
 b Deutscher Hof
 D.3 c Stadt Coburg
 D.4 d Herzog Ernst
 E. Prophet
 F. Mahr

C.4
 B.4
 D.5
 C.3
 C.3
 D.4
 B.6
 B.C.3
 C.2

Elektrische Bahn



Court Theatre (Pl. 27; C, 3). Opposite rises a war-monument for 1870-71, and to the N. is a monument (Pl. 1; C, 3) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance-offices of Gotha.

The *Bathhaus* (Pl. 21), in the *Haupt-Markt* (Pl. B, 3), dates from 1574 and has an elaborately adorned N. façade. The house in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device (comp. p. 359).

The cloisters of the old *Augustine Convent* (Pl. 9; B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant; the *Church*, rebuilt last century, contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66), to whom a monument has been erected in the *Berg-Allee* (Pl. B, 4).

On a slight eminence rises the extensive *Friedenstein Palace* (Pl. 22; B, C, 4), built in 1643-46, and in 1894 once more made the ducal residence by the present Duke of Saxe-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh). The castellan (fee) lives in the court, to the right.

The *Throne Room*, adorned with stucco work of 1687, and the apartments of the duke are in the E. wing. The rooms in the centre and W. wing contain a few pictures, tapestry, Dresden china, etc. In the tower are the *Theatre* (first floor); the *Armoury* (groundfloor); the *Library* (upper floor; open daily 10-1), which contains 200,000 vols., numerous incunabula, MSS., miniatures, and autographs (letter of Henry VIII. against Luther); and the *Cabinet of Coins* (75,000 in number; numerous Greek specimens).

On the terrace to the S. rises the **Museum* (Pl. C, 5); entr. on the S. side. It is open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Frid., and Sat., 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun., first floor, 8-10, and second floor, 10-1, gratis; Wed., first floor, 10-1, free, and second floor, 1 M.; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; on other occasions (except Thurs.), 1-4 pers., 5 M.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; also **Busts* by *Houdon*, *Molière*, *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, *Diderot*, and *Franklin*. To the right is the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. The *Natural History Cabinet* on this floor includes valuable collections of shells (30,000 varieties) and Thuringian insects.

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the **PICTURE GALLERY* (catalogue, 50 pf.). — Room I: Netherlandish Masters. 1. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; 8. *Ant. Mor*, Portrait; 12. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape; 9. *Vaickendorch*, Flemish fair (1574); *Rubens*, 39. The *Garden of Love* (copy); 36-38. Three saints, coloured sketches for ceiling-paintings; 84. *Teniers*, Flemish fair; 129. *De Hulst*, Embarkation of a prince at Scheveningen (1644); *109. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 134. *Wouverman*, Fisherman on the Dunes; 124. *A. van Everdingen*, Marine piece; 110. *P. Claesz*, Still-life; *108. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; *114. *J. Wynants*, Landscape (1661); 111. *D. Hals*, Merry company; 36. *Rubens*, St. Athanasius; 70. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 106. *De Heem*, Still-life; 34. *Rubens*, St. Basil; 69. *Van Dyck*, Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife; *105. *De Heem*, Still-life. — Room II: Netherlandish School. 145. *Huchtenburgh*, The Pont Neuf in Paris; 151. *Swaneveld*, Landscape; 198. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 174, 172. *Van der Ast*, Still-life; 226. *Ransteijn*, Portrait; *183. *Nic. Maes*, Old woman; below, *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1629); *9. *G. Dou*, Woman spinning; 238. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 192. *Th. de Keyser*, Patrician family; 177. *A. de Vries*, Portrait; 241. *Dos Trumperster*; 253. *Metz*, Physician; 184. *School of Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 228. *A. van de Venne*, Poverty and Riches, an allegory; 262. *J. Steen*, Tavern; 246. *W. van Mieris*, Peasant-girl; 238. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 270. *Palamedesz*, Merry party; *199. *Van der Neer*, Evening landscape; 169. *Terbrugghen*, Ital. herdsman; 298. *Netscher* (after Terburg), Cavalier's visit;

298. *Cuyp*, Nymwegen; *295. *Terburg*, The letter. — Room III: German School. In the middle: 318, 314. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a German master of the 16th century. Numerous works by *Cranach*, who long resided at Gotha, and of his school. Also 452, 453, *Danner*, Portraits; *Tamm*, 432. Animals, 433. Still-life; 472. *Tischbein*, Roman landscape; *467. *Graf*, Eckhof, the actor; 479. *Grassi*, Frederick IV.; 309. A. *Dürer* (?), John the Constant; 484. *Schmorr von Carolsfeld*, Knight and maiden, etc. — Room IV: French and Italian Masters. 582. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Gotha; 583. *Defrance*, Suppression of the convents in Belgium; 584. *Le Brun*, Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia; 577. *Vernet*, Landscape; 575. A. *Carracci*, Jesus and the Woman of Samaria; 548. *Poussin*, Finding of Moses; *554. *Italian Master of the 17th cent.*, Portrait of a youth; 529. *Guido Reni*, The Crown of Thorns; 107. *School of Van Dyck*, Josias of Waldeck; 508. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait; 486. *Sienese School*, Crucifixion. — Sculptures in marble by *E. Müller* and *E. Wolfgang*.

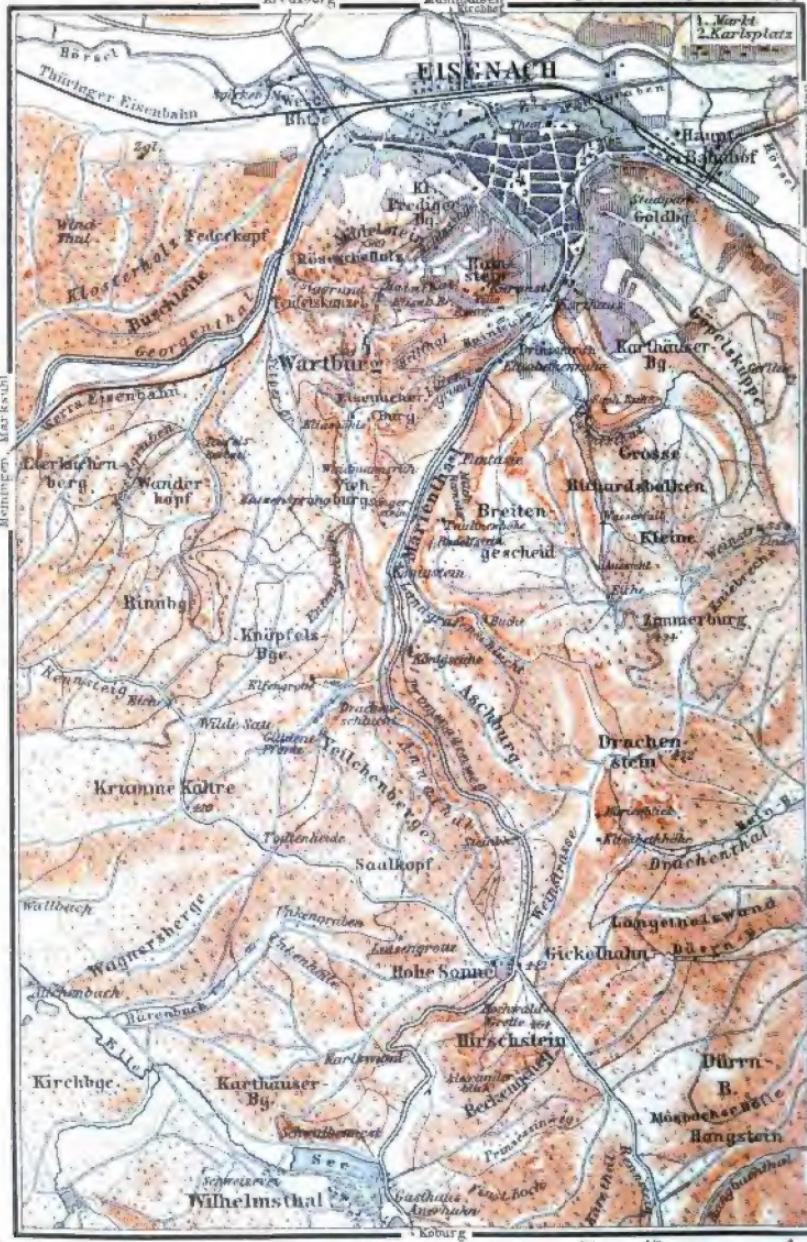
Two of the outer rooms on the S. side contain the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS (100,000), comprising a number of old Italian and German specimens. A selection of the most valuable plates is on exhibition. Among the DRAWINGS are specimens of *Raphael* and *Correggio*. Original plate of *Dürer's "Melancholy"*. Miniatures and bookbindings from Venice (15th cent.).

On the N. and W. sides is the CABINET OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Greek and Greco-Italian vases, statuettes, and terracottas; Roman busts and reliefs. — R. III. Ancient bronzes; Greek and Etruscan gold ornaments; ancient glass; prehistoric weapons and ornaments, mainly from the vicinity of Gotha; cork models of ancient buildings. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, enamel, ivory, amber, crystal, and precious stones; cups and dishes of the 16-18th cent.; field service of Peter the Great. — R. V. Bijoux of all kinds, including a costly "Breviary", a "Dagger", and necklace of the 16th cent., a "Bust of Louis XIV.", in amethyst, a bust of Confucius in sapphire, etc.; miniatures of Bernard of Weimar, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princes, Spinoza, Raphael Mengs, Marie Antoinette, and others. By the second window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental "Garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor Shapoor I", and an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. Statuettes of angels (Ital., 16th cent.). Landscapes by *Hackert*. *Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself; *Weber*, Portrait of Gustav Freytag. Busts of Dukes Frederick II. and Ernest I. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate, including a fine specimen of Jamnitzer. In the middle, reproduction of the Farnese Bull, by *A. de Vries*. — R. VI. *Böttger's porcelain (see p. 306), Italian majolica, Spanish "azulejos" (enamelled plaques), German earthenware, Meissen and Sèvres china, German and Venetian glass; in the middle, Limoges and other enamel; "Palissy ware"; Majolica dish with mother-of-pearl (ca. 1500; at the back of the cabinet). — R. VII. Embroideries. Ecclesiastical antiquities. Mediæval carvings in ivory (hunting-horn and casket of the 14th cent.), wood (Adam and Eve, by *Conrad Metz*), and metal; "Gospels" of the 10th cent. with portraits of Otho II. and Empress Theophano; garments of the 13th and 15th cent.; reminiscences of Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Maintenon, etc.

On the E. and S. sides are the ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS, including numerous objects from China and Japan.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive Promenades. In a grove on the E. side are the *Thee-Schlösschen* (now used as the English church) and a statue of *Blumenbach*, the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the "Park, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. — The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in 1369 by the Landgrave Balthasar. In the

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



vicinity is the *Observatory* (Pl. 24). Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten*, 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleine Seeberg*, 2 M. to the S.E., both commanding fine views.

The New Cemetery, 1 M. to the N. of the town, contains a cremation hall with a 'Columbarium' (admission on application to the keeper).

56. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels. "GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN, opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; "RAUTENKRANZ, in the market-place, similar charges; "GOLDENER LOEWE, Marien-Str., with garden and good restaurant, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M. — Second class: "THUERINGER HOF, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., unpretending; KAISERHOF, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5 M.; ZIMMERMANN, well spoken of, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 M.; REICHSKANZLER, these four in the Carls-Platz; KRONPRINZ, near the station, with dépendance WALDHAUS, on the hillside near the rail. station; DEUTSCHES HAUS, MOHREN, ERBPRINZ, at these R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M.; WOLFSCHLUCHT, Quergasse, with restaurant. — Outside the town, in the Marien-Thal: "HOTEL & PENSION ZUR ELISABETHENRUHE, pens. 6 M. — Inn at the Wartburg, see p. 388.

Restaurants. Goldener Löwe, Wolfschlucht, Zimmermann, Deutsches Haus, see above; Lettel; Tivoli. — Outside the town, in the Marien-Thal: Liliengrund, Phantasia, Hotel Sophienau, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging-houses, suitable for a prolonged stay; Zum Junker Jörg, on the way to the Wartburg, with rooms to let. — Wine: Däche, Unter-Str.; Pfug, Goldschmieden-Str. 7. — Confectioners: Schmitz, Carl-Str.; Walther, Marien-Str. 23.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf., 8 pers. 1 M., 4 pers. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; by time, in the town and the environs, per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., 1 hr. 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. One-horse carr. to the Wartburg, with stay of 1 hr., 5, with two horses 7 M.; the Wartburg, Anna-Thal, and Hohe Sonne and back, $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ M.; the same, including Wilhelmsthal, within $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 10 and 14 M.; Ruhla viâ Thal 8 and 10 M. (4 hrs.), viâ Hohe Sonne ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$ M.; for each additional hr. of waiting $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — OMNIBUS from the station to the Wartburg, 1 M. (back 70 pf.).

Guides are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 40 pf.; for a whole day 4 M.; with night spent out of Eisenach $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required. — The small map of the Thüringer Wald-Verein (price 30 pf.) gives a key to the marks on the trees in the various paths in the vicinity.

Donkey (by the old burial-ground, p. 388) to the Wartburg $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the Wartburg, Anna-Thal, and back 4 M.; to the Wartburg, Anna-Thal, Hohe Sonne, Wilhelmsthal, and back, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; per hour 2, per day $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., including gratuity.

Eisenach (725 ft.), a pleasant town with 24,300 inhab., the finest point in the Thuringian Forest and since 1596 the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar.

The *Church of St. Nicholas*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is a fine Romanesque structure, with an octagonal tower, restored in 1887 and adorned with painting in 1894 (open free, 12-1). In front of the church is a **Monument to Luther*, by Donndorf, unveiled in 1895.

The *Palace* in the market-place was erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742; in front of it rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George. A bronze statue of *Johann Sebastian*

Bach, by Donndorf, was erected in 1884 in front of the *Marktkirche* or *Georgskirche*, opposite the palace. A memorial tablet in the Frauenplan marks the house (No. 21) where the great composer was born in 1685 (d. at Leipsic 1750). At the back of the church is a monument in memory of 1870-71. — Farther on, in the Luther-Platz, is the *Lutherhaus*, where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498. To the S.E. is the Marien-Strasse, leading to the Marien-Thal.

To the left, immediately beyond the garden of the Goldene Löwe, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten*, commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning). — The *Marien-Thal*, through which runs the Coburg road, is studded with pretty villas and gardens. At the entrance, to the right, is a villa once occupied by Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet (d. 1874), which is now open to the public as the 'Reuter Museum' (9-12 and 2-6). Farther on are the beer-gardens and lodging-houses mentioned at p. 367. A pleasant walk skirts the Prinzenteich (to the Anna-Thal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 369).

FROM EISENACH TO THE WARTBURG there are several routes (guide unnecessary). From the market-place, opposite Bach's statue, we ascend, past the *Post Office*, and then to the right through the Obere Predigergasse to the *Prediger-Platz*. Hence we either ascend to the ridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; brown way-marks), leaving the old burial-ground and the Mädelstein to the right; or ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; blue marks) proceed through the *Röses Hölzchen* to the *Mädelstein* and then through wood. — A more picturesque footpath and the carriage-road quit the town by the Marien-Strasse and diverge to the right from the Marien-Thal road, the former opposite the entrance to the Karthausgarten, the latter a few yards farther on. The footpath passes Fritz Reuter's (see above) and other villas, at the foot of the *Hainstein* (on the top is Dr. Köllner's *Kuranstalt*, a health resort, with hydropathic, etc.); where it divides, we ascend the steps to the left through wood, farther on first mounting rapidly and then ascending gradually to the right.

The *Wartburg (1290 ft. above the sea-level, 565 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and since 1847 has been restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect Dr. von Rügen. — At the entrance is an **Inn* (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; fine view from the platform), built in a mediæval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the *Vorsburg*, with the *Gateway*, the *Ritterhaus*, and some stables, and the *Hofburg*, with the so-called *Dormits* (servants' quarters), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgravines), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, lately rebuilt), the *Landgrafen-*

haus or *Palace*, the *Marstall* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'. The 'Kanonen-Batterie', to the left of the gate, affords a fine view of the castle.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the *Ritterhaus* in the Vorburg. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, armour as 'Junker Georg', book-case, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the Hofburg. In the *LANDGRAFENHAUS* here we first visit the *Landgrafenzimmer*, embellished with seven 'Frescoes by Moritz von Schwind (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great rival minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place, contains a mural painting by Schwind representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liszt, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by Rügen and Hofmann of Darmstadt. It is an undoubted historical fact that Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other famous minstrels visited the court of Landgrave Hermann I. (1190-1217), but the other contents of the 'Krieg von Wartburg' (contest at the Wartburg), a poem dating from about 1300, are mere fable. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with 'Frescoes by Schwind from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-81), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by Welter of Cologne.

The *KEMINATE* (i.e. 'camera caminata'), an apartment warmed by a fireplace and chimney), fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors. The Reformation Rooms contain 18 pictures of scenes from Luther's life, by Pauwels, Thumann, Linnig, and Struys.

The *DIRNITZ* contains a large *Rüstkammer*, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th cent., the 16th being admirably represented (closed on Mon.).

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenfest' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

A visit to the *Anna-Thal* may conveniently be combined with the excursion to the Wartburg. The path (red marks) descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg*, with a good view of the Wartburg. The route to the Anna-Thal and the Hohe



Sonne, with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg, the *Waidmannsröh* (1.), and the *Eliashöhle* (1.) afterwards reunite, is indicated by red marks on the trees. At last we follow the highroad.

The **Anna-Thal*, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach (direct route, p. 368), is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (200 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (1400 ft.), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. The forester's house is also an inn. A path runs parallel with the road from the *Hohe Sonne* to (3 M.) Eisenach. Comp. p. 387.

A path to the left (brown marks), near the entrance to the *Anna-Thal* leads into the **Landgrafenschlucht*, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the *Anna-Thal*, which leads to the **Drachenstein* (1520 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed. On the road to the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, is the *Hohe Sonne* forester's house above mentioned. To *Wilhelmsthal*, the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see pp. 388, 387.

57. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

94 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 18 M 80, 9 M 20, 6 M 10 pf.); to Coburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 M 80, 7 M 90, 5 M 30 pf.).

Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. Fine retrospect of the Wartburg. Beyond (9 M.) *Marksuhl* it enters the valley of the *Werra*; 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small health-resort of *Frauensee* (*Curhaus*, pens. 25-28 M per week), on the bank of a lake.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzungen* (853 ft.; *Curhaus*, *Hüttlinger*, on the lake; *Sächs. Hof*, pens. 5 M ; *Meininger Hof*, at the station, pens. from 4 M ; visitors' tax 10 M), possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other.

The village of *Möhra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (carr. 9 M), was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument was erected here in 1861.

FROM SALZUNGEN TO KALTEN-NORDHEIM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 M 70, 1 M 95 pf.; tickets from the conductor). The line descends the valley of the *Werra* via *Dernbach*. *Kalten-Nordheim* (Löwe; **Schlossmühle* Restaurant) is about 9 M. from *Hilders* (p. 420).

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Immelborn*; branch-line to *Liebenstein*, see p. 373.
 $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wernshausen*.

FROM WERNHAUSEN TO ZELLA-ST. BLASII, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 2 hrs. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schmalkalden* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Krone*), an old but entirely modernized town with 7900 inhabitants. In the market-place are a late-Gothic *Church*, the *Luther Fountain*, and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-73), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. In the *Krone* the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1581. The articles were drawn

up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in a house on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan. Both buildings bear appropriate inscriptions, but have been completely altered. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity. Near the station are the *Salt Baths*, with two thermal springs of 66° Fahr. — 11 M. *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (Zur Hallenburg), a small town with iron manufacturers (nut-crackers, smoothing-irons, etc.), is a summer-resort. — 13 M. *Vierau*; 17½ M. *Mehlis*. — 19½ M. *Zella-St. Blasii*, see p. 381.

30½ M. *Wasungen* (Schwan), an industrial town on the Werra, with an old château. — 35 M. *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of "Landsberg" (1845 ft.) looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (8 M.), or by the "Marienweg", which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg*.

38½ M. *Meiningen* (860 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2-2½ M., well spoken of; *Erbprinz*; *Hirsch*; *Post*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Railway Restaurant*, with rooms to let), a well-built town with 12,900 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

The chief ornament of the town is the **English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and a bust of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. In the Bernhard-Str., beyond the pond, is the *Ducal Theatre*, and farther to the W., opposite the *Palace of the Duchess Dowager*, is the so-called *Kleine Palais*. We then proceed to the N., past the *Arsenal*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Riding School*, to the —

DUCAL PALACE, of which the left wing, restored in 1861, dates from 1511, while the rest was completed in 1682.

The Interior (castellan in the court, to the right) contains the grand-ducal **PICTURE GALLERY**, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight; *I. van Ostade*, Market; *J. van der Meer van Harlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *Sal. van Ruysdael*, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). Among the Italians represented are *Fra Angelico*, *Filippino Lippi*, *Botticelli*, *Palmazzano*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. The palace also contains a collection of COINS and a LIBRARY.

To the N.W. of the palace lie the *Stables* and *Park*. Opposite, on the left bank of the Werra, is the **Herrenberg*, a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. — The *Rathhaus* (with a collection of antiquities) and the *Stadtkirche* (rebuilt in 1888) are both in the market-place, which is adorned with a statue of the Emperor Henry II.

The *Grosse Dolmar* (2405 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen via *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 2½ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGER (47 M.) AND SCHWEINFURT (49 M.), railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — 4½ M. *Ritschenhausen*, junction of the line to Suhl and Neudietendorf (p. 381). The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhöngebirge (p. 420). — From (9½ M.) *Rennwertshausen* a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Kühnfeld* (*Schlundhaus*), formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg.

The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and "Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum). — From (16 M.) *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian town on the *Streu*, a diligence plies in 3 hrs. to *Fladungen* (p. 420). — 24½ M. *Neustadt* ("Goldener Mann"), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the *Saale* to *Kissingen* (3 hrs.). Branch-lines to (12 M.) *Bischofshain* (p. 420) and (14½ M.) *Könighofen*. — 40 M. *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

42½ M. *Grimmenthal* (Rail. Restaurant; see p. 381). — 50½ M. *Themar* (Drei Rosen). To the W. rise the *Gleichberge* (see below).

From *THEMAR* to *SCHLEUSINGEN*, 7 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. — *Schleusingen* (1800 ft.; *Grüner Baum*), with 3900 inhab., was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1588. A chapel by the *Church* contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th centuries. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. Quaint *Rathhaus*. — Diligence from *Schleusingen* daily to (20 M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 382)

58½ M. *Hildburghausen* (1175 ft.; **Englischer Hof*; *Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the *Werra*, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to *Meiningen*. Pop. 6900. In the garden of the *Schloss* (1685-95) is a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediæval *Rathhaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to several Thuringian principalities.

An excursion may be made hence viâ (4½ M.) *Zeilfeld* (guides) to the (3 hrs.) *Gleichberge* (2226 ft. and 2100 ft.), two basaltic hills with curious rock-formations. Fine view from the *Kleine Gleichberg*, on which are some interesting prehistoric fortifications. About 3 M. farther to the W. (diligence) lies *Römhild* (p. 371).

A branch-railway runs from *Hildburghausen* to (18½ M.) *Lindenau-Friedrichshall*, passing (15½ M.) *Heldburg* (*Sonne*), commanded by the **Feste Heldburg*, on the top of a lofty basaltic rock.

67 M. *Eisfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (3700 inhab.) on the *Werra*. The *Stadtkirche* (tower begun in 1488, the rectilineal choir in 1505) contains a statue of Luther and the cenotaph of Dr. Justus Jonas (d. 1555), his friend and ally, who was pastor here; his grave adjoins the cemetery chapel. Diligence daily to *Schwarzburg* (26 M.; p. 378), to *Neuhaus*, and to *Probstzella* (28½ M.; p. 351). — 74½ M. *Tiefenlauter* (*Schnepfe*). The train now quits the *Werra*. — 81½ M. *Coburg*, see p. 374.

FROM COBURG TO LAUSCHA, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 12½ M. *Sonneberg* (1310 ft.; *Krug's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Germania*; *Loeve*; *Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Bauke; Amer. Consul), with 12,200 inhab., where toys are extensively manufactured. The town is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. Diligence twice daily to (10 M.) *Stockheim*. — 24 M. *Lauscha* (*Böh*) with 4800 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 379.

About 6 M. to the N. of *Sonneberg*, and 9 M. to the W. of *Eisfeld* (see above), is *Meschenbach* (inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*. Pleasant

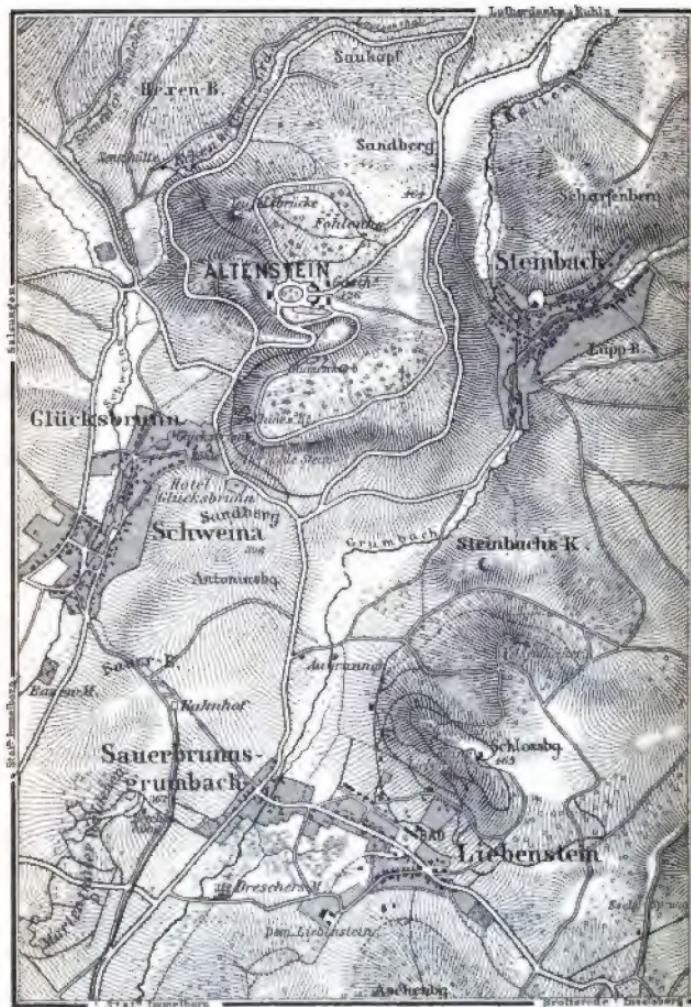


LIEBENSTEIN UND UMGEBUNG.

1 : 35.000

1

Kilometer



excursion by *Forschengereuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to Meschenbach, and thence by *Limbach* (inn) to Eisfeld, about 15 M. in all.

The Werra Railway now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

94 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 351).

FROM IMMELBORN (p. 370) TO LIEBENSTEIN, 4 M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 60, 45, 30 pf.). — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Barchfeld*.

Liebenstein. — Hotels. *BELLEVUE*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Curhaus*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, board 4 M.; *MÜLLEK'S*, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M. — *MEININGER HOF*; *SCHNEIDER*; *LÖWE*, in the lower part of the village. *Hydropathic Establishment*; *Villa Albrecht*, pens. 5-8 M. — Private apartments, from 10 M. per week, are easily obtained. — *Theatre*, during the season. — *Music* 7.9 a.m. and 4.6 p.m. — *Visitor's Tax* for a stay of more than five days 10 M. — *Carriage* to Altenstein 4, with two horses 6 M. — *Guides*, 3 M. per day.

Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a village with 1300 inhab. in the duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach (railway, see p. 370), is a beautifully situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs and a hydropathic. On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Marienweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the **Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1554, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The *View embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge, the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenberg, and the broad valley of the Werra with its villages.

FROM LIEBENSTEIN TO ALTENSTEIN ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a good road. For footpaths, see the Map, p. 385. At *Glücksbrunn* (Hotel *Glücksbrunn*), halfway, is the *Alteneiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, on Sun. 11-12 (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; at other times 75 pf.).

Schloss Altenstein, a summer-residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting (open 2-3), but the *Park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* on the road to the château.

FROM ALTENSTEIN TO RUHLA ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a good road, through wood. After a short distance a broad road diverges on the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 369). A poor footpath runs hence to the *Gerberstein* (2900 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. A broad path leads from this point to the road to Winterstein (p. 386). Turning to the left along the latter, we soon regain the main road at a point about 2 M. from *Ruhla* (p. 387).

The *Inselberg* (p. 336) may be ascended from Liebenstein via *Herges*, the *Trusen-Thal*, and *Brotterode* (p. 386) either by road (carr. 10 M.) or on foot (5 hrs.). Shorter routes ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) lead by *Steinbach* and the *Drei-Herrenstein* (p. 386).

58. Coburg.

Hotels. *BAHNHOFS-HOTEL, at the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. — In the town: *LEUTHÄUSERE, Spitalgasse (Pl. B, C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; GOLDENE TRAUBE, Judengasse (Pl. A, B, 2), with restaurant and garden, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., D. 2 M., well spoken of; *GRÜNER BAUM, in the market-place (Pl. B, C, 8); DEUTSCHES HAUS, Heiligkreuz-Str.; ANKER, Rosengasse, THÜRINGER HOF, Judengasse, less pretentious.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; *Bellevue, Schloss-Platz; Erholung, with garden, Judengasse; Gräbelei, An der Mauer; Vereinsbrauerei (Pl. C, D, 1); Culmbach, with garden, Viktoria-Str.; *Loreley, Herrngasse. — Outside the town, *Zur Capelle (Pl. A, 4), with fine view. — Wine: Herber, Rosengasse; Herold, Theater-Platz.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), in the Allée.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Frid., from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

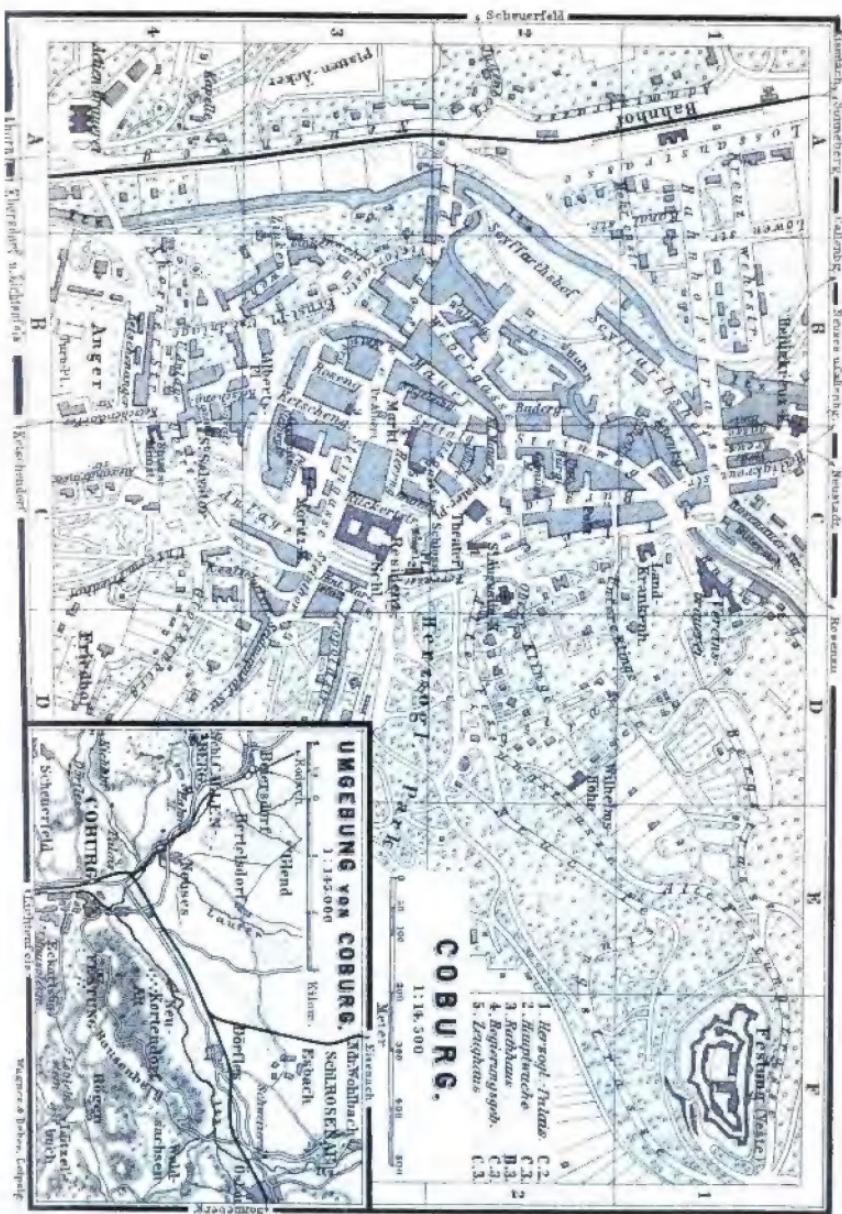
Carriage to the Castle 6 M., to the Castle and Callenberg 10 M.
U. S. Consular Agent, Herr Emil Albrecht.

Coburg (990 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 18,700 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz. Around the town a girdle of villas with gardens has gradually sprung up on the site of the old fortifications.

The MARKT PLATZ (Pl. B, C, 3) is embellished with a Statue of Prince Albert by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria on 26th Aug., 1865. The Rathaus (Pl. 3) and Government Buildings (Pl. 4) in this Platz, as well as the Arsenal (Pl. 5), which contains the library (adm. Wed. 2-4), were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious Moritzkirche (Pl. C, 3) of the 15th cent., in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions and a lofty tower (230 ft.), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high-altar. Near it the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1521), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. — The Gymnasium (Pl. C, 3) was founded in 1604 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. Jean Paul Richter resided in 1803 in the house opposite the Gymnasium. — In the Steingasse (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Palace, is an Anthropological Museum, with prehistoric remains found in the environs.

In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 2, 3), which is partly enclosed by colonnades, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), with the small *Palais Coburg-Cohary* behind it, the *Guard House* (Pl. 2), a second and smaller





Palace of the Duke (Pl. 1), with an interesting collection of glass (admission generally obtained on application), and other handsome buildings. In front of the larger palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthalier. On a height behind the smaller palace stands the new Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*.

The *Palace* (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollets into ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

INTERIOR (bell in the second court; fee). Portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. and his queen, etc.; and several other modern and ancient pictures, one of them by *Van Dyck*; handsome apartment with Gobeline tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

In the *Ernst-Platz* (Pl. B, 3) is a *War Monument* by Scheler, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house, in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful **Hofgarten* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), extending for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The garden contains the *Kleine Palais*, built in 1868 in the English-Gothic style; the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831); and a pavilion with a cast of the Prometheus group by Müller (p. 52; adm. daily in summer 3-5, 10 pf., Wed. and Sun. free).

The ancient **Castle of Coburg* (1520 ft.; Pl. F, 1), 520 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands the entire district. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century, and was the residence of the dukes until John Ernest transferred his seat to the *Ehrenburg* (see above) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months and translated the prophets and psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the *Arsenal*; and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*.

The castle, which has been restored and tastefully fitted up as a **Museum*, is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the left. In summer it is open from 8-12 and 2 to 5, in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (tickets, 50 pf., in the restaurant).

The wall of the staircase is adorned with *Frescoes by Schneider and Rothbart (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585); among the attendants is a portrait of Rückert (p. 876). — We first enter the CARRIAGE ROOM, containing curious old state-coaches, etc. — The VESTIBULE of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. — LUTHER'S ROOM contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. — The ARMOURY contains a large iron stove, cast in 1430, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures

of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats-of-mail, etc. — In the GUN ROOM, by the staircase, rifles, falconets, blunderbusses, etc.

UPPER FLOOR and HALL. Hunting apparatus and weapons. The FIRE-ARMS ROOM contains a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions. Most of the portraits here are modern. — The ROSETTE ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets. — The ORATORY contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, and a Bible by Hans Luft, printed in 1560 and furnished with coloured wood-cuts by Burgkmair. — In the REFORMATION ROOM is a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; full-length portraits on a gold ground by Rothbart. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns that first embraced the reformed faith. — The HORN ROOM, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period (ca. 1600), is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting scenes during the reign of John Casimir.

The S.W. wing contains the NATURAL HISTORY CABINET, founded by Prince Albert and the reigning Duke of Coburg (open free in summer on Wed., 9-11 and 2-4; good collection of birds).

The N. wing contains a collection of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS (seldom shewn); also COINS and AUTOGRAPHS.

*VIEWS. The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastet* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastet* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself (seldom open).

The SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and some trophies of the war of 1870-71.

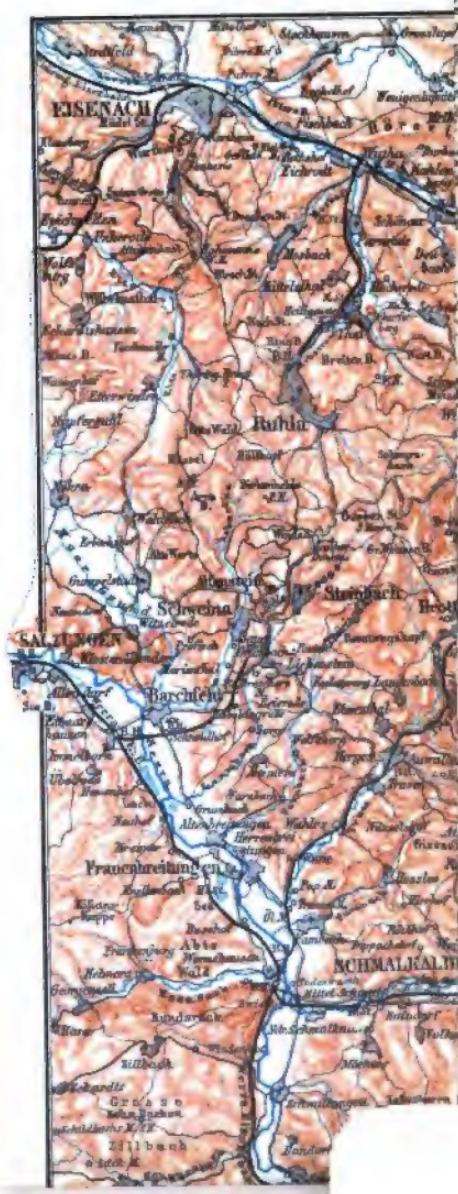
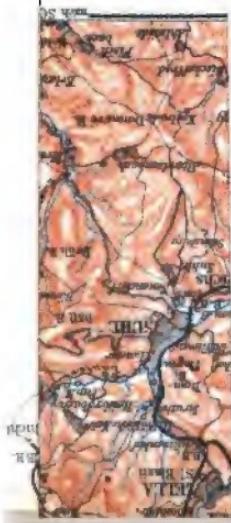
From the castle good footpaths lead to the N.E., skirting the Bausenberg, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel*, which commands a fine view. — The Eckartsberg, to the S. of the castle, is crowned by a lofty tower commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence via the *Löbleinstein* to the castle in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Other good points of view are the Adamiberg, just above the station, with the summer house of the poet Jean Paul Richter (p. 374), and the *Hohe Fichte*, near Ahorn, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Coburg.

Rosenau (restaurant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (station Oeslau; 3 M. to the N. are the ruins of Lauterburg), and Callenberg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 374), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shown only in the absence of the court). Rosenau was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the late Duke Ernest II. Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below Callenberg are a model farm and a good restaurant; in the wood, farther down, the *Fasanerie* (adm. 10 pf.).

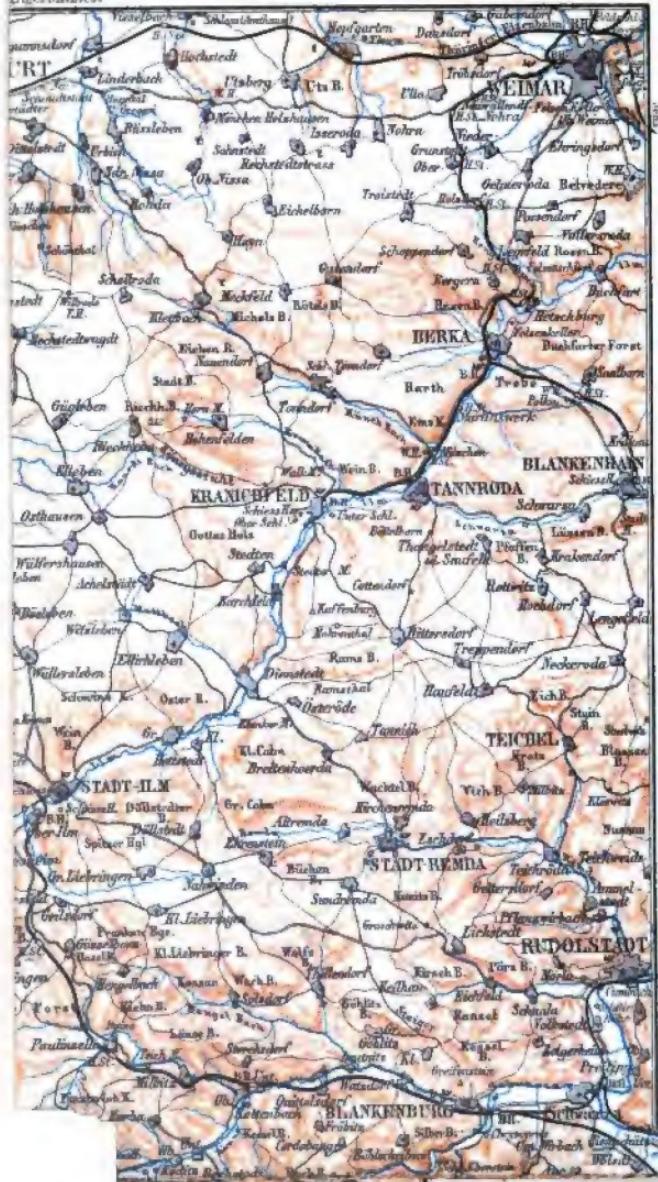
The handsome Schloss on the right bank of the Itz, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The Cemetery (Pl. D, 4), on the E. side of the town, contains the modern Mausoleum of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor.

FROM COBURG TO RODACH, 11 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. Neuses, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the *Saale* rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmler* (d. 1817). Above stands the château of *Falkenck*. — 11 M. Rodach, the starting-point for a visit to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Heldburg (p. 372).



WERNERHAUSEN



10

59. The Thuringian Forest.

The "Forest of Thuringia, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous and wooded district 70 M. in length and 6-22 M. in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by Franconia, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau. The *Rennsteig*, an old frontier-path, runs along the crest of the mountains, separating Thuringia from Franconia.

The summer-resorts on the N. slope, such as *Oberhof*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmaikaalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Inns fair, but on the whole capable of improvement, especially in sleeping-accommodation. Those at the most frequented places are often crowded in summer, and then very expensive.

Guides generally charge 2 M. for half-a-day, 4 M. for a whole day.

Carriages with one horse 10-15, with two horses 15-20 M. per day.

Plan. 1st DAY. By train to *Blankenburg*; walk in 2-2½ hrs. to *Schwarzburg*; in the evening view from the *Trippenstein*. — 2nd DAY. To *Paulinzella* and *Ilmenau*, either by carriage or (better) from *Schwarzburg* by the upper *Schwarza-Thal* and the *Langenberg* to *Gehren* and thence by train to *Ilmenau*. — 3rd DAY. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke*, *Schneekopf*. — 4th DAY. *Oberhof*. From *Oberhof* through the *Schmalwassergrund* to *Tambach*. — 5th DAY. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*; ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th DAY. Through the *Trusen-Thal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein*, *Altenstein*, and *Ruhla*. — 7th DAY. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. — The finest points in the district are *Schwarzburg* and the vicinity of *Eisenach*.

a. Schwarzburg and the Valley of the Schwarza.

DILIGENCE from *Blankenburg* to *Schwarzburg*, 11 M., twice daily in 1½ hr. (in the reverse direction 1¼ hr.); from *Schwarzburg* to *Lauscha*, 16 M., twice daily in 5-9½ hrs., and to *Edsfeld*, 27 M., once daily in 6 hrs.

Schwarza (see p. 357) lies at the confluence of the *Schwarza* and the *Saale*. A railway ascends the valley of the former (walkers follow the left bank) to —

2½ M. *Blankenburg* (738 ft.; *Schellhorn's Hotel*, pens. from 25 M. per week; *Lowé*; *Ross*; carriage to *Schwarzburg* 6, with two horses 10 M.), with several pretty country-houses, situated at the entrance to the narrower part of the *Schwarza-Thal*. Above the town (20 min.) rise the ruins of *Greifenstein* (1310 ft.; restaurant), the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of *Schwarzburg*. Railway to *Paulinzella* and *Arnstadt*, see pp. 380, 379.

The railway-station (½ M. from the village) lies on the right bank of the *Schwarza*. The road to *Schwarzburg* (a walk of 2-2½ hrs.) crosses the river and diverges to the left from that to *Blankenburg*. Near the fork is a small monument to Fröbel. Walkers turn to the left before crossing the river, then cross a small affluent of the latter, and follow a shady footpath to the paper-mill, where they cross a foot-bridge to (1 M.) the *Gasthof zum Chrysopras* and the restaurant *Lösche's Hall* (with rooms to let), situated at the entrance to the narrower part of the *Schwarza-Thal*.

The high mountain to the S. is the *Hainberg* (1755 ft.), easily ascended from the Chrysopras in 1 hr. (view). — The top of the "Griesbach-Felsen", reached from Blankenburg in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. or from the Chrysopras in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a fine and very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. On the one side we see the rounded and dark wooded summits and narrow valleys of the slate formation, and on the other the light-coloured limestone peaks with wide, flat valleys between them. From the Griesbach Felsen we may go on to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Teufelstreppe*, another point of view, and thence via *Böhischeiben* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Trippstein* (see below).

The **Schwarza-Thal*, between Blankenburg and Schwarzbürg (7 M.) is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Chrysopras is another inn, named the *Waidmann's Heil*. A foot-bridge here leads across to a boar-park, with a tower named the *Eberstein*. A pleasant walk may be taken to the Eberstein, by crossing the bridge to the right bank of the Schwarza (opposite the Waidmann's Heil), whence a path through the woods leads to the top. At the third bend of the road the *Kirchfelsen* (1295 ft.), so called from its supposed resemblance to a church, rises on the right. From the (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schweizerhaus* (rmsmts.) a direct path may be taken to the Trippstein (see below; ca. 1 hr.), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion. A winding road to the right, farther on, ascends to the *Kienberg*. About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, to the right, is a memorial tablet, whence a zigzag path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Trippstein (see below). In 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach (7 M. from Blankenburg) the village of —

Schwarzbürg. — Hotels. WEISER HIRSCH, with veranda, fine view, and two dépendances (*Schwarzbürg, Villa Hübner*), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, board from 4 M.; THÜRINGER HOF, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ /M., B. 8 pf., D. 2, pens. 5-6 M.; TRIPPSTEIN, close to the wood. — In the village: SCHWARZBURGER HOF, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 1-2, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; "SÄCHSISCHER HOF"; THAL SCHWARZBURG. Lodgings also obtainable. — CARRIAGE to Blankenburg, with one horse 7, with two horses 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Paulinzella 10 or 13, to Ilmenau via Paulinzella (two-horse) 24, to Blumenau 7 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Katzhütte 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 14, to Eisfeld 23 or 34 M., inclusive of gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case, as also with the guides.

***SCHLOSS SCHWARZBURG** (1150 ft.), the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an eminence 255 ft. above the Schwarza, dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down (shown in the absence of the family; fee to the castellan). It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. The Kaisersaal, which escaped the fire, is adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*.

A carriage-road ascends from the Weisse Hirsch past the toll and post house through the woods to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Trippstein** (1530 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of the Schwarzbürg (best by evening light). Numerous guide-posts. — Hence to the Schweizerhaus, see above. — On the carriage-road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a park (inn).

S C H W A R Z A T H A L .

Maßstab
1:70,000.

Kilometer

Eine Meile

Kilometer
Röhrle

Freihü

Coblabang

H

Bauschub

Silberberg

Braunstein

Brillen

Blau

Blankenburg

Braunstein

Brillen

Blau



Among the numerous other fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the **Helenensteine* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); the *Bismarckhöhe* (1690 ft.); and the *Schabehöde* or *Schafshöde* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

From SCHWARZBURG to LAUSCHA, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 377). The road quits the Schwarza-Thal at Blechammer (see below) and leads through the finely-wooded *Lichtegrund* to (4 M.) *Unterweissbach* and (3 M.) *Oberweissbach* (Anker). The 'herb-sellers' ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes the Cursdorfer Kuppe (see below; ascended from Oberweissbach in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and reaches (7 M.) *Neuhaus* (2665 ft.; Grüner Baum; Post), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshied* (2740 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to (2 M.) *Lauscha*, on the Coburg railway (p. 372). — An interesting circuit may be made by returning from Neuhaus via *Wellendorf* (Saalfelder) and the Lichtegrund to Unterweissbach (3½ hrs.).

From SCHWARZBURG to EISFELD, 27 M. (diligence, see p. 378). The upper part of the Schwarza-Thal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads via *Sitzendorf* (Linde), *Blechammer* (inn), and *Glasbach* to (7 M.) *Mellenbach* (with an old church) and *Blumenua* (three inns), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended from Mellenbach in 1½ hr., and the descent may be made via *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in 1½ hr. Beyond Blumenua we ascend the valley to the (7 M.) *Cirtel* (rims.), where the road forks, the right branch leading via the *Langeberg* to Gehren (p. 382). At the *Schwarzmühle*, a little farther on, we cross the Schwarza. 12 M. *Katzhütte* (1400 ft.; *Wurzelberg*; *Rosenbaum*), a village with iron works and potteries, at the junction of the *Katze* and the Schwarza. About 5 M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg* (2740 ft.; path marked in red), with a shooting-lodge, near which is a grove of magnificent pines, several hundred years old. At (18½ M.) *Oelsa* (Ritter) a road diverges to the right to Grossbreitenbach (p. 382; 4½ M.). 18 M. *Langenbach*, on the S.W. slope of the Wurzelberg. — 27 M. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 372.

From SCHWARZBURG to ILMENAU via PAULINZELLA, a road almost destitute of shade, not recommended to pedestrians. — To the (½ hr.) Fasanerie, see p. 378. 25 min. *Allendorf*. At (40 min.) *Unter-Röditz* we reach the highroad which leads via (1½ M.) *Ober-Rötzenbach* and (1¼ M.) *Mübitz* to (2 M.) Paulinzella. The direct footpath leads through pine-wood via *Angatedt* and *Wimbach* (about 10 M.). One carriage-road (16½ M.) leads via Königsee, Amt Gehren, and Langewiesen, another (18½ M.) via *Gosselforn*, at the foot of the *Singerberg* (see p. 380; ascent ½ hr.), Singen, Dörnfeld, and Bücheloh.

b. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen.

47 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. Best views at first to the right, beyond Zella to the left. — Through-trains to Kissingen, Würzburg, and Stuttgart pass over this line.

Neu-Dietendorf, see p. 353. 3½ M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg*.

6 M. *Arnstadt* (920 ft.; **Goldene Henne*, R. & B. 23½ M.; **Sonne*, unpretending), a prettily-situated town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with a Rathhaus of 1585 and Schloss (view from the tower). Pop. 13,600. The **Liebfrauenkirche* of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of two Counts Günther of Schwarzburg and their wives (1368 and 1583). Arnstadt possesses a strong salt spring, which attracts visitors.

From ARNSTADT TO SAALFELD, 30 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 M. 90 pf., 2 M. 1 M.). — The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* and

runs towards the S.E. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marlischausen*; 10 M. *Stadtlim* (1150 ft.; *Hirsch*), with a church of the 11th century. The line bends to the S. and skirts the E. base of the *Singerberg* (1910 ft.; view), which may be ascended from (18 M.) *Singen* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 16 M. *Paulinzella* (*Menger's Inn*) is a hamlet with a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque Church, erected in 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The abbey was suppressed in 1584 in consequence of the Reformation. We may proceed from *Paulinzella* to *Gehren* (p. 382; 2 hrs.) through the *Paulinzeller Forst* (route indicated by red marks on the trees). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ober-Rottenbach* (Rail. Restaurant); $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blankenburg* (p. 377); $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wöhledorf*. — 30 M. *Saalfeld*, see p. 351.

Beyond Arnstadt the *Ritschenhausen* line passes (7 M.) *Längwitz* and ascends the valley of the *Gera*.

11 M. *Plaue* (1080 ft.; *Ehrenburg*, *Rail. Restaurant*), with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg* (1280 ft.; "Restaurant"). From the *Reinsberg*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of *Plaue*, one of the finest panoramic views in Thuringia may be obtained; fine view also from the wooden tower on the *Halskuppe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S. — Branch-railway from *Plaue* to *Ilmenau* and *Gross-Breitenbach*, see pp. 381, 382.

The line beyond *Plaue*, one of the boldest examples of modern railway engineering, traverses the romantically picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 15 M. *Gräfenroda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village of that name. The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1 : 50). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs, which it finally pierces by means of the *Brandleite Tunnel* (2 M.; 7 min. transit), containing the highest point of the line. Just beyond the tunnel is (25 M.) the station of *Oberhof* (2093 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a road ascends to the N. to the village, which lies on the crest of the hill.

Oberhof (2625 ft.; *Curhaus*, pens. 6 M.; *Domänen-Gasthaus*; *Hôt. Wünscher*; *Thüringer Wald*, plain; lodgings) is a small village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge, now frequented for its fine air. Fine view from the *Luisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the *Schlossbergkopf* (view), 5 min. to the N.

Beautiful walks may be taken from *Oberhof* to the *Gebrannte Stein* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W.; view), the *Hohe Möst* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; with guide), and the *Ausgebrannte Stein*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, via *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönbau* to *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 371), about 3 hrs. to the W. of *Oberhof* (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein*, *Ruppberg*, *Gr. Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

FROM OBERHOF TO OHRDRUF, see p. 384. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road via *Linz's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichs-anfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

FROM OBERHOF TO FRIEDRICHRODA, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. (luncheon should be provided). The road diverges to the left from the highroad about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Oberhof* and enters the *Kanzlergrund* (see above). [The *Rennsteig*, which also crosses the road at this point, offers an alternative route, which we may follow for about 2 M., rejoining the highroad, near the marshy *Teufelsbad*, by a road to the right.] At a point 3 M. farther on,

where the road divides into three branches, we choose the middle one, which leads to (2½ M.) the *Falkenstein*, a porphyry rock at the beginning of the "Dielharzer" or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. Through the fine woods and picturesque rocks of this valley our route lies for the next 4½ M. — *Dielharz*, *Tombach*, and the route thence to *Friedrichroda* are described at p. 384.

From Oberhof to the *Schmücke* (road), see p. 383.

28½ M. *Zella-St. Blasii* (1778 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the common station for the contiguous towns of *Zella-St. Blasii* (*Stadt Gotha*; *Müller*), and *Mehlis* (*Stadt Wien*), with numerous iron-works. Pretty view of the *Lerchenberg* valley, with its parks. Branch-line to *Wernshausen*, see p. 370. — Beyond another tunnel (740 yds.) the train crosses the boundary between Gotha and Prussia, and stops at —

32 M. *Suhl* (807 ft.; **Deutsches Haus*; *Krone*; Rail. Restaurant), a town with 11,900 inhab., which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg* (2195 ft.; view-tower), and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottienstein* (1716 ft.; restaurant), which also commands a fine view. At the foot of the *Domberg* is a mineral spring, used both for drinking and bathing. Diligence once daily in summer in 5½ hrs. to (19½ M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 382), and thrice daily in 1¾ hr. to (10 M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 372).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. 36 M. *Dietzhausen*. At (41 M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the *Hasel* is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — 45 M. *Grimmenthal*, junction of the *Werra* railway (p. 372). Branch-line to (4½ M.) *Meiningen*. — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

47 M. *Ritschenhausen*, also a station on the line from *Meiningen* to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt* (p. 371). — *Kissingen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

c. From *Plaue* to *Gross-Breitenbach*. The *Schmücke*.

24 M. RAILWAY from *Plaue* to *Gross-Breitenbach* in 2½ hrs. (to *Ilmenau* in 1 hr.).

Plaue, see p. 380. The line ascends the valley of the *Zahme Gera* and crosses it by a lofty viaduct.

7½ M. *Elgersburg* (1790 ft.; *Curhaus* and *Hydropathic* of Dr. Barwinski, board 24½, R. 7-25 M per week; *Preiss's Hydropathic*, similar charges; **Hertzog Ernst*, with baths; *Hirsch*, moderate; *Victoria*, at the station, visitors' tax 5 M.), a village belonging to *Gotha*, with porcelain-manufactories. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises a well-preserved mediæval castle. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, the *Klarahöhe*, etc. (numerous guide-posts).

From *ELGERSBURG* TO THE *SCHMÜCKE*, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. Pedestrians proceed via the *Pluttfeld* (view of the *Körnbachgrund*), and the *Schlossquelle*, and there turn to the right and follow the road to *Mönchshof*, where we join the road from *Ilmenau* (p. 382). (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohnwartskopf*, a hill 2480 ft. high, with a good view.) — Of the two carriage-routes one leads via *Mönchshof* (see above), the other passes (1½ M.) the prettily-situated

village of *Arlesberg* (inn) and ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (2 hrs.) *Gehberg* (Anker), whence we follow the picturesque highroad to the (3 M.) *Schmücke* (p. 383).

11½ M. *Ilmenau*, see below. The station lies to the E. of the town.

13 M. *Grenzhammer* (Fridolin), an iron-foundry at the mouth of the pretty *Schorre-Thal*. — 14¼ M. *Langewiesen*.

17 M. *Gehren* or *Amtgehren* (Hirsch), a small town with a château of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Hence to *Paulinzella*, see p. 380; to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 379. — From (17½ M.) *Bahnhof Gehren* a diligence plies thrice daily to (4½ M.) *Königsee* (Löwe). — 20 M. *Möhrenbach*; 22 M. *Neustadt-Gillersdorf*.

24 M. *Gross-Breitenbach* (2080 ft.; Wilder Mann), a small town with porcelain-manufacture.

Ilmenau. — Hotels. *TANNE, well-situated, with a garden, *LÖWZ (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug., 1831); charges at these two: R., L., & A. from 1½-2, D. 1-2, pens. 5-6½ M.; CURHAUS. — SONNE; SCHWAN, R. 1 M.; ADLER; THÜRINGER HOF, R. 1½, D. 1½, pens. 4-5 M. — At the station: *DEUTSCHER KAISER.

Restaurants. At the hotels; Dr. Preller's *Heilanstalt*; Korb's *Badeanstalt*; Feisenkeller; Schöne Aussicht; Waldschlösschen. — Dittmar, confectioner.

Diligence twice daily to (11 M.) *Schmiedefeld* (p. 383); once daily to (20½ M.) *Schleuse* (p. 372).

Carriages (fixed tariff, which should be inspected). To *Gabelbach* with one horse 4½, there and back 8 M.; to the *Schmücke* via *Manebach* with one horse 9, two horses 12; to *Oberhof*, 12 or 15; to *Paulinzella*, 9 or 12; to *Schwarzburg*, 15 or 21 M., excluding fees (1½-3 M.) and tolls.

Ilmenau (1565 ft.), a small town with 8000 inhab. in the duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, with manganese and other mines, is a favourite summer-resort (1700 visitors). Pretty walks in the valley of the *Ilm* and the *Sophien-Thal*, and thence up to the *Schwalbenstein* (2250 ft.), where Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia' on March 19th, 1779 ('sereno die, quieta mente'); also in the *Gabelbach-Thal*. Numerous guide-posts.

FROM ILMENAU TO THE KICKELHAWN (there and back 3½ hrs.; blue way-marks). We follow the well-wooded Frauenfeld road, passing (20 min.) a simple monument to the poet *Scheffel*, and in 1½ hr. more (guide-post) take the road to the right to (5 min.) the *Kleine Gabelbach* (2490 ft.; rfmts.), a charmingly situated forester's cottage. The path thence traverses the wood, past the (5 min.) grand-ducal shooting-lodge of *Gabelbach* (2535 ft.; no adm.), to (20 min.) the summit of the **Kickelhahn* (2830 ft.), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower (usually open, 10 pf.; rfmts.) which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Hut*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept., 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

FROM ILMENAU TO THE SCHMÜCKE. The carriage-road (10 M.) leads via *Kammerberg* (1706 ft.; *Inn) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.;

*Hirsch), two villages separated by the Ilm, 3 M. from Ilmenau. Thence we ascend the Manebacher Grund to (3 M.) the *Kleine Rödel*, where we turn to the right to ascend the *Freibachs-Grund* to the road from Elgersburg, which we then follow to the Schmücke.

The FOOTPATH (3½-4½ hrs.) quits Ilmenau behind the Felsenkeller (p. 382) and ascends to the lower Berggraben, where it turns to the left to the Sophien-Thal and continues (guide-post) by the 'Dihm's Weg' to the *Berthaquelle* (pleasant detour by the *Hangeberg*, ¼ hr.) and the Schwalbenstein (p. 382). About ½ M. farther on is a five-armed guide-post in a large meadow, whence we ascend to the S.W. finally through wood, to the *Bornwiese*, where a path from Elgersburg joins our route on the right. We proceed to the left to (1½ hr. from Ilmenau) the *Marienquelle* (view), and pass the (left) *Emmastein* to *Mönchshof* (inn), a prettily situated game-keeper's cottage. In ¼ hr. more we join the above-described carriage-road. — A detour may be made from Mönchshof via the (½ hr.) *Laurafelsen* and Gehlberg (p. 382) to (1 hr.) the Schmücke.

The Schmücke (2990 ft.) is a much-frequented inn, prettily situated amidst woods and meadows.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the Schmücke to the *Adlersberg (2785 ft.), 3 hrs. to the S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordsteckswiese* and the *Stutenhaus Inn* (2455 ft.). — About 3 M. from the Stutenhaus Inn lies *Schmiedefeld* (inns), a summer-resort.

About ½ M. to the N.W. of the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) —

**Schneekopf* (3210 ft.), the tower on which (adm. 20 pf.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia (best towards evening), as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römhild, etc. We now return by the same path to the road.

To (6 M.) OBERHOF we may follow either the highroad or the *Rennsteig* (p. 377). The former skirts the N., the latter the S. side of the *Beerberg* (3240 ft.), and both command picturesque views. From the point where the Rennsteig crosses the road a red-marked path descends to *Goldlauter*, whence we may go on through the *Lautergrund* to (2 hrs.) *Suhl* (p. 381). Farther on, at *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3192 ft.), a fine view is obtained of Suhl, the Dolmar (p. 371), the Gleichberge (p. 372), and the Rhön. At the *Rondel*, ¾ M. from Oberhof, where several roads meet, a stone pillar commemorates their construction in 1830-32 by Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg.

d. From Gotha to Gräfenroda.

2½ M. RAILWAY in 1½ hr. (fares 2 M 20, 1 M 50 pf.).

Gotha, see p. 364. — 3½ M. Emleben.

8 M. Georgenthal (**Schlenk, Deutsches Haus*, in the village; **Thüringer Hof*, between the station and the village, unpretending; *Schützenhof Restaurant*, with view). The village, which lies ¾ M.

to the W. of the station, is much frequented in summer (baths). It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. Pleasant walks lead to the *Borkenhäuschen*, the *Hohe Gemeinde*, the *Hammerwand* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and other points Railway to Tambach, see below.

FROM GEORGENTHAL TO FRIEDRICHRODA, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 21-40 min. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schönau-Ernstroda*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Friedrichroda*, see p. 386.

The Road to Friedrichroda leads to the W. from Georgenthal. On the right is the village of *Katterfeld*; on the left the Immanuelkirche and above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenbergen* (2 M.) is said to be the oldest village in Thuringia. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above it is a stone monument, 30 ft. high, in the shape of a church candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which, according to an erroneous legend, was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia. — Returning to the road at Altenbergen, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. The *Philosophenweg*, diverging to the left beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda; while the footpath, farther on to the right, also leads thither, skirting the *Dachberg*, and passing the *Damm-Mühle* (restaurant).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. Ohrdruf (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Anker*) is an old industrial town, with 6200 inhab. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From Ohrdruf a DILIGENZ runs daily in summer to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhof* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (in the reverse direction twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohra-Thal* is the deserted iron-foundry of *Luisenthal*, now a good hotel. To the S.E. rises the *Kienberg* (2668 ft.; view). The villages of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stutzhause* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on the *Trießstein* is passed, and the ducal shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley. *Oberhof*, see p. 380.

Beyond Ohrdruf the railway runs to the S.E. 13 M. *Luisenthal* (see above). To the right is the Kienberg (see above). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Crawinkel*; $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frankenhain*. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gräfenroda*, see p. 380.

FROM GEORGENTHAL TO TAMBACH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line ascends the pretty *Apfelstädtgrund*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. Tambach (**Falkenstein*, with garden; *Lamm*; *Bär*), a favourite summer-resort with many picturesque spots in its vicinity (**Spittergrund*, with a waterfall 65 ft. high; there and back 3 hrs.).

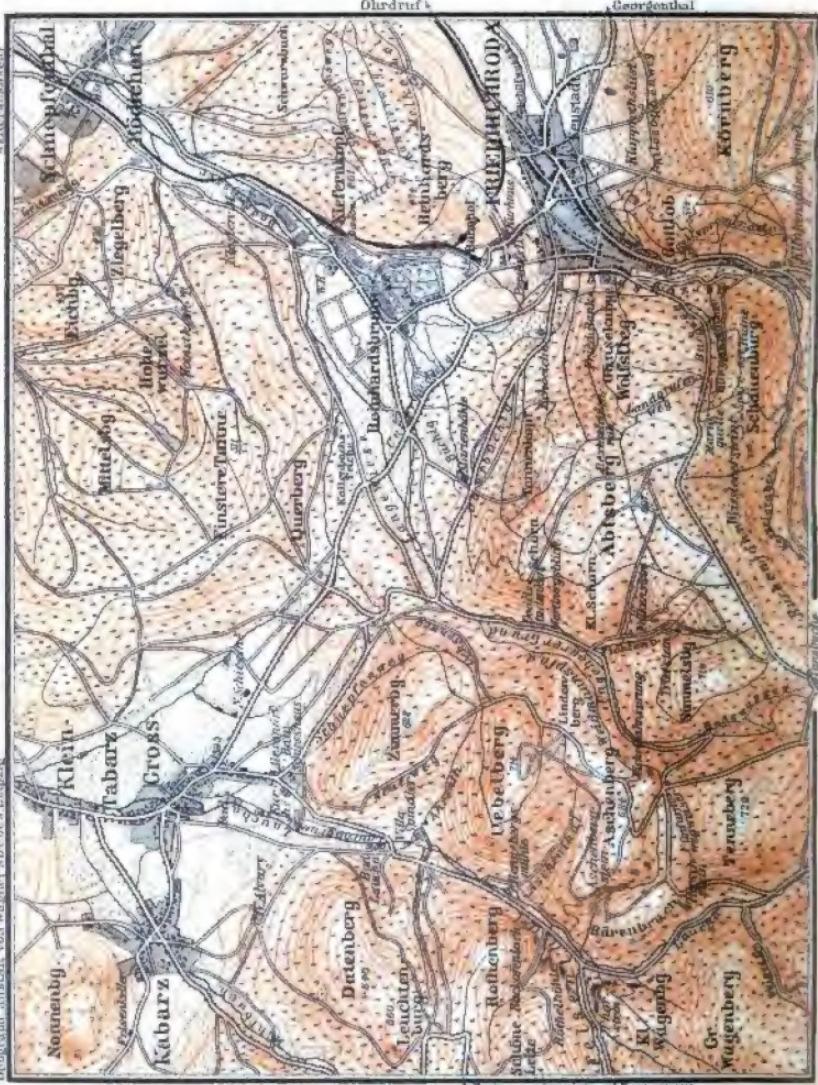
The shortest route from Tambach to FRIEDRICHRODA (2 hrs.) leads to the N.W. via the *Neue Haus*, a forester's house at the junction of several roads, whence we may proceed either to the left by *Finsterbergen*, or to the right by *Engelsbach*. — The route to the *Inselsberg* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leads from the *Neue Haus* (see above) to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuz*, whence we follow the Rennsteig to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Heubergshaus* (p. 386) and the *Inselsberg* (p. 386).

e. From Fröttstädt to Friedrichroda. *Inselsberg*.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.).

Fröttstädt, see p. 354. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waltershausen* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town. The château





of *Tenneberg*, 1 M. from the station, now occupied by public offices, commands a beautiful view. — 4 M. *Schnepfenthal* (inn), where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. The château of Reinhardtsbrunn then becomes visible among the trees.

5½ M. **Friedrichroda**. — Arrival. The station (restaurant, with rooms) is ½ M. to the N. of the town, on the road to Reinhardtsbrunn. Cabs and hotel-omnibuses (50 pf.) await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels (crowded in summer). **CURHAUS*, E., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 M.; **WALDHAUS*, E., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½ M., with baths; **SCHAUMBURG*, E., L., & A. 1½-3 M.; **HERZOG ERNST*, E. 3 M.; **WAGENER*; **BERLINER HOF*, pens. 5½-6 M.; **BELLEVUE*; **SCHWEIZERHAUS*, pens. 5½ M.; *HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF*; *LANGE*; *GOLDENER STERN*, with the summer-theatre; *GERTH*; etc. — Dr. *Kothe's Sanatorium*, for nervous patients, 180-300 M per month; Dr. *Bohm's Natur-Hellental*; *Loggings* in the town 10-15 M. on the hills 15-40 M per week. — *Visitors' Tax* 6 M.

Restaurants. *Curhaus*, see above; *Rathskeller*; *R. Maas* (luncheon-rooms).

Baths. *Zum Herzog Ernst*; *Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.

Diligence to *Klein-Schmaiden* (p. 370), 18 M., once daily. — Omnibus to the *Inselberg* (there and back 2½ M.) daily; to *Tabars*, several times daily (60 pf.). — Carriage with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-20 M. per day. — Guide 4 M. per day; to the *Inselberg* 2 M.

Friedrichroda (1320-1430 ft.), with 4300 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is, perhaps, the most popular among the summer-resorts of Thuringia. The environs afford many pleasant excursions. The walks in the neighbourhood are marked in accordance with the so-called 'terrain cure'. In the promenades is a monument to *F. A. Perthes* (d. 1843), the eminent publisher.

About ¾ M. to the N. of the town (⅓ M. from the station, to the left, then to the right at the crossing) is the ducal château of **Reinhardtsbrunn* (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted in 1827-35 into a château in a highly-ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). The extensive W. façade is entirely modern. The interior is shown to visitors in the absence of the Duke, and the charming park is open to the public.

About 1 M. to the W., on the way to the *Ungeheuer Grund*, is the *Marienglas-Höhle*, a large double grotto; the walls of the inner chamber are covered with crystals, which produce a dazzling effect when illuminated with Bengal fire (adm. 50 pf.; illumination extra).

***WALK** of 4-5 hrs.: from Friedrichroda by the 'Burgweg' to the *Tanzbuche* (2320 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh*; then through the *Lauchagrund* (p. 386), with the *Thorstein* (p. 386) to the left, and back by *Tabars* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*. Or by the *Gottlob*, the *Spiesberg*, and the *Heubergshaus* (tavern), to the *Tanzbuche*, and back through the *Ungeheuer Grund*, or over the *Abtsberg* (2185 ft.); view similar to that from the *Uebelberg*.

About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Friedrichroda, in a hill-girt plain, watered by the *Laucha* and *Mühlbach*, lie *Gross-Tabars* (1900 ft.); **Schiesehaus*; **Curhaus*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Thorstein*; *Waldhütte*, *Klein-Tabars* (Jagdhaus), and *Abbars* (Krone), generally included under the one name of *Tabars* and frequented by numerous summer-visitors. About 3 M. to the W. of *Kabars* lies *Winterstein* (Adler; Hirsch), whence a visit may be paid to the picturesque *Sembach-Thal*. From *Winterstein* to the *Inselberg* 1½ hr. Road to *Altenstein*, see p. 378.

Other pleasant objects for walks from Friedrichroda are the *Dammühle* (2 M.), *Finsterbergen* (3½ M.), and the *Wolfstieg*.

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO THE INSELSBERG ($2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) there are several different routes. One road leads via the *Heubergshaus* and *Jagdberg*; another, traversing the *Ungeheure Grund*, joins the former beyond the *Tanzbuche*. A third by *Tabarz* and through the *Lauchagrund* is also pleasant.

The most frequented of the FOOTPATHS passes the Marienglas-Höhle (p. 385) and the Tabarzer Schießhaus (p. 385; 1 hr.), and leads through the **Lauchagrund*. To the right is *Bad Laucha* and just beyond it the *Pension Schweizerhaus*. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., near a prettily-situated mill, the picturesque *Felsen-Thal* opens to the right. Immediately beyond the bridge over the *Strenge*, which flows through the *Felsen-Thal*, a finger-post to the right indicates the path to the ($\frac{2}{3}$ M.) *Thorstein* (1730 ft.; fine view). Beyond the opening of the *Thorstein* we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the *Inselsberghaus* is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path, keeping to the right where it divides ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), cross two arms of the *Wilde Graben*, and (still to the right) follow the path skirting the *Rabelsberg* till we strike the highroad from *Kabarz*. Here we proceed to the left for a short distance and then take the path on the right to the summit. [Or, after the double crossing of the *Wilde Graben*, we may ascend the stream for a few minutes to the left, then turn to the right through fine beech and pine woods to the highroad, cross the latter, and traverse a beech-wood to a bench, whence a steep path to the right, known as the *Gemsenstieg*, leads to the summit.]

A somewhat longer but scarcely less interesting route passes the Marienglas-Höhle and enters the *Ungeheure Grund* (see above), turning off immediately (finger-post) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kickelhahnsprung*. From this point we retrace our steps for some distance, turn to the left, and in 10 min. reach a road, which in 10 min. more brings us to a finger-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) summit of the **Uebelberg* (2390 ft.). View to the N. similar to that from the *Inselsberg* (though less extensive and now marred by the growth of the trees), with a more picturesque foreground. We again retrace our steps, turn to the right, and reach the (25 min.) *Aschenbergstein*, which affords a picturesque view of the sombre defiles, and through the rocky valley to the N. as far as the plain. We next descend to the *Lauchagrund* and ascend to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Thorstein*. Thence as above.

The **Grosse Inselsberg* (3005 ft.; two *Inns*), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit is the *Inselsberg-Loch*, with a fine view of the valley far below.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO RUHLA: We follow the *Bennsteig* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Drei-Herrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to (2 hrs.) *Ruhla* (p. 387). Comp. p. 387.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO LIEBENSTEIN. The shortest way (9 M.) leads through the **Thüringer-Thal* (guide, p. 377, necessary). A guide is also required for the route via the *Höhe Klippe*, an admirable point of view, 8 M. to the E. of Liebenstein. The ordinary route (12 M.), however, is also attractive and can be found without assistance. This leads to the S. from the smaller inn (finger-post) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Brotterode* (1896 ft.; *Insels*

berger Hof; interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein*, 8 M. to the S.), a large village visited in 1896 by a destructive conflagration. Beyond the village we follow the highroad, skirting the *Inselbergraben*, to the *'Trusen-Thal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (Inn). At the point where the ravine expands lies *Herges* (inn), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auerenburg*, a village with a ruin. [Picturesque path from Herges to Schmalkalden (p. 370), 6 M.] We now follow the highroad to the W., viâ *Bürode*, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Liebenstein* (p. 378).

f. From Wutha to Ruhla.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 60 or 40 pf.).

Wutha, see p. 354. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. *Thal* (*Curhaus*; *Tannhäuser*; *Scharfenburg*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (1340 ft.; view), with a stalactite cavern. Pleasant walks to the *Königshäuschen* and to the **Meisenstein* (1775 ft.), a porphyry rock 2 M. to the E., rising 210 ft. above the valley, and commanding an admirable panorama. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heiligenstein*.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ruhla*. — Hotels. *CURHAUS*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **BELLEVUE*, in an elevated position, with view, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *LANDGRAF*, with view-terrace, R. from $\frac{1}{4}$, board $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *TRAUBE*; *SCHLÖPFL*; *SCHWAN*; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*; *ROSE*; all good, and situated near each other. — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badhaus*.

Ruhla (1595 ft.), locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (5700) is the manufacture of wooden and meer-schaum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. In the Sarkophag-Platz a monument has been erected to the poet *Storch* (1803-81), a native of Ruhla. The village-feast on 2nd Aug. is interesting. Good points of view are the *Ringberg* (2290 ft.; to the N.W.) and the *Breitenberg* (2280 ft.; to the E.).

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELBERG. Carriages (18 M.) generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabars* (p. 385). The attractive route for pedestrians occupies 3-4 hrs. We leave Ruhla by the *Rittergasse* at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the *Erbstrom*; after 25 min. we cross the brook again and regain the highroad in 60 min.; we cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) *Drei-Herrenstein*; or follow the highroad to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see p. 373), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2840 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the *Rennsteig*, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Inselberg* (p. 386). The *Venetianerstein*, reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent (at boundary-stone 50), is a fine point of view.

FROM RUHLA TO EISENACH. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbachs-Thal*, ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rennsteig*, and follows the latter to the (3 hrs.) *Hohe Sonne* (p. 370). The following route, though somewhat longer ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is preferable. From the *Hôtel Bellevue* (see above) a path (indicated by blue marks on

the trees) ascends to the clearing known as the *Todtemannshalde*, where paths to the Ringberg, Eisenach, and the Wachstein separate. We select the path to the right (white marks) and in 20 min. reach the summit of the *Ringberg* (p. 387). We return hence to the above-mentioned cross-roads and follow the path to the right, indicated by yellow marks, to the "Wachstein" (1905 ft.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Ruhla), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We descend from the Wachstein by a different path (also indicated by yellow marks) and regain the Rennsteig at the *Zollstock*, where a sign-post directs us to (2 M.) Wilhelmsthal. The path shown by the blue marks leads to the (2 M.) Hohe Sonne (p. 370).

The château of *Wilhelmsthal* (*Auerhahn*, pens. 4 M.), a summer residence of the Duke of Weimar, has a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by Grand-Duke Charles Augustus.

About 1 M. from the inn, the path from which is indicated by white marks, is the *Hochwaldsgrotte*, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, after ascending the steps beside the grotto, we reach the **Hirschstein* (1510 ft.), an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view to the S. and W. The forester's house at the *Hohe Sonne* lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. Thence to *Eisenach* by the *Anna-Thal* or the *Landgrafen Schlucht*, see p. 370.

60. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel via Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 280 M.; express (Silesian Station) in ca. 7 hrs. (fares 33 M. 10, 24 M. 50, 17 M. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 29 M. 80 pf., 22 M. 14 M. 70 pf.).

From Halle to Cassel, 186 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (express-fares 19 M. 70, 14 M. 60, 10 M. 20 pf.; ordinary 17 M. 50, 13 M. 10, 8 M. 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The trains use the rails of the "Stadtbahn" (p. 1) as far as ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Charlottenburg*. 15 M. *Wannsee* (p. 90).

Several unimportant stations. $75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (R. 49 b). The train now crosses the *Elbe*. — 88 M. *Calbe (Sonne)*, a town on the *Saale*, with 12,600 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizelhne* (p. 342), the station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway, lies $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. — 98 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 342) and of a branch-line to *Magdeburg* ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 113). — 108 M. *Sandersleben* (Rathskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the *Wipper*, where the *Halle* and *Aschersleben* line diverges (R. 62). — 112 M. *Hettstedt* is the junction of a branch-line to ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Halte*.

118 M. *Mansfeld* (*Goldener Löwe*), with 2700 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the station (diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed

from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1590' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the old Counts of Mansfeld, on a height above the town, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but partly rebuilt in 1859-60. — 124 M. Riestedt.

131 M. Sangerhausen, see below.

Halle, see p. 342. The train crosses the Saale. 11 M. Teutschenthal; 17 M. Oberböblingen, on the S. bank of the former *Salsige See* (salt-lake), the larger of the two *Mansfeld Lakes*, which was drained in 1892-95. Branch-railway to (9½ M.) Querfurt.

24 M. Eisleben (*Goldner Ring*; *Goldnes Schiff*; *Löwe*), a town with 23,000 inhab., was the birthplace of Martin Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), Luther-Str. 16, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer, of whom there is a relief above the door. A bronze *Statue of Luther*, by Siemering, was unveiled in 1883, on the 400th anniversary of his birth. The *Andreaskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, busts of Luther and Melanchthon, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house in which Luther died (interior refitted in 1894), containing his death-bed and other relics. The church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptised, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. Riestedt, see above.

36½ M. Sangerhausen (505 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, D. 1½ M.; *Thüringer Hof*; *Kaiserin Augusta*; Post), a town with 11,400 inhab., mentioned as early as 991. The *St. Ulrichskirche*, said to have been erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him during his captivity at the Giebichenstein (p. 344), really dates from the 13th cent. and is the latest example of the early-Saxon style, in which the aisles end in apses (comp. p. 398). The *Jacobskirche*, containing a fine carved altar, and the *Rathaus* date from the end of the 15th cent., the *Neue Schloss* from 1616-22. — Diligence to Harzgerode (p. 400).

FROM SANGERHAUSEN TO ERFURT, 43½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 5 M. 80, 4 M. 20, 2 M. 80 pf.). The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) Oberböblingen. From (9 M.) Artern (*Sonne*), on the *Unstrut*, a branch runs to Naumburg (p. 362). 10½ M. Reinhardts. — From (12½ M.) Breitungen branch via Epterstadt to (7 M.) Frankenhausen (p. 390). — 16 M. Heldrungen (*Kaufmann*), with an ancient *Schloss*, in which Thomas Müntzer, the Anabaptist, was once imprisoned. — 28 M. Sommerda, the junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straßfurth line (p. 369). — 43½ M. Erfurt, see p. 382.

41 M. Wallhausen. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. Rossla (Deutscher Kaiser; *Kyffhäuser*), with a château of Prince Stolberg and a modern Gothic church.

To the S. of Rossla rises the wooded *Kyffhäuser* (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by (2½ M.) Stittendorf (omn. 50 pf., to the top of *Kyffhäuser*

1 M.), beyond which the road from *Tilida* to *Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consists of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory.

Adjoining the Oberburg is a magnificent architectural *Monument to Emp. William I., designed by *Bruno Schmitz* and erected in 1896 by the German military associations at a cost of about 800,000 M. (40,000.). The total height of the structure, which rises in terraces, is 210 ft. On the lower terrace, within a small rectangular court, is a seated figure of Frederick Barbarossa, by *N. Geiger*. On the upper terrace is a colossal equestrian statue of William I., in copper, by *E. Hundrieser*, 31 ft. high; on the pedestal, a German warrior and the figure of History. Above the monument rises a tower 187 ft. high, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase and which commands a splendid view.

To the N.W. of the Kyffhäuser lies the ruin of *Rothenburg* (1050 ft.). The route to it is by a broad forest-path from the Kyffhäuser to the (40 min.) Frankenhausen and Kelbra road; then by the latter to (8 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. Good view from the top (Inn). — At the N.W. base of the Rothenburg lies ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kelbra* (*Kaiserhof*; *Sonne*; *Preussischer Hof*), with numerous breweries. Railway-station, see below. — The castles are most conveniently visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the Kyffhäuser through beautiful woods in 2 hrs. to —

Frankenhausen (**Mohr*; *Thüringer Hof*; *Adler*), a small town with salt-baths and salt-works, yielding 20,000 tons annually, from which *Sondershausen* is 12 M. distant (railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see p. 389). Pop. 5900. On the road to the latter, near the (3 M.) village of *Röttleben*, is situated the *Barbarossa Cavern*, 830 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (electric lighting; adm. 70 pf. each, minimum 2 M. 10 pf.). The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about halfway between Kelbra and Frankenhausen.

From (50 M.) *Berga - Kelbra* a branch-line diverges to Rottleberoda (Stolberg), in the Harz (p. 404).

60 M. **Nordhausen** (**Römischer Kaiser*; *Berliner Hof*; *Prinz Karl*; *Weintraube*, all fair; *Schneegass*, *Wieg*, at the station; *Restaurants Klosterstübel*, *Spangenberg*, and *Rathskeller*), with 27,500 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 63), possessing extensive distilleries and various manufactures, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt (12th cent.). The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an *Ecce Homo*, and the *Raising of Lazarus*, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathaus* rises a Roland's Column (p. 161). A *Luther Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Reformer by Schuler of Berlin, was erected here in 1888. The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on Thurs., 3-5. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe* (view of the Harz Mts.).

From Nordhausen to *Northeim* and to *Erfurt*, see pp. 182, 398.

65 M. *Wolkramshausen*; 69 M. *Pustleben*; 71 M. *Bleicherode*; 77 M. *Sollstedt*; 82½ M. *Niederorschel*. — 86 M. *Leinefelde*.

A diligence plies twice daily from Leinefelde to Duderstadt (*Goldener Löwe; Rail. Hotel*), an ancient town, to the N., with 5200 inhab. and an interesting Rathaus (1452-1528) and other old buildings. Railway to Wulften and Northeim, see p. 182.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO GOTHA, 42 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (5 M. 50, 4 M. 10, 2 M. 80 pf.). — The first important station is (17 M.) Mühlhausen (*Weisser Schwan; König von Preußen*), an ancient town with 30,100 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperöder Quelle* and the (3 M.) *Weisse Haus*. In the Peasants' War of 1525 Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Müntzer, who was afterwards executed here. — 23½ M. *Langensalza (Mohr)*, a busy town of 11,500 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name (*Curhaus*, pens. from 4½ M.) are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Menzleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 364.

From Leinefelde to *Niederhone*, see p. 418.

The broad *Leine-Thal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (**Preussischer Hof; Eichsfelder Hof*), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries. Pop. 6700.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for *Göttingen* and *Bebra* (p. 418). Our line descends the *Werra-Thal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. On the left rises the *Meissner* (p. 418; ascent in 3 hrs.). — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the *Werra*.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 130. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 121.

61. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt via Börssum (*Harzburg, Goslar*).

133 M. RAILWAY. To *Nordhausen* in 4½ hrs. (fares 11 M. 30 pf., 8 M. 5 M. 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in 2½ hrs. (fares 8 M. 60, 4 M. 90, 3 M. 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 M. 60, 2 M. 70, 1 M. 80 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in 1½ hr. (4 M., 3 M., 2 M.).

Brunswick, see p. 145. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 110).

7½ M. *Wolfenbüttel* (*Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof*, well spoken of; *Löwe*), an old town with 15,500 inhab., on the *Oker*, is famous for its library (300,000 vols. and 8000 MSS.), of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781. The library now occupies a handsome new building, to which it was transferred in 1886 Luther's Bible, with annotations in his own handwriting, his drinking-glass, inkstand, portrait by Cranach, etc., are shown here, and also a famous portrait of Spinoza. In the vestibule stands a statue of Lessing by *Döll* (1796). The ducal *Château*, the *Barracks*, and the *Marienkirche* (17th cent.), with the ancient ducal mortuary chapel, are among the most conspicuous buildings.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel via *Schöppenstedt* (p. 111), *Jerxheim* (p. 113), and *Oschersleben* (p. 895) to *Halberstadt* (p. 394). Another to *Thiede*,

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) *Börssum*, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Soest lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and *Oker*.

The *Harzburg* line follows the *Oker*, towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At *Vienenburg*, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (R. 62), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 408), another to *Goslar* (p. 406), and the third to *Seesen* (see p. 112) and *Clausthal* (p. 413).

From *Börssum* to (40 M.) *Seesen*, see p. 112. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 408). — From (48 M.) *Gittelde* a diligence plies six times daily to the picturesque summer-resort of (5 M.) *Grund* (**Rathhaus*, pens. from 4 M.; *Curhaus*; *Schützenhaus*). About 1 M. to the N. is the *Hübichenstein* (1410 ft.), an old sacrificial station.

12½ M. *Osterode* (*Englischer Hof*; *Deutscher Hof*), on the *Söse*, a town of 6900 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Fine old *Rathhaus*. Several monuments in the *Marktkirche*. Diligence to (9 M.) *Clausthal*, see p. 413. — To the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern.

60 M. *Herzberg* (**Weisses Ross*; **Petmann's*; *Stadt Hannover*; *Railway Hotel*; *Curhaus*, at the mouth of the *Sieber-Thal*), on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 132), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634. Pop. 4400. The old *Schloss* was founded by Emp. Lothaire about 1130.

From Herzberg through the **Sieber-Thal* to *Andreasberg*, see p. 414. — Branch-line to *Northeim*, p. 132.

64 M. *Scharzfeld* (*Schuster*, at the station; *Hôtel zum Scharzfels*, ½ M. from the station); comp. p. 414.

From the village, ¾ M. from the station, we ascend in 10 min. to the *Steinkirche*, a grotto connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and used as a church down to the middle of last century. Hence we may proceed over the *Bremke* and to the E. to (¾ hr.) the *Eishornhöhle* (key and guide at the Schuster Inn), another cavern, where many fossils have been found. To the S. rises the beautifully-situated ruin of *Scharzfels* (restaurant), whence we descend to Scharzfeld station in ¼ hr.

A pleasant footpath leads hence viâ the furniture-factory of *Oderfeld* to the *Philosophengang*, and thence past the *Königshütte* (iron foundry) to *Lauterberg* (see below).

FROM *SCHARZFELD* TO *ST. ANDREASBERG*, 9½ M., railway in ca. 50 min. (fares 1 M., 70 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*. 2½ M. *Lauterberg* (**Deutscher Kaiser*; *Krone*; *Curhaus*; *Felsenkeller*), a small town in the valley of the *Oder* (4400 inhab.), with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, is adapted for a prolonged stay. The *Hausberg* (1880 ft.) commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the *Kummel* (1870 ft.; easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.), embracing Lauterberg, the *Oder-Thal*, the valleys of the *Lutter*, and the plain towards the S. Another excursion from Lauterberg is through the *Gerade Lutter-Thal* and the *Bären-Thal* (somewhat steep), or by the road to *Sieber* (p. 414) as far as the top of the pass, and thence to the left in 15-20 min. to the summit of the (3-3½ hrs.) *Grosse Knoilen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the *Brocken*. Excursion by the *Schoimgraben* to the *Königstein* and *Jagdkopf*, and back, 5-6 hrs. — Through the *Wiesenbecker-Thal*, with the picturesque *Wiesenbecker Teich*, to the

(2 hrs.) **Ravensberg* (2066 ft.; Inn at the top). — 8½ M. *Kurpark*; 5 M. *Oderthal*. 9½ M. St. *Andreasberg*, see p. 414.

66 M. *Osterhagen*; 69 M. *Tettenborn*, the station for (2 M.; diligence) *Sachsen* (*Schützenhaus*, well spoken of; *Rathskeller*; *Curhaus*), a small town with 1800 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. Ascent of the *Ravensberg* (1½ hr.), see above. — To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. — 72 M. *Walkenried* (*Löwe*; *Rall. Restaurant*), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey of that name, a church of the 13-14th cent., and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the same period.

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (75 M.) *Ellrich* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Schützenhaus*; *König von Preussen*), a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* (near which is a fine cavern, discovered in 1868) to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2¼ hrs.; see p. 405). — Diligence to *Tanne*, see p. 414.

80 M. *Nieder-Sachsenwerfen* (Deutscher Kaiser), the station for (3 M.) *Ilfeld* (see p. 405). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

82 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 390), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 60).

Beyond (90 M.) *Wolframshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 92 M. *Klein-Furra*; 93½ M. *Gross-Furra*.

97 M. *Sondershausen* (860 ft.; **Deutsches Haus*; **Tanne*; *Hôtel Münch*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the *Wipper-Thal*. Pop. 7000. The Schloss contains a few antiquities and a natural history collection (open 2-5). The *Stadtkirche* (17th cent.; restored in 1891) contains an old font and a valuable library. It is adjoined by the princely mausoleum (1892). The concerts given by the prince's orchestra, which enjoys a wide reputation, are performed in the *Loh-Platz* on Sun. afternoons in summer. Fine view from the *Göldener* and from the *Poessen* (1510 ft.), the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1½ hr. to the S. Diligence daily to (13½ M.) *Frankenhausen* in 3½ hrs. (see p. 390).

101 M. *Hohenebra* (branch to *Ebeleben*, 5½ M.); 117 M. *Straußfurt* (branch-line to *Gross-Heringen*, see p. 383).

132 M. *Erfurt*, see R. 54.

62. From Leipsic to Hildesheim (*Hanover, Cologne*) via Vienenburg.

140 M. Railway, express in 5 hrs. 10 min., ordinary trains in 7 hrs. (fares 18 M. 30, 18 M. 70, 9 M. 20 pf.; express 20 M. 50, 15 M. 10 pf.). This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Goslar, Clausthal). Through-carriages to Bremen-Cologne, etc.

From Leipsic to (21 M.) *Halle*, see R. 49 a. — 25 M. *Trotha*,

on the Saale. About 5 M. to the S. W. of (34 M.) *Nauendorf* (diligence) lies *Wettin*, a small town of 2800 inhab., with the ancestral château (1123-56) of the various ruling houses of Saxony, who trace their descent from Wittekind. From (40 M.) *Cönnern* a branch line runs to (20½ M.) *Calbe* (p. 342). Then across the Saale to (46 M.) *Belleben* and (49 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the Wipper, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 60).

56 M. *Aschersleben* (*Gold. Löwe; Deutsches Haus*, R. & B. 2½ M., well spoken of; *Schwarzes Ross*), an ancient town with 24,100 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 342).

61 M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (9 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 398) and (18½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 396).

72 M. *Wegeleben*, the junction of a branch-line to (7½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 396), *Nienstedt*, and (13 M.) *Thale* (p. 400).

76 M. *Halberstadt*. — Hotels. **PRINZ EUGEN* (Pl. a; D, 8), with restaurant, R., L., & A. from 1½, D. 2 M.; **GOLDENES ROSS* (Pl. b; D, 8), similar charges; *WEISSES ROSS*; *CENTRAL*, Breiteweg. — *THÜRINGER HOF* (Pl. c; D, 8); *KRONE* (Pl. D, 8).

Restaurants. *Prinz Eugen*, see above; *Ufermann*, Dom-Platz 7; *Café Central*, Fischmarkt 5; *Bauer*; *Breitenbach*; *Rathskeller*; *Näter*.

Halberstadt (400 ft.) is an old town with 41,300 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactures. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The *Wood Architecture of the 15-16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich sculptural ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the *Rathhaus* into the (E.) *Fischmarkt* and the (W.) *Holzmarkt*. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, recently restored, dates from the close of the 14th cent., but received some Renaissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The *Roland* (p. 161) here dates from 1433. The late-Gothic *Rathskeller* in the *Holzmarkt*, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the *Fischmarkt* are *Tetzel's House* of 1529 and the *Schuhhof*, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's; Pl. C, 3), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1179 and re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The façade was erected in 1235 and shows traces of French and Rhinish influence; the towers, of the same period, had to be taken down and are now being rebuilt. The W. part of the nave, in a pure Gothic style, was built in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1492 and restored in 1850-70.

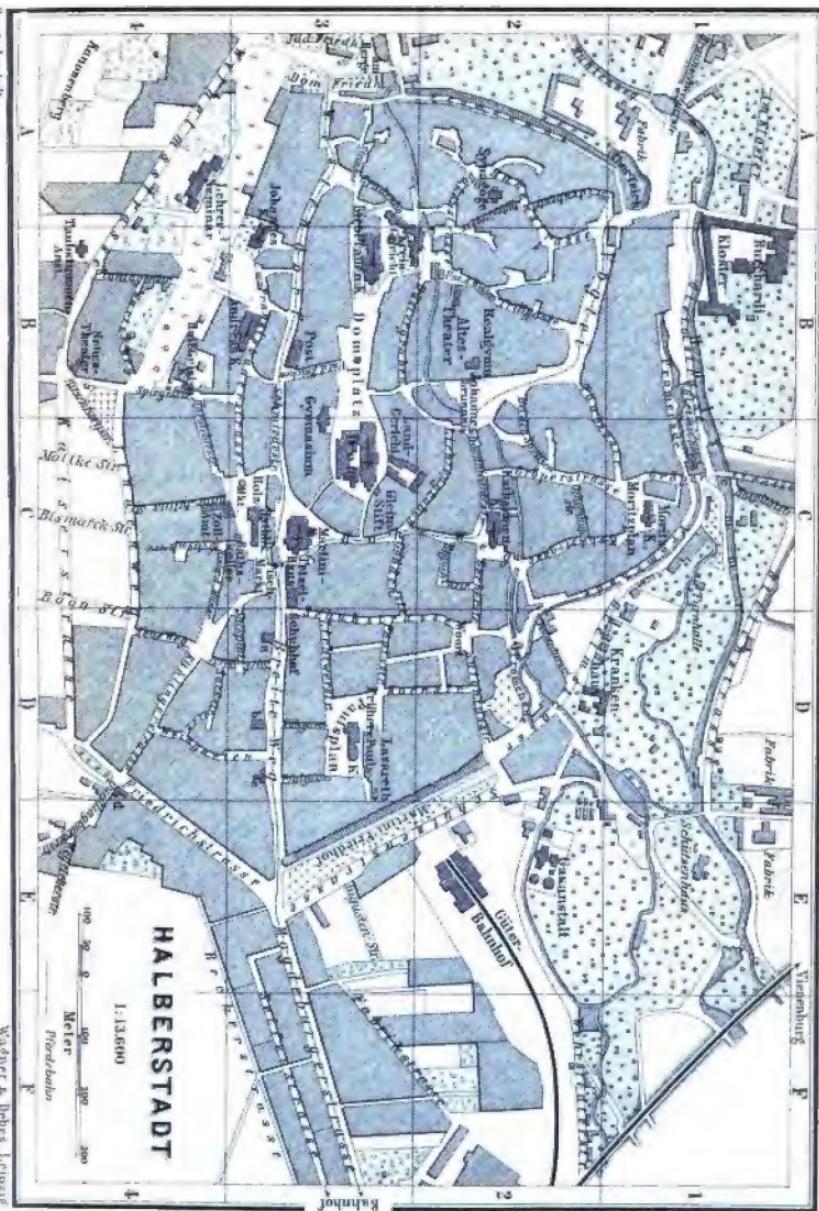
INTERIOR (sacristan's house adjoining the E. choir). Rich late-Gothic Screen separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with

HALBERSTADT

1: 13,600

Pjörðurbalan

Wagner in Leipzig





Mary and John, a *Wood Sculpture* of the 13th century. The Lady Chapel has good reliefs of 1517, and there are other interesting sculptures (ca. 1500) in the choir-chapel and the chapter-house. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Raphon* of Einbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive Dom-Platz, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the 12th cent. and one of the chapels contains a mural painting of the 15th century. A *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71 rises in this square. — The Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 3), finished about 1350, has fine towers, restored in 1881-82. — *Gleim's collection* of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' (Pl. C, 3), Dom-Platz 31.

The *Bullerberg* (restaurant), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and the Hars Mts. The *Spiegels-Berge*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., the *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther on, and the *Hoppeberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus* or 'Halberstadt Switzerland', to the S.E. of the Spiegels-Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Thetkoberge*.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO MAGDEBURG, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (4 M. 70, 3 M. 60, 2 M. 40 pf.). — 13 M. *Oschersleben*, a small town on the Bode (p. 400); $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blumenberg* (p. 341). — $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 118.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO BLANKENBURG (p. 405), 12 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 M. 60, 1 M. 20, 80 pf.). Stations: *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Derenburg*), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (91 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 410), (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilseburg* (p. 410), and (20 M.) *Harsburg* (p. 408). From (96 M.) *Wasserleben* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Osterwieck*.

99 M. *Vienenburg*, the junction of lines to *Börrsum* and *Brunswick* (see p. 392) and to (6 M.) *Harsburg* (p. 408).

Our line goes on via (104 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oker* (p. 408) to (107 M.) *Goslar* (p. 405; line to Clausthal, see p. 413), where it turns to the N. 110 M. *Grauhof*, with a spring of mineral water ('Harzer Sauerbrunn'); 118 M. *Ringelheim* (p. 118). Thence to —

140 M. *Hildesheim* (p. 141).

63. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz, which is now rendered accessible by a network of railways in every direction. The following plan, which embraces the most interesting points, may easily be extended or abridged at pleasure, and may be begun or terminated at almost any one of these railway-stations. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selke-Thal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Tresenburg, Bode-Thal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, Rothe Hütte, Brocken; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode; *6th.* Ilse-Thal, Ilseburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Oker-Thal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Hars* may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* To Clausthal and Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravensberg, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th.*

Ilfeld, Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; 11*M.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 889).

Carriages. Two-horse about 20 *M.* per day; tolls extra; fee 2-3 *M.* per day. One-horse 10-12 *M.* In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Porters, 4-5 *M.* per day.

Inns good, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. from 2½ *M.*, A. 50 pf., B. 1 *M.*, D. 2-3 *M.*, wine 1½-1½ *M.* per ½ bottle. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The Harz, the northernmost mountain-chain in Germany, 56 *M.* in length, and 18 *M.* in width, is an entirely isolated and well-wooded range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the Oberharz, Unterharz, and Vorharz. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautenthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the Vorharz, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Elrich belongs to the Unterharz. The Brocken rises on the boundary between the Ober- and Unter-Harz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesquè scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent grauwacke and clay-slate. Mining, see pp. 407, 418, 414.

The climate of the Harz resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

RAILWAY from Halle (Leipzig, Berlin) via Wiegeln to Quedlinburg and Thale, and via Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see B. 62.

Quedlinburg (460 ft.; *Bär, in the Markt-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾ *M.*; Lamm, Goldner Ring, R., L., & A. 1½-2, D. 2½ *M.*, well spoken of), an old agricultural town with 21,900 inhab., recently increased by the foundation of the suburb of Süderstadt, lies on the *Bode*, 3 *M.* to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry I. and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and from 1477 to 1698 it was under the protection of Saxony, passing into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg at the latter date. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

In the grounds adjoining the railway-station is a *War Monument*, erected in 1895.

The *Bathhaus*, in the market-place, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 161), is a building of the 14th cent., altered in 1615. In its top-story is a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, possesses a library of 8000 volumes. The *Girls' School* contains the *Municipal Museum*, with an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons,

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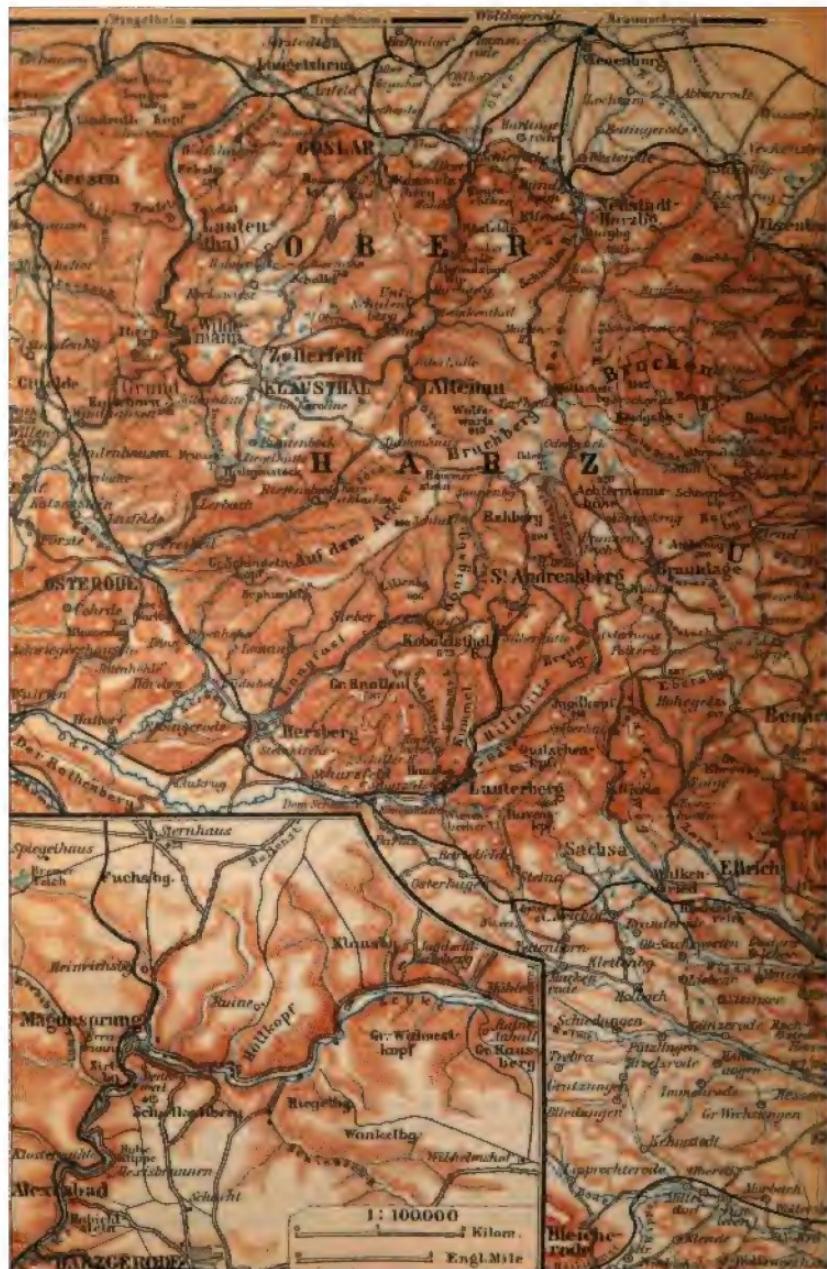
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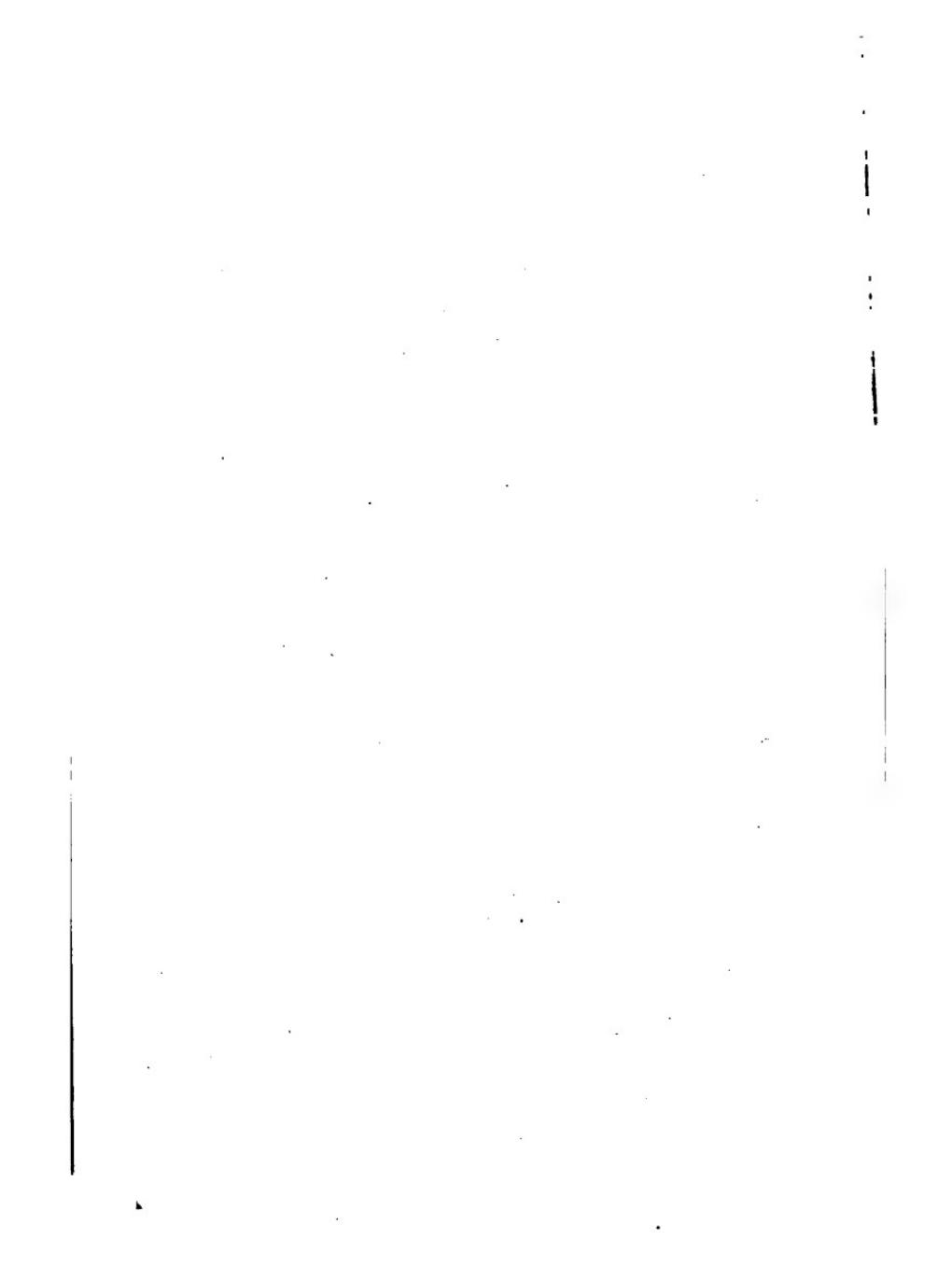


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instruments of torture, parchment records (e.g. imperial charters of 1038 and 1134), seals, portraits, etc.

Following the street in the corner of the market-place, nearly opposite the Bär Hotel and the Rathaus, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenherd*, a small Platz where Henry I. is said to have received the deputation announcing his election as German king, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, at the foot of the Schlossberg. The house in which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) was born in this Platz, has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns. To the right is the dwelling of the sacristan of the Schlosskirche, to whom application may now be made.

The *Schloss*, situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Matilda, mother of Otho the Great, in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity, but declined in importance after it embraced the Reformation in 1539, and was at length suppressed in 1803.

Adjacent to the *Schloss* is the *Abbey Church, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored and the two main towers rebuilt in 1862.

The CRYPT, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., and built over an ancient mortuary chapel, contains the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda. The *TREASURY contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crosier, the beard-comb of Henry I., fine "Embroideries" (13th cent.), and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'. — The vault, which is built of sandstone, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay. — Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred here.

Fine view of the town and environs from the terrace.

Opposite the Schlossberg rises the *Münzenberg*, with the scanty remains of the convent of St. Mary (*Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis*, of which *Münzenberg* is said to be a corruption). — The *Brühl*, a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the ancient church of *Wipertus* (now a farm-building), a basilica dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with a well-preserved crypt of the 10th century.

Quedlinburg is noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories.

b. *Selke-Thal. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe.*

Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., visit to the Falkenstein $1\frac{1}{2}$, to the Selkemühle $1\frac{1}{4}$, Mägdesprung $1\frac{1}{4}$, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gernrode $1\frac{1}{4}$, Suderode $\frac{1}{4}$, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt $\frac{1}{2}$, Thale or Hexentanzplatz $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

RAILWAY from Ballenstedt to *Quedlinburg*, see below and p. 399; to *Frose*, see p. 384. — RAILWAY from Gernrode to *Harrgerode*, 11 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 35, 90 pf.); to *Hasselfelde*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 M. 70, 1 M. 80 pf.).

Ballenstedt (690 ft.; * *Weisser Schwan*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; * *Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the *Schloss-Garten*; * *Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allée; *Germania, Dessauer Hof*, in the town), a prettily-situated town with 5200 inhab., is a summer-residence of the Duke of Anhalt. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful *Schloss-Park*, with fine views of the mountains. On the N. side are the *Gegensteine* (restaurant), a fragment of the *Teufelsmauer* ('Devil's Wall', p. 403).

A finger-post at the S. end of the town indicates the route to the right to the *Selkemühle* (see below), and that to the left to *Opperode* and *Meisdorf*. The latter is the highroad to the *Selke-Thal*, but pedestrians follow it as far only as ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the first road diverging to the right, on which, a little way farther on, is a direction-post on the left indicating the way to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) forester's house of *Kohlenbach*, at the beginning of the steep footpath known as the 'Lumpen-Steig'. The same road next leads through the wood to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) inn * *Zum Falken* (705 ft.) in the *Selke-Thal*, at the foot of the *Falkenstein*.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath ascends to (25 min.) * *Schloss Falkenstein* (1080 ft.), situated on a lofty rock and dating back to the 11th century. The castle (see 50 pf.), which is well preserved and partly restored, contains old weapons, curiosities, etc.; fine view from the tower. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque * *Selke-Thal* to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle* (Burg Anhalt), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from Ballenstedt. On the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mägdesprung*; but a slight detour via the *Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and fine view, 20 min. from the *Selke-mühle*, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung* (p. 399) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The RAILWAY runs from Ballenstedt via (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rieder* to —

5 M. *Gernrode* (730 ft.; * *Inn on the Stubenberg*, see p. 399; *Deutsches Haus, Deutscher Kaiser*, in the town; private apartments easily procurable), a town with 2800 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the *Stubenberg*, which attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque * *Abbey Church* of the 10th cent., with its two round W. towers, recently restored, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. It has a choir at each end, and the E. apse is flanked by smaller apses in the old Saxon style (comp. p. 389). The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia (d. 966), was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partly preserved.

The **Stubenberg*, or *Stufenberg* (920 ft.; *Inn at the top), which rises above the town and may be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts. In the *Hagen-Thal* beneath is the 'Haus Hagenthal', a pension.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

$\frac{5}{2}$ M. Suderoode (490 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, at the end of the village next to Gernrode; *Graun*; *Michaelis*; *Wahrenholz*; *Belvedere*), which has become a favourite watering-place on account of its chalybeate springs, and extends with its villas and gardens for upwards of 1 M. along the wooded slope of the hill. Pretty walks to the *Preussen-Platz*, the *Salsteine*, the *Beringer Quelle*, and the *Tempel* at the W. end of the village.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hôtel Michaelis, which leads via the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house (milk), direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the Schulzenamt at Suderoode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Wurmthal Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) *Lauenburg* (1150 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (*Inn, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nienstedt* (p. 394). — To *Thale* (p. 400), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 403) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 402) is picturesque. — From Suderoode to *Quedlinburg* (p. 396), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Beyond Suderoode the railway bends sharply to the N. — 10 M. *Quedlinburg*, see p. 396.

The RAILWAY FROM GREENRODE TO HASSELFELD (fares, see p. 398) ascends the *Ostergrund*, passing the *Heilige Teich*, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sternhaus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the hunting-lodge of that name (rmts.). Thence, past the ruined *Heinrichsburg* on the left, we descend to —

6 M. *Mägdesprung* (970 ft.; *Inn*, R. & A. 2, D. 2 M.), with foundries, picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selke-Thal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundries. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. An iron cross in the vicinity is to the memory of Duke Alexius (d. 1834). — By the Selke-Thal to the Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, see p. 398. — The pleasant footpath to (3 M.) Alexisbad mostly follows the right bank of the Selke.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alexisbad* (1035 ft.; *Curhaus Alexisbad*; *Goldene Rose*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Försterling*, R. 2 M.; *Hôtel-Garni Haase*; *Hôtel-*

Pension sur Klostermühle, pens. 4-6 M.; lodgings 10-30 M per week; visitors' tax 3-15 M), a summer-resort with chalybeate baths, surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 405) is by *Strassberg* and the *Josephshöhe* (p. 405). Or the railway may be taken to (2 M.) *Harrigerode* (Bär; Rose), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad, and the diligence thence to Stolberg. Walkers leave the highroad at the turnpike at the Auerberg, and then cross the *Josephshöhe*.

The path to the (1½ hr.) *Victorshöhe* quits the road to the left at the mill, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Güntersberge* and *Gernrode* road, which we follow for ¼ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the (¼ hr.) **Victorshöhe* (1910 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive and picturesque prospect from the tower.

A stone post by the *Teufelsmühle* indicates the descent to the right to *Friedrichsbrunnen*, Alexisbad, *Tanzplatz*, *Treseburg*, and *Thale*; to the left to the *Sternhaus* (railway-station, p. 399), *Mägdesprung*, and *Gernrode*. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from *Güntersberge*, which leads past the *Stubenberg* (p. 399) to (4½ M.) *Gernrode* (p. 398).

The train ascends the *Selke-Thal*. 11 M. *Silberhütte*; 13½ M. *Lindenberg* (p. 406). — 16½ M. *Güntersberge* (1345 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*; *Bär*), a pleasantly situated summer-resort (900 inhab.). — Beyond (19½ M.) *Friedrichshöhe* the train quits the valley and traverses a plateau. — 22½ M. *Stiege* (1580 ft.; *Burgstieg*; *Stadt Braunschweig*), with 1500 inhab., and an old castle. — 25½ M. *Hasselfelde* (1480 ft.; *König von Schweden*; *Krone*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; **Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), a town (2900 inhab.) belonging to Brunswick, and once a mining centre. To *Treseburg*, see p. 401. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Bähre-Thal* or via *Karlsbau* and *Sophienhof* to *Ilfeld* (p. 406). Diligence daily to (13½ M.) *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (p. 393); to *Blankenburg*, see p. 403.

c. *Bode-Thal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.*

One Day. From *Thale* in the *Bode-Thal* ascend to the *Teufelsbrücke*, ½ hr.; ascend the *Rosstrappe* 20 min.; inn, 10 min.; by the *Herzogshöhe* and *Wilhelmsblick* to *Treseburg* 1½-2 hrs.; by the *Weisse Hirsch* to the *Hexentanzplatz* 2½ hrs.; back to the station ¾ hr. — Or from the station to the *Tanzplatz* 1 hr., *Weisse Hirsch* and *Treseburg* 1¾ hr. (*Wilhelmsblick* and back ¾-1 hr.), through the *Bode-Thal* to the *Jungfernbrücke* 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the *Rosstrappe*, ½ hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary. — Comp. the Map, p. 396.

The rocky **Valley of the Bode*, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

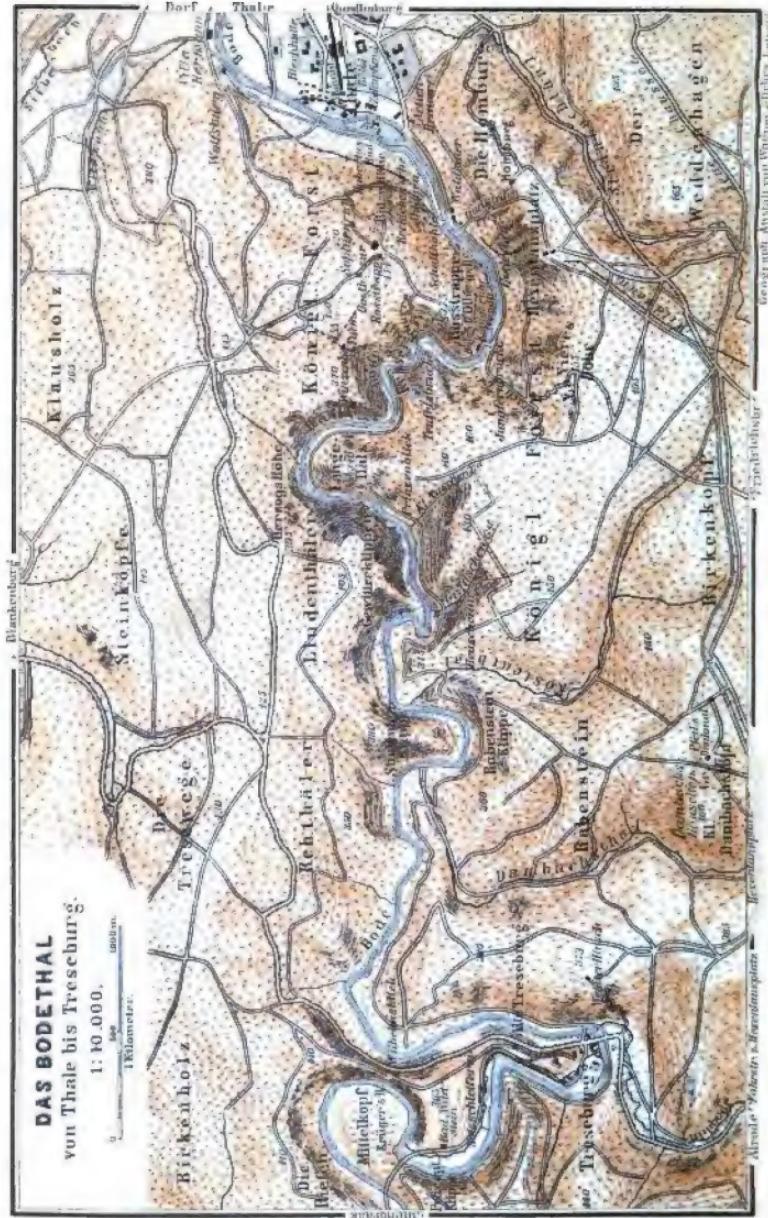
At the entrance to the valley lies *Bahnhof Thale* (630 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right



DAS BODETHAL

10 000

1 Kilometer.



rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 402); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 402). The village of Thale is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.

Hotels. ZEHNFUND, a large house opposite the station, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *BITTER Bodo, E. from 1½, D. 2 M. — WILDER JÄGER, FORELLE, moderate; WOLFSBURG, these in the village. — In the Bode-Thal: WINKLER; BODETHAL; PRINZESS BRUNHILDE; *WALDKATER, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station; *HUBERTUSBAD, a salt-bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, ¼ M. from the station, pension 4-5 M. a day for a long stay; ZUR KÖNIGS-RUHE, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Waldkater, unpretending, R. & L. 2 M. — Inns on the Rosstrappe and Hexentanzplatz, see p. 402.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station (good beer); *Railway Restaurant*.

Baths below the Blechhütte (25 pf.).

Diligence to Blankenburg, see p. 408. — Carriage 10 M per day, 5 M per half-day; with two horses 15 M and 7½ M.

FROM THALE TO TRESEBURG THROUGH THE BODE-THAL. A few paces to the right of the station of Thale lies the *Blechhütte*, a foundry on the right bank of the Bode. The road to the left leads past the *Actienbrauerei* (brewery) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Waldkater Inn* (895 ft.), which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank. A pleasant path (left bank) leads from the Waldkater to the Rosstrappe (p. 402).

From the Waldkater we follow the road through the picturesque Bode-Thal to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a shady path ascends on the right bank, via the Hirschgrund and the La Vières-Höhe, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Hexentanzplatz (the former steep path is now closed). On the left bank is the prettily-situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, 6 min. beyond which we reach the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Rosstrappe. A few paces farther on in the valley is the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks through which the stream is precipitated. The road then leads through beautiful woods to (2 hrs.) —

Treseburg (915 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch & Wilhelmsblick; *Forelle, R. 2, D. 2½ M.; Deutsches Haus, well spoken of; *Wildstein, unpretending), a village $\frac{7}{2}$ M. from Thale, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Lupbode*, on a rocky eminence on which the castle of Treseburg formerly stood. A road between the inns leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bode-Thal), and through a short tunnel to the highroad which leads to the N. to Blankenburg, and to the E. to the Rosstrappe. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the **Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge.

A pretty footpath ascends the Bode-Thal on the left bank of the stream from Treseburg to (3 M.) Altenbrak (*Weisses Ross, *Hirsch, pens. 4 M., both unpretending; *Höf. Schönburg*), a mining-village with a small sulphureous spring. — Thence we may follow the right bank of the stream to (3 M.) Wendorfth (Curhaus, pens. 4 M.; *Grashoff*), where we cross the Blankenburg and Hasselfelde road (p. 402). We next ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) cross the *Kappbode* and proceed to (3 M.) Neuwerk (inn). Hence to Rübeland (p. 401), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.

FROM TRESEBURG TO BLANKENBURG, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road diverges to the left, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tunnel above mentioned, from that to the Rosstrappe, and leads past *Wienrode* and *Kattenstedt* (Inn). To the right, near Blankenburg, is the Teufelsmauer (p. 403). — Pedestrians may turn to the left at the first bend in the road beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* (rfmts.) to (1 hr.) *Wienrode*.

FROM TRESEBURG TO HASSELPFELDE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. The footpath (white marks; guide-posts) leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* (p. 400) on the left and *Hasselfelde* (p. 400) on the right.

FROM THALE TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bode-Thal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass between the buildings of the Blechhütte (p. 401) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn to the right, and then, near a second bridge (5 min.), ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasthaus sur Rosstrappe* (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.), near which are the *Winsenburg* (view tower) and the *Bülowshöhe*.

The "Rosstrappe" (1315 ft.), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. It commands an imposing view of the wild Bode-Thal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley. To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 401).

Proceeding to the N.W. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the highroad from Thale, which leads by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (p. 401) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Treseburg* (p. 401).

FROM THALE TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ (1 hr.). We cross the Bode-Thal road near the brewery (p. 401), and follow a path skirting the wood, and leading in a few minutes to the small bridge over the *Steinbach*. The path ascending in windings to the Hexentanzplatz diverges to the right (guide-post) before the bridge is reached. The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the highroad ascending the *Steinbach-Thal* to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The "Hexentanzplatz" (1525 ft.; Hotel, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-6 M.) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG by the *Weisse Hirsch*. We follow the path along the slope to the right, pass through a gate, and turning to the right reach the (10 min.) *La Vières-Höhe*, a point of view opposite the *Schurre* (p. 401). We then turn slightly to the left, and reach the highroad leading to Treseburg. The latter soon passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester *Pfeil*, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the road bends to the left and a forest-path leads to the right. In the middle is the path to the (5 min.) *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 401), whence we reach Treseburg in 10 minutes.

FROM THALE TO SUDERODE (p. 399) AND GERNRODE (p. 398), 6 M., a pleasant road, passing (4 M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. pp. 398, 399). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to (1½ hr.) *Stecklenberg* is recommended. At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the "Georgshöhe, the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass (¼ M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach *Stecklenberg* ¾ M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the *Georgshöhe* 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the highroad, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Tanne.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland 1½ hr., Baumannshöhle 1½ hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. — Ascent of the Brocken from Elbingerode, see p. 412.

Blankenburg. — Hotels. "WEISSE ADLER, R., L., & A. 2-5, D. 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ M., with garden; KRONE, STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG, both well spoken of, R. from 1½, D. 1½-2, pens. 4½-6 M.; KAISER WILHELM, at the station, similar charges; FORSTHAUS, unpretending; "FÜRSTENHOF"; "SILBERBORN", pens. 4-5 M. — Inn on the Ziegenkopf, see below.

Restaurants. "Badegarten; Richard; Café Kurhaus; Damköhler; Railway Restaurant; "Fürstenhof, see above.

Diligence daily to (10½ M.) Hasselfelde (p. 400) and to (7½ M.) Thale (p. 400).

Railway to Halberstadt, see p. 385; to Tanne, see p. 404.

Blankenburg (750 ft.), a town with 10,000 inhab., a favourite summer-resort, is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. The approach to the latter passes the handsome old *Bathhaus*, into which five balls are built to commemorate the bombardment by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War. The *Schloss* (1095 ft.) contains reminiscences of the Empress Maria Theresa, pictures, and various other objects of interest (adm. 50 pf.; to the deer-park 50 pf.). In the Tränke-Str. is a small *Museum of Antiquities*. On the *Schnappelnberg* stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg (½ hr.) rises the "Regenstein, or *Reinstein*, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919, and afterwards considerably strengthened. The works were dismantled by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by the *Raubgrafen-Tunnel*, on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by (¾ hr.) *Heimburg* (Deutsches Haus), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of *Michaelstets* (Zur Waldmühle), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg.

The "Ziegenkopf (1410 ft.; Inn, pens. 4½ M.), another good point of view, is reached by ascending the Rübeland road for 20 min., thence by a footpath (10 min.) to the right. — To Hüttenrode (p. 404) 40 min. more.

About ½ hr. to the S. of Blankenburg, on the road to Treseburg, are the huge sandstone masses of the *Teufelsmauer*, at the N. base of which is the "Hotel Heidelberg" (R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾ M.). View from the *Grosswarte* (inn at its foot).

From BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSENTRAFFE. The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode* (two inns), a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and

in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 402) is reached. — To *Wernigerode*, viâ *Michaelstein* (see below) and the forester's house of *Benzigerode*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

RAILWAY FROM BLANKENBURG TO TANNE, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 M 80, 2 M 80, 1 M 90 pf.). The engineering difficulties have been overcome by a combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system. The steepest gradients are, respectively, 1:40 and 1: $16\frac{1}{2}$. The first stations are ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bast-Michaelstein* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Braunesumpf*, between which a long tunnel ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) under the *Ziegenkopf* is traversed. Then we ascend gradually to (7 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1575 ft.). The train descends to the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*, through which it runs to —

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rübeland** (1290 ft.; *Hermannshöhle*; *Goldner Löwe*, well spoken of, R. 2 M ; *Grüne Tanne*, R. 2 M ; *Rail. Restaurant*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the *Bode*. On the left bank of the stream, 150 ft. above it, is the *Baumannshöhle*, a stalactite cavern which has been known for centuries (visit 1 hr.). Opposite to it, on the right bank, is the **Hermannshöhle*, opened in 1890, remarkable for the number and variety of the fossil animal remains discovered in it (electric light; open on Sun., 9-1 and 2-6; on week-days on application). Tickets (one cave 1 M , both $1\frac{1}{2}$ M) are obtained in the *Höhlen-Museum*, with the remains found in the caves. Guide at the entrance; gratuity forbidden. A third cavern, the *Bielshöhle*, is now inaccessible. On a precipitous rock opposite the *Tanne* Inn rises the ruin of *Birkensfeld*. To *Treseburg*, see p. 401.

At *Rübeland* the train quits the valley of the *Bode* and ascends a mill-valley with curious rock-formations to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elbingerode* (1535 ft.; *Waldhof*, R. & L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{3}$ M ; *Goldner Adler*; *Blauer Engel*), an iron-mining town with 2900 inhabitants. Modern Gothic church. Omnibus to the *Brocken*, see p. 412; diligence twice daily to (7 M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 410). — The railway reaches its highest point in the barren plain of *Elbingerode*.

15 M. **Rothehütte-Königshof** (1410 ft.; Railway Restaurant), near the junction of the *Warme* and the *Kalte Bode*, and the castle of *Königshof*, inhabited by the Saxon and Salic emperors. Ascent of the *Brocken*, see p. 412.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tanne** (Harzbahn; *Tanne*) is the terminus of the railway. Diligences run hence to (10 M.) *Braunlage* (p. 414), to (3 M.) *Bennerkenstein* (p. 405), and to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ellrich* (p. 393).

e. Stolberg. Josephshöhe. Neustadt unterm Hohnstein. Ilfeld.

From *Rötteleberode* to *Stolberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Eichenforst* to *Neustadt*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Ilfeld*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Nieder-Sachsenwerfen* (*Nordhausen*), 1 hr.

From *Berga-Kelbra* (p. 390) to *Rötteleberode*, 6 M., railway in 23 min., viâ *Ufstrungen*. From *Rötteleberode* (Post; Rail. Restaurant) to *Stolberg*, 4 M. (diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; walking preferable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) up the picturesque *Stolberger-Thal*, which is watered by the *Tyra*.

Stolberg (945 ft.; **Kansler*; **Eberhardt*; *Schützenhaus*, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M.), a place with many quaint old houses, charmingly situated at the convergence of four small valleys, and frequently visited as summer-quarters. On an eminence (1230 ft.) rises the *Château* of Prince Stolberg, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*. At the edge of the wood is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Luther's Beech* (view), under which the reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

Pleasant excursions to the E. to the *Wolfgangshöhe*; to the S. to the *Wendelstein* in the Stolberger-Thal; and to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Birkenkopf* (1925 ft.; view), whence Stiege may be reached in 2 hrs. (p. 400).

From STOLBERG to HANZERODE AND ALEXISBAD, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., road, see p. 400. Pedestrians should quit the road, 2 M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the **Josephshöhe* (1970 ft.; inn). — Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Lindenberg* (p. 400), and down the Selke-Thal, to (3 hrs.) Alexisbad (p. 399).

From Stolberg the direct road to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein leads via *Hainfeld* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; but the longer route ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) via the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge of *Eichenforst*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rodishain*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ruin of *Ebersburg*, is preferable.

Neustadt unterm Hohnstein (860 ft.; *Hohnstein*; *Rathaus*; *Amitsschenke*, well spoken of) has a hydropathic establishment, and the fine ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693. — A road ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) via *Osterode*, and a footpath (white marks; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) skirting the *Poppenberg* (1955 ft.; *View) from the ruin of *Hohnstein*, lead hence to —

Ilfeld (835 ft.; *Tanne*; *Krone*; *Schulze*), a village at the entrance to the romantic *Bähre-Thal*. The Præmonstratensian abbey founded here in 1196 was converted in 1546 into a school.

Pleasant excursions to the N.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Herzberg*; to the E. to (1 hr.) *Kaulberg*, and thence via the *Bielsteine* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Falkenstein* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Poppenberg* (see above); to the N. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Netzkater* and (1 hr.) *Rabenstein*; to the W. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Harsburg* and the forester's house of *Braunsteinhaus* (inn). — From Ilfeld diligence five times daily to (3 M.) *Nieder-Sachswerden* (p. 399); once daily to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Benneckenstein* (Rathskeller; *Kronprinz*), with 3200 inhab., iron-mines, and porcelain factories, and to (11 M.) *Hasselfelde* (p. 400). — Via Benneckenstein to ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tanne*, see p. 404.

II. The Western Harz.

f. *Goslar. Oker-Thal.*

Spend half-a-day at Goslar (including a visit to the Hammelsberg Mine), take the train to *Oker*, walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Ahrendtsberger Klippen* to (4 hrs.) *Harsburg*.

Goslar. — Hotels. *HÔTEL HANNOVER, at the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, pens. $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *KAISERWORTH, in the market (see p. 406), R., L., & A. 2-3, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *PAUL'S, near the station, with extensive view, R. & L. $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ M., D. 2 M.; RÖMISCHER KAISER, in the market, well spoken of; HANNIBAL'S, with restaurant, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ M. — *KRONPRINZ ERNST AUGUST, in the market, unpretending; ALTDEUTSCHES GILDEHAUS; GERMANIA, in the Breite-Str. — Railways, see pp. 395, 418.

Goslar (845 ft.), an ancient town with 14,900 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous Rammelsberg (p. 407). The numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 407). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1000, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1204 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otto IV., the rival of Philip. After a slow recovery from this disaster, it became a prosperous member of the Hanseatic League (ca. 1500). In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of *Neuwerk*, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; picture of the 12th cent. in the apse (open 11-2 and, except Sun., 5-6). Opposite to it rises the *Paulsturm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the *Rathaus* and *Kaiserworth*, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in metal, said to date from the 12th century.

The *Rathaus*, a simple Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps, round the corner to the left; 1-2 pers., each 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; closed 1-3), contains a hall adorned by a native painter named Wohlgemuth (ca. 1500). Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are also shown. A small chapel adjacent contains a richly-decorated tankard of 1407, a Gothic goblet of 1519, and other articles in silver. Near the staircase is the 'Beisekatz', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers.

The *Kaiserworth*, formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. Passing between the *Rathaus* and the *Kaiserworth*, we reach the *Marktkirche*, a late-Romanesque church (rebuilt after a fire in 1844), with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The *Brusttuch*, opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of 1536, restored in 1870, is adorned with grotesque wood carvings (restaurant). Opposite is the *Bakers' Guildhouse*, dating from 1557 and now a hotel. At Frankenberger-Str. 32 are the antiquarian collections of *Heer Fenkner* (open daily, 9-8; 1 M.). At the W. end of the same street is the *Frankenberg Church*, built in 1108 and restored in 1880. The S. portal is adorned with sculptures of the 13th cent., and the paintings in the interior (unfortunately restored) date from early in the same century.

From the *Marktkirche* a street leads to the left (S.) to the *Kaiserebnet*, a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

The so-called **Domkapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. in 1039, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Conrad II., Henry III., and SS. Matthew, Simon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice. The grimacing head on the capital is in a style frequently seen in Romanesque buildings.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong reliquary of the 11th or 12th cent., made of plates of brass, with traces of filigree ornamentation and round holes for the insertion of precious stones. The four stooping figures that support it are older (ca. 1000?) and originally bore a font. The chapel is open the whole day in summer, except 1-2. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

In a square to the right rises the *KAISERHAUS, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry II. and extended by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1878 (adm. 9-1 and 2 till dusk; castellan in the N. wing; fee).

The Kaiserhaus consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (66 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows. It is adorned with frescoes by Wisslicenus, representing various characteristic scenes in the evolution of the German imperial system. The large central picture is an allegorical representation of the foundation of the new German Empire. Above the windows is the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne, which stood in the cathedral till 1820 and then passed into the possession of Prince Charles of Prussia. The Chapel of St. Ulrich, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court; in the interior is the painted tomb of Henry III., containing his heart (brought hither from Hanover in 1884).

In front of the Kaiserhaus are equestrian statues of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa and Emp. William I.

From the Domkapelle we proceed to the S.E. through the Cur-Park to the *Zwinger*, a round tower, commanding a fine survey of the town. On the ramparts, farther to the E., is the old *Breitenthor*, whence we may return to the station by the *Georgenberg* and the ruins of a *Monastic Church*, which was destroyed in 1527 and excavated in 1884.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III. On the Petersberg (1/4 hr.) are a few relics of the *Abbey of St. Peter* (view of the town).

The Rammelsberg (2040 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town, 1 1/2 M. to the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold (6-6 lbs. per annum only), silver (25 cwt. per annum), copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed with shafts and galleries in every direction. The mines, which may be explored even by ladies, are shown daily from

8 to 8, except Sat. afternoon and Sun. (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., 2 or more pers. 1 M. each). The expedition takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. From 12 to 1 the miners are at rest.

To the N.W. of Goslar rises the Steinberg (1575 ft.; "Inn), easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the Viti-Thor. — A picturesque path leads through the *Gose-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Auerhahn* (inn), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the *Schallie* (2505 ft.; view). — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Auerhahn lies Hahnenklee ("Deutsches Haus; Curhaus Tanne), a summer-resort, whence we may proceed via ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bockwesel* (hotel) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wildemann* (p. 418).

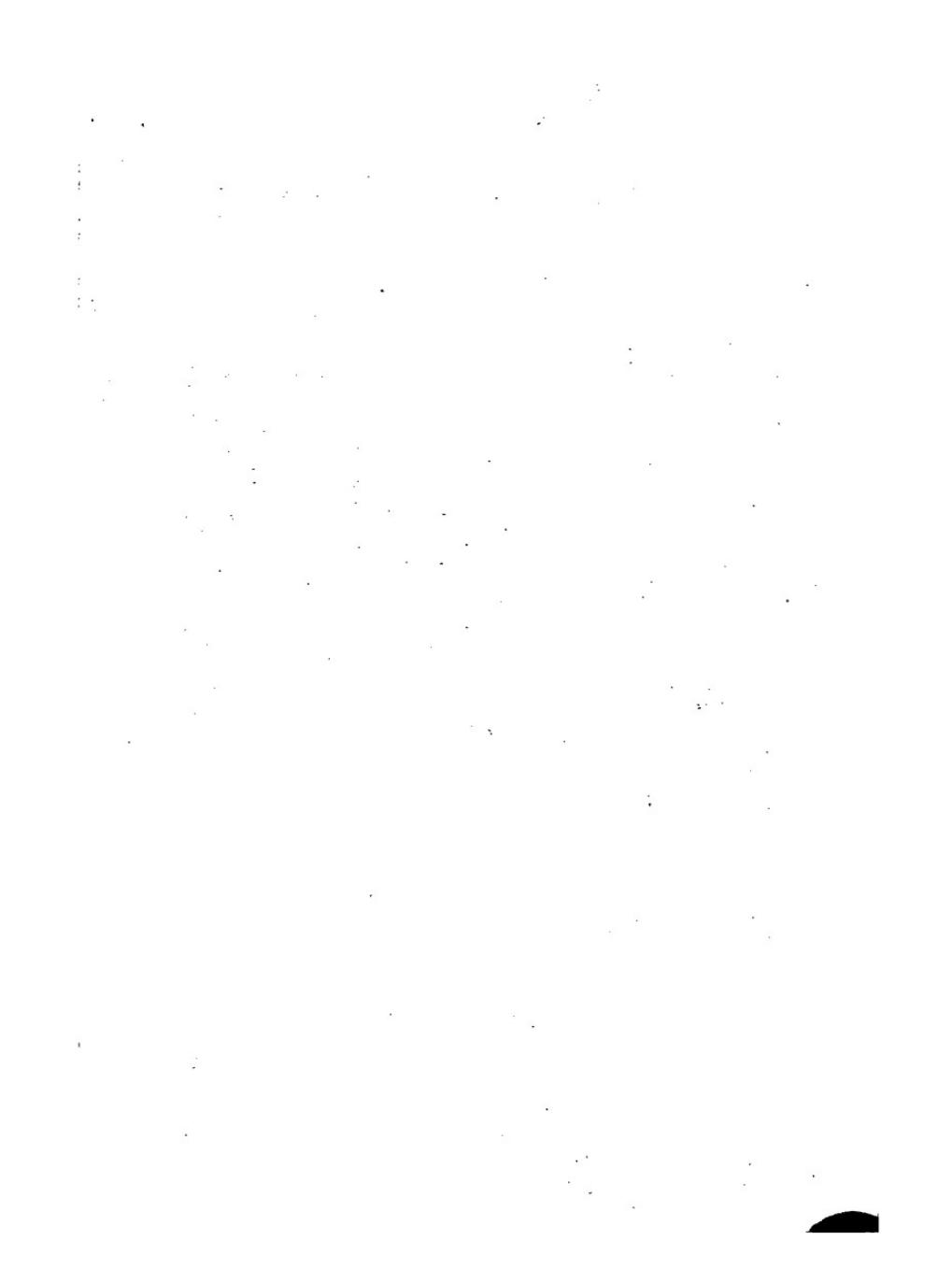
On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the E. of Goslar, is the village and railway-station of *Oker* (680 ft.; Lüer's Inn), with important foundries. It lies at the entrance to the wild *Oker-Thal*, the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Romkerbrücke* (Hôtel Romkerhalle, R., L., & A. from 2, pens. from $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., good cuisine; omnibus from Oker), where there is an artificial waterfall. A pleasant path leads hence to the N.E. via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kästenklippe* and *Elfenstein* (p. 409) to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Harzburg. The highroad goes on to (6 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 413). A finger-post to the left, 200 yds. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 408). Beyond *Ober-Schulenberg*, about 3 M. from the Romkerhalle, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to Clausthal (p. 413).

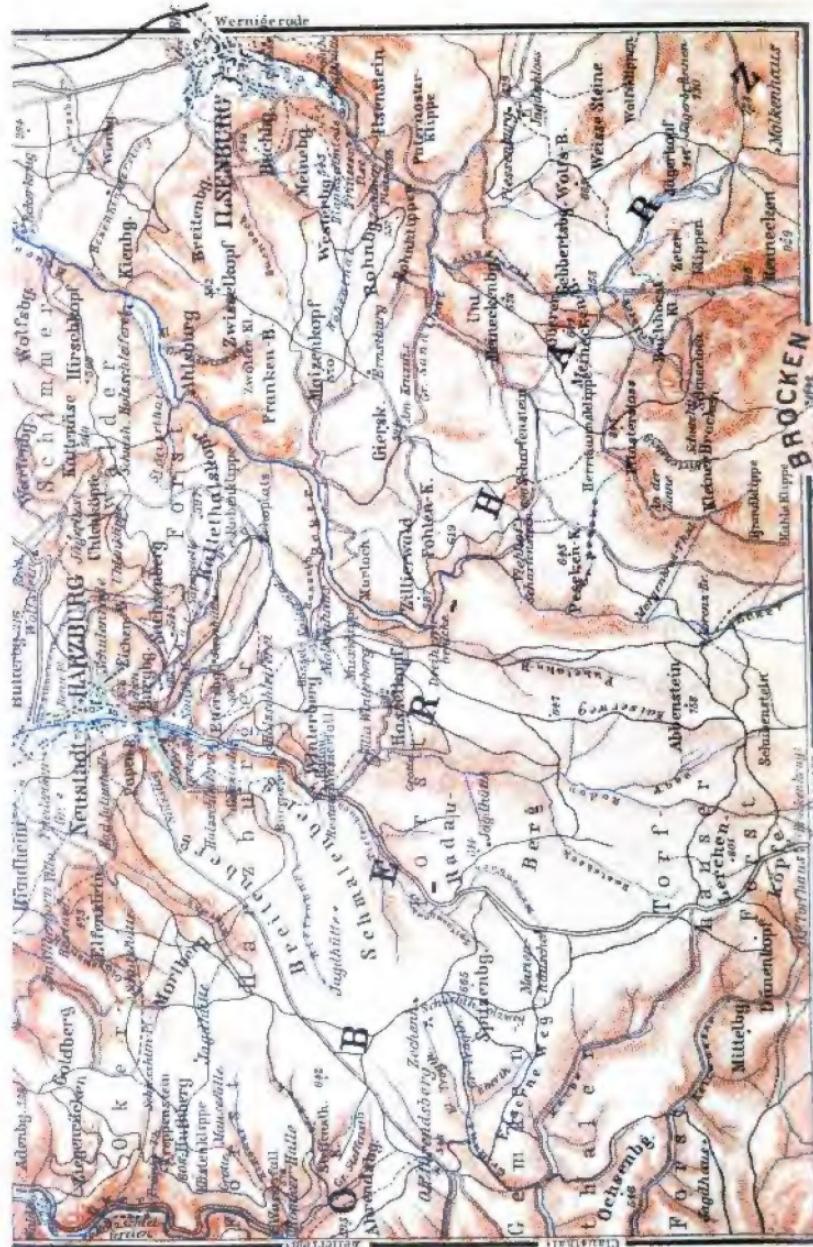
g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

RAILWAY from Harzburg to (20 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstadt* (p. 393), via Ilsenburg and Wernigerode, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 50, 1 M. 90, 1 M. 80 pf.; to Ilsenburg in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 M., 70, 50 pf.; thence to Wernigerode, in 20-25 min., 70, 60, 40 pf.); comp. pp. 410, 411. — The following is a pleasant WALK of two days (or, including the Brocken, three days). Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — Hotels. In the upper part of Harzburg, near the pleasure grounds and the mountains: ***HARZBURGER HOF**, commanding a view in every direction, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4, B. 1, D. 3 M., other meals paid to the waiter; ***BELVEDERE**, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 M.; **LUDWIGSLUST**; ***WULFERT'S**, pens. 6-7 M.; ***BAD JULIUSHAL**, with saline spring; **RADAU**; ***ECKELING'S HOTEL & PENSION**, pens. from 5 M.; **BELLEVUE**; **BOCKMANN**. — In the village: **LÖHE'S**, D. 3, pens. 6-9 M.; **SCHMELZER'S**; **BURGKELLER**; **VICTORIA**; **STADT LONDON**; **LINDE**; **ENGLISCHER HOF**. — Near the station: **STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG**; **RAILWAY HOTEL**; **LINDENHOF**; **STADT HAMBURG**; **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, at Bündheim (see p. 409). — On the Burgberg: **HOTEL BURGBERG** (see p. 409; flag hoisted by day and a lantern shown at night when rooms still to be had). — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions), many elegantly fitted up, with prices to correspond: *Curhaus*; *Villa Löhr*; *Villa Feise*; *Rautmann*; *Ulrich*; *Rousche*, etc.

Carriages (drivers show tariff on demand). From the station to Bad Juliushall, the Eichen, or Curhaus, 1-2 pers. 1 M., 3-5 pers. 2 M.; to the Ludwigslust or the Harzburger Hof, 1 M. 25 or 2 M. 50 pf. — To the Burgberg, with two horses, 6 M.; **Radau Fall** $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Ilsenburg** $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Romkerhalle** and back, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s stay, with one horse, 9 M., two horses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Wernigerode** $11\frac{1}{4}$ or $17\frac{1}{4}$ M.; **Brocken** $18\frac{1}{2}$ or 27 M., there and back in one day $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 33 M., returning on following morning $81\frac{1}{4}$ or $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. In each case driver's fee is included. — Horses and Mules $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. per day, attendant's fee $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to the Brocken 5 M., with $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the driver and the animal's food.





Porters 4 M. per day, with an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. for food.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of a week or more 1 pers. 6, 2-4 pers. 10 M.

Harsburg (770 ft.), at the entrance to the *Radau-Thal*, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim* (with a stud-farm), and *Schlewecke*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant promenades which extend far into the *Radau-Thal* and up the adjoining heights. Pop. 6000.

At the foot of the hill is the *Curhaus* (see p. 408). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which contain a *café* and shopkeepers' stalls (music frequently). The *Krodo-Quelle* is used for drinking.

The finest point in the environs is the **Burgberg* (1555 ft.; Hotel, see p. 408), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. The '*Canossa Monument*', erected in 1877, consisting of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Prince Bismarck by Engelhard, refers to the humiliation of Emp. Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VI. at Canossa in 1077, and to the words used by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag in 1872 ('we won't go to Canossa!').

The road leads from the *Curhaus* up the valley to the S. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Radau Fall* (*Restaurant), a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (views from the *Bärenstein* and *Wilhelmsblick*).

Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley (with finger-posts and distinguishing letters): past the *Hôtel Ludwigslust* (path marked 'Ea') to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Silberborn* and thence (route marked 'E') via the (20 min.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.) and (20 min. more) the refuge hut at the '*Stiefmutter*' to (route 'K') the *Kästenklippe*, in the Oker-Thal, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on. On the E. side, beyond the *Radau Fall*: to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grotto*, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, etc.

From Harzburg to the Oker-Thal by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen*, 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The path ascends the *Breitenberg*, to the left of the *Hôtel Ludwigslust*, and is indicated by numerous way-posts. Refreshments at the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus*. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is, however, preferable.

FROM HARZBURG TO ILSenburg by the *Rabenklippen*, 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (numerous guide-posts). A few minutes before the top of the *Burgberg* is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad '*Kaiserweg*' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction posts indicate the way in a straight direction to the *Katendöse*, to the right to the *Molkenhaus* (to the *Brocken*, see p. 411) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Rabenklippen*, where a fine *View of the *Ecker-Thal* and the *Brocken* is enjoyed (restaurant). We then descend towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Ecker-Thal*, through which a road leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eckerkrug* ('Inn'). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilsenburg*.

The new RAILWAY runs from Harzburg through the *Schimmerwald* and along the base of the mountains. Beyond ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eckerthal* it crosses the *Ecker*. $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Slapenburg*.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. Ilsenburg (780 ft.; **Rothe Forellen*, with garden, pens. 6 M.; **Grothey zur Tanne*, pens. 5-6 M.; *Deutsches Haus*, very fair; *Bösche*; *Lindenhof*; *Ilsenthal*, at the beginning of the valley, very fair; *Stadt Stolberg*; omn. to the Brocken, see p. 412), is a busy village of 4100 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilse-Thal, with *Iron Works* of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured (no admission; depot in the village). It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the prince, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 998 as a Benedictine abbey (collection of antiquities shown daily, 2-4; garden, 2-6). The church, consecrated in 1087, was rebuilt in 1120-29.

The *Ilse-Thal, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) foot of the *Ilsenstein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Prinzess Ilse* tavern at the foot several paths lead to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The best survey of the Ilsenstein itself is obtained from the benches, a few hundred paces above the tavern. The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its pretty *Waterfalls* for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 412) is not contemplated.

A footpath direct from Ilsenburg ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the top of the Ilsenstein diverges from the road to the left, a few paces beyond the village, and crosses a bridge (finger-posts).

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilse-Thal, lead to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. The *Karlsklippen*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the Plessenburg, marked St. R., to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Steinerne Renne. — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by *Altewrode*.

Between Ilsenburg and Wernigerode the railway (p. 408) passes (11 M.) *Drübeck*, with its Romanesque church (11-12th cent.).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wernigerode. — *Hotels*. — **Weisser Hirsch*, in the market, **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, **KNAUF*, in the Burg-Strasse; charges at these R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, D. 2, pens. from 5 M.; *GOLDNER HIRSCH*, Nöschenrode; **GOTHISCHES HAUS*, in the market; *PREUßISCHEM HOF*, near the Burgthor; *HOHENZOLTERN*. — **LINDENBERG*, on the Lindenberg, near the town, with view. — In the Mühlen-Thal: *MÜLENTHAL*; *KÜSTKE'S KAMP*, both also pensions. — *Railway Restaurant*, good table d'hôte 12-2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — Beer: *Ahrends*, Breite-Str.; *Rathskeller*; *Geellschaftshaus*, near the Western-Thor, with rooms to let.

Carriage to the Steinerne Renne $7\frac{1}{2}$, Rübeland 10, Regenstein 9, Brocken 18 M (there and back); fee 1-2 M. — *Omnibus* daily in summer to the Brocken, via Schierke, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 4 M, there and back 7 M; luggage 1 M). — *Diligence* to Elbingerode, see p. 404.

Wernigerode (770 ft.), with a loftily-situated *Schloss* and a park

of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 10,500. The *Rathhaus*, of the 14th cent., and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures. The *Gymnasium* is a modern Gothic structure. The town possesses two war monuments. — The *Lustgarten* (containing the *Library*, with 95,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., and the *Palm-House*), the *Thiergarten* or park, the *Lindenbergs* (see p. 410), to the S. of the town, the *Armenleuteberg*, the *Harburg* (restaurant), and the *Scharfenstein* afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne*. The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme*, by *Friedrichsthal*, to (1½ M. from the station) *Hasserode* (**Hohnstein*; *Steinerne Renne*, *Steinberg*, well spoken of), a village much visited as a summer-resort. — At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to *Schierke*, *Hohnstein*, and *Hohne*, and to the right to the *Steinerne Renne*. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn *Zur Steinernen Renne*. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the *Holzemme*, or **Steinerne Renne*, which gradually becomes more imposing, especially when the brook is high. At the farthest bridge, 4½ M. from Hasserode and near the waterfalls, there is a restaurant. A little beyond it a broad path to the left leads to *Hohne* (see below), and one to the right to the *Plessenburg* in 1 hr. (see p. 410). Fine view from the *Reneklippen*, near the restaurant. From the restaurant to the Brocken, see p. 412.

From the *Steinerne Renne* Restaurant we may, with a guide, ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and return by the road through the *Dumkuhs-Thal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed via the forester's house of *Hohne* (inn, with pension) to the *Schierke* road or the path through the *Jacobebruch* to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohnecklippen* (2975 ft.; *Panorama) may be combined with the latter route.

To *ELBINGERODE*, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, through the suburb of *Nöschenrode* and up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. About 2¼ M. from Wernigerode is a forester's house, where the road diverges on the left to the *Hartensberg* (restaurant), whence a foot-path leads to Rübeland (p. 404). A finger-post, 1½ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg*, with curious cave-formations (inn). Thence to Elbingerode 1½ hr. (comp. p. 404).

Beyond Wernigerode the railway (p. 408) goes on to (17 M.) *Minsleben* and (20 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* (p. 395).

h. The Brocken.

The Routes to the top of the Brocken are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks, B standing for Brocken and the other letters for the places at the lower end of the route (S for *Schierke*, I for *Ilsenburg*, and so on).

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HANNSBURG (p. 408), about 4 hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr.), see p. 408. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the (10 min.) *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the *Ecker-Thal*, to the (35 min.) *Dreiherrnbrücke* across the *Ecker*; then follow the stream (right bank) to the finger-post indicating the way to the (¾ hr.) forester's cottage of *Scharfenstein* (rmnts.), near which is the *Scharfensteinklippe* (view).

Farther on the path skirts the *Pesekenkopf* and the *Hermannsklippe*; after 35 min. the road is crossed, the *Pflasterstoss* and *Kleine Brockenklippen* rocks are passed, and the *Brockenhaus* (see below) soon reached.

FROM ISENBURG (p. 410), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg (omn. daily 9 M., back 2, carr. there and back 21 M.). To the Isenstein 2 M., see p. 410. At a finger-post, 3 M. farther on, the footpath to the Brocken diverges to the right; after 1 hr. another post indicates two paths to the Brocken. That to the left divides again in 2-3 min.; we keep to the right, and after about 20 paces reach a footpath which ascends to the *Brockenhaus* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 410), through the Steinerne Renne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (carriage-road via the Plessenburg). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see p. 410), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence ascend by the road which passes above this bridge for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., then to the right in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. Then ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); after 10 min. the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more. — An easier route ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads by the 'Glashütten-Weg', through the *Jacobbruch*, and past the *Ahrenklinterklippen*.

FROM ELBINGERODE (p. 404), $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (omn. twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 8 M.). Near Elbingerode, on the road to Rothehütte, a footpath leads (right) through wood, reaching the Brocken road at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schierke* (see below).

FROM ROTHEHÜTTE-KÖNIGSHOF (p. 404), 11 M. — An omnibus runs daily in summer in 4 hrs. (fares: up 8, down 2 M.). We follow the road via ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mandelholz* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eland* (Deutsche Eiche) to (6 M.) *Schierke* (1800 ft.); *Burg hotel*, *Hôtel Brocken-Scheideck*, both comfortable, R. from 2-3, pens. 6-8 M.; *Fürstenhöhe*, *Hoppe*, unpretending), a scattered village, much frequented as a summer-resort. The road crosses the bridge and ascends to the left. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque forms. To the right, above, are the *Hohneklippen*; in front of them the *Ahrenklinterklippen*; to the left, looking back, we see the *Schnarcher* ('Snorers') on the opposite *Bahrenberg*. Occasional steep short-cuts are indicated by finger-posts. A granite finger-post (3 M.) is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 8 M. more, but the last bend of the road may be cut off by a footpath (follow the telegraph-posts).

FROM ANDREASBERG (p. 414), $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. The road leads via *Oderhaus*, *Braunlage*, *Eland*, and *Schierke* (see above); the footpath, more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderstein* (p. 418), and then by *Oderbrück* (Forester's Inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

The *Brocken*, or *Blocksb erg*, the *Mons Bructerus* of the Romans, 3415 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Inn* at the top (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, D. 3, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., higher if no wine be ordered; in the height of the season rooms should be engaged in advance).

The *Tower* commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible (unclouded horizon rare). The traveller should reach the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. — Adjoining the hotel is a *Meteorological Station*.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St.

Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May-day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

i. Clausthal. Andreasberg.

FROM GOSLAR TO CLAUSTHAL, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 M., 1 M. 30 pf.) ; from Clausthal to Andreasberg $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., from Andreasberg to Elbingerode 18 M. (diligence in each case) ; railway from Andreasberg to (3 M.) Lauterberg.

Goslar, see p. 405. — From Goslar to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langelsheim*, see R. 62. The train then ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautenthal* (967 ft. ; *Rathaus*; *Schützenhaus*; *Princess Caroline*), a summer-resort, with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wildemann* (1384 ft. ; *Rail. Restaurant; *Curhaus*, with baths; *Rathaus*; *Wilder Mann*), another summer-resort; $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Silberhütte*, with silver smelting-works.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clausthal* (1840 ft. ; *Goldene Krone*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Rathaus*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 13,000 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergakademie*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

The mines in the Upper Harz are most important near Clausthal (visitors not admitted). The annual output of the smelting-works (including foreign ores) is about 100,000 lbs. of silver, 8500 tons of lead, and 220 tons of copper. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Georgsstollen*, a channel 6 M. long, terminating near *Gütselde* (p. 392). The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* Mine is 2850 ft. deep.

Altenerode (**Rammelsberg*, pens. 4 M.; *Schützenhaus*; *Rathaus*), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Clausthal, on the road to *Oker* (p. 408), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer.

To *Osterode*, a railway-station, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, e.g. the inn at the foot of the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter and more interesting for pedestrians, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (inn), and passes through the village of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lerbach* (*Glückauf*, pens. 4 M.), a favourite summer-resort. — *Osterode*, see p. 392.

FROM CLAUSTHAL TO ANDREASBERG, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (5 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* (1870 ft.) supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. A finger-post on the right, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, indicates the route to the (20 min.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a fine view of the valley of the *Söse*. At the (3 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* (2560 ft.) the highroad turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to *Braunlage* (p. 414). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oderteich* (2360 ft.), an artificial reservoir, whence a pleasant road leads to

Andreasberg in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*, and passing the *Rehberger Grabenhaus* (inn), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andreasberg.

Andreasberg (1825 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, pens. 5- $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Curhaus*; *Busch*; *Rathhaus*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak region, has recently come into favour as a summer-residence on account of its bracing mountain air. Pop. 3500. It possesses important mines. The *Samson* silver-mine is the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2870 ft.). Visitors are not admitted to the mines. Specimens of the minerals of the Harz may be purchased at the *Neufanger Zechenhaus* and the *Samsoner Gaipel*. The railway-station (p. 392) is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town (omn. 75 pf.).

Diligences ply daily from Andreasberg via *Braunlage* (Brauner Hirsch) to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tanne* (p. 404) and ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Harsburg* (p. 408). — Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 412.

To *HERZBERG* (p. 392), 9 M. from Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Steber* (inn) and through the pretty *Steber-Thal*. — RAILWAY by *Lauenberg* to *Scharzfeld*, see p. 392.

64. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. RAILWAY. Express in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 18 M., 13 M. 40, 9 M. 40 pf.); ordinary trains in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 M., 12 M., 8 M.). — Express from Berlin to (354 M.) Frankfort in 11 hrs. (fares 48 M. 60 pf., 36 M., 26 M. 20 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 121. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 129).

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guntershausen* (*Bellevue*) is the junction of the Eisenach line (R. 51). The train now skirts the *Fulda* and then the *Eder*. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grifte*, at the confluence of these streams. Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the *Eder*, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with a château of the old landgraves of Hessen, is the station for *Wildungen*.

FROM *WABERN* TO *WILDUNGEN*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 M. 40, 1 M. 10, 70 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fritzlar* (*Engl. Hof*), an old town with 3800 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The **Collegiate Church*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1170 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower was rebuilt in 1869. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent., and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains valuable ecclesiastical vessels and vestments. The *Church of the Minorites* (Prot.) dates from the 14th century. The *Hochzeitshaus* is a picturesque timber structure of ca. 1580. At *Geismar*, situated above Fritzlar, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god *Wotan* in 723. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken* we enter the principality of

Waldeck. — 10½ M. *Wildungen Station*, ½ M. from the town. Hotel omnibuses await the trains.

Wildungen (**Badelodgerhaus & Europäischer Hof*, R. 12-40 M per week, D. 2½ M; **Göcke*, by the Old Curhaus, R. 12-40, pens. from 50 M per week; **Kaiserhof*; **Helenenquelle*; *Post*, R. 10-30 M, well spoken of; *Zimmermann*, R. 8-25 M, well spoken of; *Bayerischer Hof*, plain, R. 8-25 M; numerous lodging-houses) is a frequented watering-place, also called *Nieder-Wildungen*, to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein* (996 ft.), commanding a survey of the pretty wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at *Nieder-Wildungen* contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altar-piece painted by Conrad von Soest in 1402. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (6000 patients annually; 800,000 bottles exported). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, connected with the town (¼ M.) by the *Brunnen-Allee*, which is bordered with pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (see below). The new and the old *Curhaus* are also on this avenue. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1 M. to the W. of the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*; ascent of the *Homberg* (tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the highroad as we quit the town leads to the (1¼ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (Café). Pleasant walk thence to the *Thalbrunnen* and the *Stahlbrunnen*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*. — About 7½ M. to the N. of Wildungen (carr. 10-12 M) is the old château of *Waldeck* (1380 ft.; restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the *Eder*. The *Auenberg* (2050 ft.), 5 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

From Wildungen a diligence runs daily to (20 M.) *Frankenberg* (p. 416).

38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 418). On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the little town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable monastery of which was founded by St. Boniface. The train crosses the *Lahn*. — 62 M. *Cölbe* (p. 416).

64½ M. *Marburg* (**Pfeiffer*, R., L., & A. from 2, D. 2 M; *Ritter*, similar charges; *Kaiserhof*; *Hessischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 16,300 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *University*, now attended by 900 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the *CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH, erected in 1285-83 in the early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. high. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.)

Soon after the death of St. Elizabeth (p. 369; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees (1286), caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated copper-gilt sarcophagus. The Reformed Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred below the tomb of Conrad of Thuringia, where they were discovered in 1664. The sarcophagus, which was much injured by the French in 1810-14, is now preserved in the sacristy. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures; in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; an-

cient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. The *High Altar* is a noble Gothic work of 1290; the *Screen* dates from the 14th century. Numerous *Monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13-15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1240) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg, in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathaus* (1512), in the Ritter-Str. (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1566), and in several others.

The extensive SCHLOSS (875 ft.; open free on Wed., 2-4; at other times 50 pf.; castellan in the main tower), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., built in the 13th cent., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It was judiciously restored in 1866 and now contains the valuable Hessian archives, and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel (1288) and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, 'Hoc est corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the Schloss Terraces, and in descending to the town by the other side ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). On the plateau, a little to the W., is the *Stadt-Park*.

ENVIRONS. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1200 ft.), a height above the station (to the E.) is ascended in 40 min.; morning-light most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, another good view, towards *Schöneburg*, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. — On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Kuppe* (1200 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.), with a ruined castle. On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.), from which forest-paths lead to the quarries of *Wehrda*.

FROM MARBURG TO CREUZTHAL, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (fares 5 M. 60, 3 M. 80 pf.; no 1st cl.). The line traverses the *Lahnthal*. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oulpe* (p. 416). — From (5 M.) *Sarnau* a branch diverges to (18 M.) *Frankenberg*, with a Marienkirche dating from 1900, adjoined by the beautiful Gothic Liebfrauen-Kapelle (1386). — Beyond (26 M.) *Laasphe*, with the château of *Wittgenstein*, we cross the watershed between the Lahn and the Eder. — 40 M. *Erndtebrück*; branch to (10 M.) *Romiland-Berleburg*. At (47 M.) *Vormwald* begins the most beautiful part of the line, which descends in great curves. — 57 M. *Creuzthal* (p. 119).

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn*. From (72 M.) *Niederwaltern* a branch-line runs to *Gladenbach* and (8 M.) *Weidenhausen*. We cross the Lahn beyond (75 M.) *Fronhausen*. Near (76 M.) *Friedelhausen*, on a wooded hill to the left, is the château of that name; farther on, also to the left, rise the conspicuous ruins of *Staufenberg* (a fine point of view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Lollar*). From

(78 M.) *Lollar* a line diverges to *Wetzlar* (11 M., in 1 hr.). Beyond Lollar the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen to the right. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hesse (Inn; extensive view).

83 M. *Giessen* (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Kuhne*, near the station, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3, D. with wine 3 M.; **Einhorn*; *Rappe*; **Prinz Karl*; beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), on the Lahn, with 22,900 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (600 stud.). Behind the *Library* is a monument to *J. von Liebig* (1803-73), the celebrated chemist, who was a professor here from 1824 to 1852.

From *GIESSEN* TO *FULDA*, 66 M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 M 60, 8 M 40, 4 M 30 pf.). 87 M. *Aralfeld* (*Krone*), the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15-16th centuries. — 54 M. *Salzschlirf* (**Curhaus*; **Hôtel Iller*) is a watering-place with mineral springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 419.

From *GIESSEN* TO *GELNHAUSEN*, 44 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 M 60, 4 M 20, 2 M 80 pf.). The most important station is (22 M.) *Nidda* (*Traube*), near which is the small bath of *Salzhausen*, and whence a branch-line diverges to *Schötien*, at the foot of the *Taujasse* (2600 ft.), the highest point of the volcanic *Vogelsberg*. — *Gelnhausen*, see p. 420.

From *GIESSEN* TO *COBLENZ*, railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (94 M.) *Butzbach* (*Hessischer Hof*), a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (155 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view. A little farther on is the ruined monastery of *Arnsburg*, on the Wetter.

100 M. *Nauheim*. — Hotels: **KAISERHOF*; **BRISTOL*, handsomely fitted up, with changes to correspond; **SPRENGEL*; *BELLEVUE*; *CURSAAL*; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE*; *AUGUSTA VICTORIA*; *HÔTEL DU NORD*; *HEICHSCHOF*; at all these E., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2-3 M. — *GOLDENER ENGEL*. — Private Apartments numerous.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Langsdorf*; *Thüringer Hof*; *Burk*. Visitors' Tax 12 M. 2 pers. 18 M.

Cabs. One-horse per drive, 1-2 pers. 60 pf. 8-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 80 pf. or 1 M.; per hour 2 M 60, 3 M 40, 8 M 40 pf., 5 M.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a town with 3000 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract 14,000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water is used both for drinking and for baths. Adjoining the *Teichhalle* are several greenhouses connected with the pleasure-grounds. At the foot of the *Johannisberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus* (restaurant), at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the *Cursaal*, commands a fine view (two-horse carr., 1-2 pers. 2 M 80, 8-4 pers. 3 M 40 pf.). Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Hasselbeck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 7 M or 8 M 80 pf., two-horse 11 or 12 M), the ruin of *Münzenberg* (on foot 3 hrs.; carr. and pair in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 14 M).

Tellerberg near Butzbach (p. 417), the ruin of *Arnsburg* (p. 417), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 17 or 18 M.). Walk to Friedberg (see below), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The train skirts the Gradierhäuser (evaporating sheds), and crosses a lofty viaduct to —

103 M. Friedberg (**Hôtel Trapp*, good wine; *Weith*; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a town with 6000 inhab., once a free imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was built in 1290-1350; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called **Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, existed in the 14th century. A flight of 77 steps descends to the basin, 75 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahr. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, near which is the beautiful *Palace Garden*. The old *Castle*, altered in 1611, is now a seminary. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — 118 M. *Bonames*, the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

124 M. *Frankfort* on the *Main*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

65. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

153 M. RAILWAY in 5-9 hrs. (fares 19 M. 90 pf., 15 M., 10 M.; express, 22 M. 90, 16 M. 50, 11 M. 60 pf.).

Göttingen, see p. 131. — The train ascends the wide Leine-Thal. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 391). A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1 hr.) the ruins of *Hanstein* (restaurant; *View) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel*; *Allendorf* (see below) may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

The château of *Arnsberg* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and enters the valley of the *Werra*; to the right rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the *Hanstein* just mentioned. The river is crossed. 21 M. *Allendorf*; the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-baths. The *Klausb erg* is a fine point of view. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albungen* (Heiligenstein); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the *Werra*, commands a charming view.

The **Meissner* (2465 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditional lore, may be ascended from *Albungen* in 2 hrs.

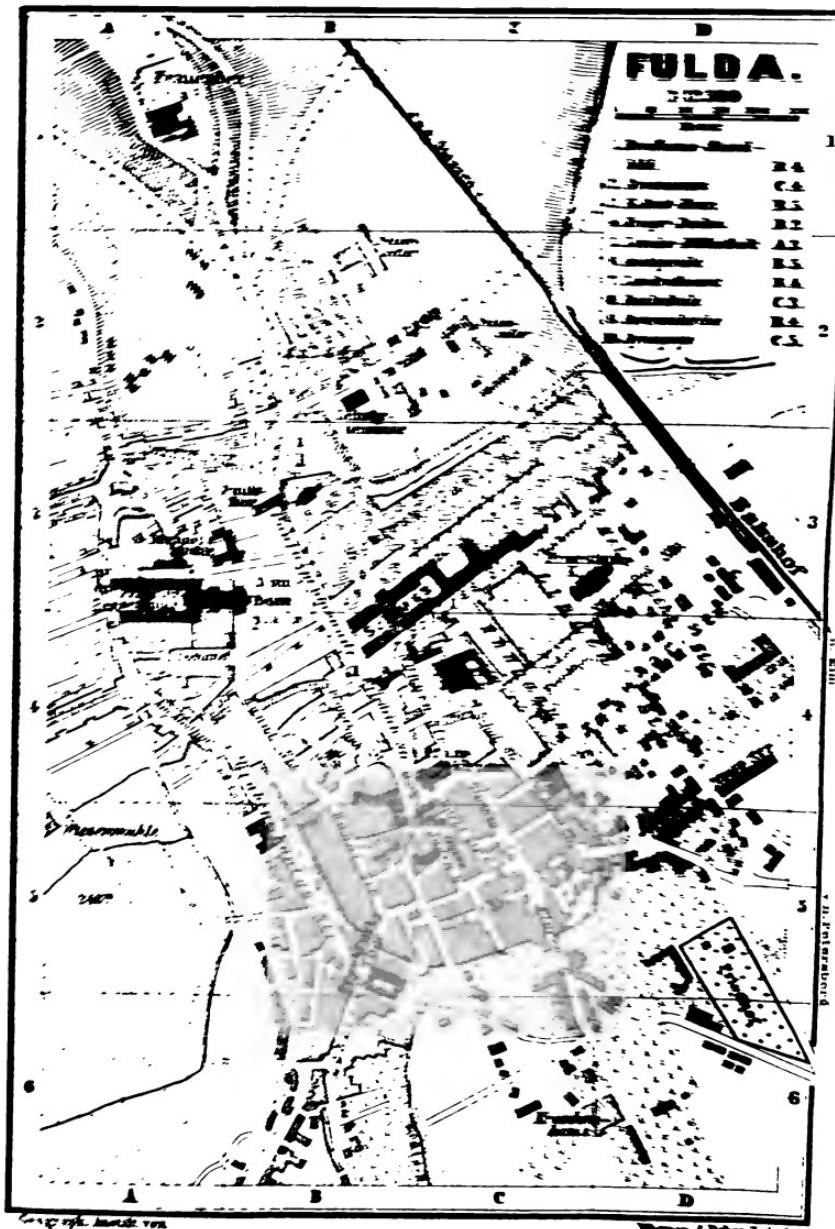
The train again crosses the *Werra*. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niederhone*.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO LEINEFELDE, 30 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first station is (2 M.) *Eschwege* (*Koch*), an industrious town with 10,300 inhab. and important tanneries, on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and mentioned in documents of the 10th century. It afterwards belonged to the Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1380 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Thurm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1088. The *Karlakirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a

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fine view of the valley. The grounds on the *Leichtberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. Charming excursions may be taken to the *Höhenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims). Diligence from Eschwege twice daily via (7 M.) *Wanfried*, at the foot of the **Heldrastein* (1080 ft.; view), to (12 M.) *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannenstein*. From *Treffurt* to *Eisenach* (p. 367), 16 M. (diligence). — 11 M. *Lengenfeld*; 24½ M. *Dingelstädt*. — 30 M. *Leinefelde*, see p. 390.

From NIEDERREHNE to TRIXEN (p. 416), 50 M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs.

The train now quits the Werra. 31 M. *Nieder-Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the peculiarly formed *Bläue Kuppe*. — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boymenburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1188. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*.

50 M. *Bebra* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 354), the junction for the Berlin, Leipsc, and Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61½ M.) *Hersfeld* (*Stern; Deutsches Haus*), with 7400 inhabitants. The Benedictine abbey of Hersfeld, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the secular buildings are now used as barracks. The **Abbey Church*, built in the 11th and 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadtkirche* dates from the 15th century. The *Wipperhainer Höhe*, and the *Frauenberg*, with its ruined church, are two good points of view.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg*, which bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

84½ M. *Fulda*. — Hotels. *KURPFÄST (Pl. a; B, 4), in the Schloss-Platz, R., L., & A. 2-2½ M., D. 2 M. 20 pf.; *WOLFF (Pl. c; D, 3), R. & B. 2¾ M., D., incl. wine, 2 M. 20 pf., at the station; PULT, Markt-Str. (Pl. C, 5).

Fulda (930 ft.), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 14,500 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 3), with a dome 108 ft. in height and two towers, was erected in the 18th cent. in the Roman baroque style.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure (8-9th cent.), of which the only remnant is the now restored crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Westfriesland in 766.

To the W. of the cathedral are the extensive buildings of the old *Benedictine Convent*, now a *Clerical Seminary* (Pl. A, 3). To the N. is the *Provincial Library* (Pl. 5), with interesting MSS., a copy of Gutenberg's (1450-55) 42-lined Bible, and a natural history collection (open on Mon., Wed., & Sat., 2-4).

The small *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. A, 3; restored 1858), adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century.

The late-Gothic *Nonnenkirche* (Pl. C, 4) was restored in 1870. — In the *Markt* (Pl. B, C, 4) are the *Pfarrkirche* (a Jesuit building of 1770-75, with two towers, one of them of the 15th cent.), the *Bathhaus*, the *Post Office*, and an old *Fountain*. — The little *Church of St. Severinus* (Pl. 9) dates from the 15th century.

In front of the *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) is a *Statue of St. Boniface* (Pl. 1; comp. p. 419), in bronze, erected in 1842. Near the *Paulusthor* (Pl. B, 2; built in 1771) is the small *Town Park*, with a *War Monument* for 1870-71. Opposite rises the handsome *Normal Seminary*.

Fine views are obtained from the *Frauenberg* (1080 ft.), and from the *Petersberg* (1310 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., long the residence of the scholar Hrabanus Maurus (d. 856).

FROM FULDA TO GERSFELD, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 70, 1 M. 10 pf.) through the valley of the *Fulda*. — Gersfeld (1580 ft.; *Adler*, R. & B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Krone*, both well spoken of), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Frohberg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhöngebirge*, a group of hills, 22 M. long and 9 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wacktkoppe* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2720 ft.) and the *Pferdstopf* (2670 ft.) to the "Grosse Wasserkuppe" (3115 ft.; "View"), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Inn, plain), whence we may return to Gersfeld by the road via *Stedos*, *Tränkhof*, and *Poppenhausen*. — A diligence plies once daily from Gersfeld to (6 1/2 M.) Bischofsheim (*Rhönlust*; *Löwe*), whence the ascent of the "Kreuzberg" (3000 ft.) may be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. Railway from Bischofsheim to Neustadt-an-der-Saale, see p. 372. To the S. of Gersfeld rises the (3 M.) *Grosse Nallen* (2690 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Otterssteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3045 ft.) by way of the *Ziegelhütte* and the "Rommerser Grund", returning either to the E. by *Reussendorf* and *Wildflecken* to the Kreuzberg (see above), or to the W. by (3 M.) *Dalherda* (inn) to (4 M.) *Schmeinax* (inn), on the road from Fulda to Gersfeld.

FROM FULDA TO TANN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in the valley of the *Bieber*, affording another access to the Rhön district. From the station of (14 M.) *Mileburg* we may visit the "Mileburg" (2730 ft.) and the curious rock formations of the *Teufelsstein* (2380 ft.) and the *Steinwand* (2120 ft.). — 20 M. *Hilders* (1510 ft.; *Engel*; *Sonne*), an ancient village on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2490 ft.). About 11 M. to the E. of Hilders (diligence daily) lies *Fladungen* (2815 ft.; Kummeth's Inn), a small Bavarian town on the *Streu*, on the road from *Kalten-Nordheim* (p. 370) to *Mellrichstadt* (p. 372). From Hilders to *Kalten-Nordheim* and *Salsungen*, see p. 370. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tann* (*Münzel*), with 1100 inhab. and three châteaux, lies 8 M. to the W. of *Kalten-Nordheim* (p. 370).

The ROAD FROM HILDERS TO BISCHOFSEIM, 18 M., leads through the centre of the Hohe Rhön, via (5 M.) *Wüstenachsen* (*Leist*).

A branch-railway runs from Fulda to *Gießen* (p. 417).

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome public buildings. — 102 M. *Elm*. From Elm to *Gemünden*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the *Kinzig*. 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a *Schloss* of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Saalkünster*.

126 M. *Gelnhausen* (**Hessischer Hof*, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.;

Deutsches Haus), once a town of the empire, with 4500 inhab., situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace erected before the year 1170 by Frederick I. (Barbarossa), parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family, sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. An interesting old building, dating from Barbarossa's time, discovered in 1881 and restored, probably a Rathhaus or Guild-hall, is now private property.

The handsome and richly-decorated *Pfarrkirche, erected in the Transition style in 1230-60; was skilfully restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent, and a handsome modern pulpit, organ-loft, and stained glass. — A monument to *Philip Reis* (d. 1874), inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), was erected in 1885 at Gelnhausen, of which he was a native.

From Gelnhausen to *Hessen*, see p. 417.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. The line intersects the *Lamboywald*, where in Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

139 M. **Hanau** (**Adler*, R., L., & A. from 2 M.; *Riese*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Pest*), a pleasant town with 27,600 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their industries, the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of gold and silver wares, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm* (1786-1859) *Grimm*, to whom a monument, by Eberle, was erected in Oct., 1896. — On the *Main*, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad*, with a fine park, and the palace of *Philippssruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen, erected last century.

The train crosses the *Main*. 141 M. *Klein-Steinheim*.

147 M. **Offenbach** (*Stadt Cassel*), with 40,200 inhab., a pleasant and busy town, owes its prosperity to French refugees in the 17-18th centuries. The handsome château of Count Isenburg, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the *Main*, and soon enters the W. station at —

153 M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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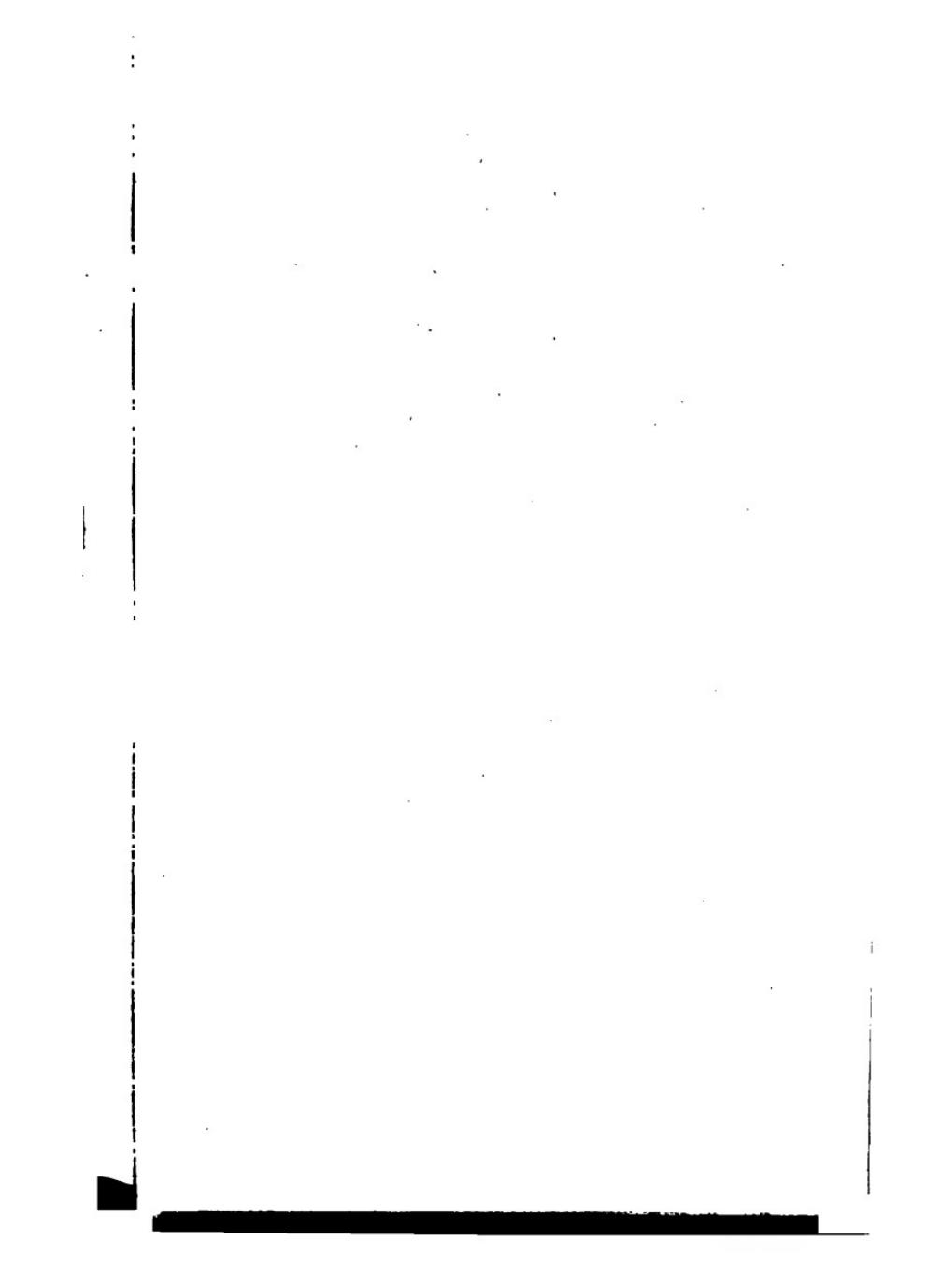
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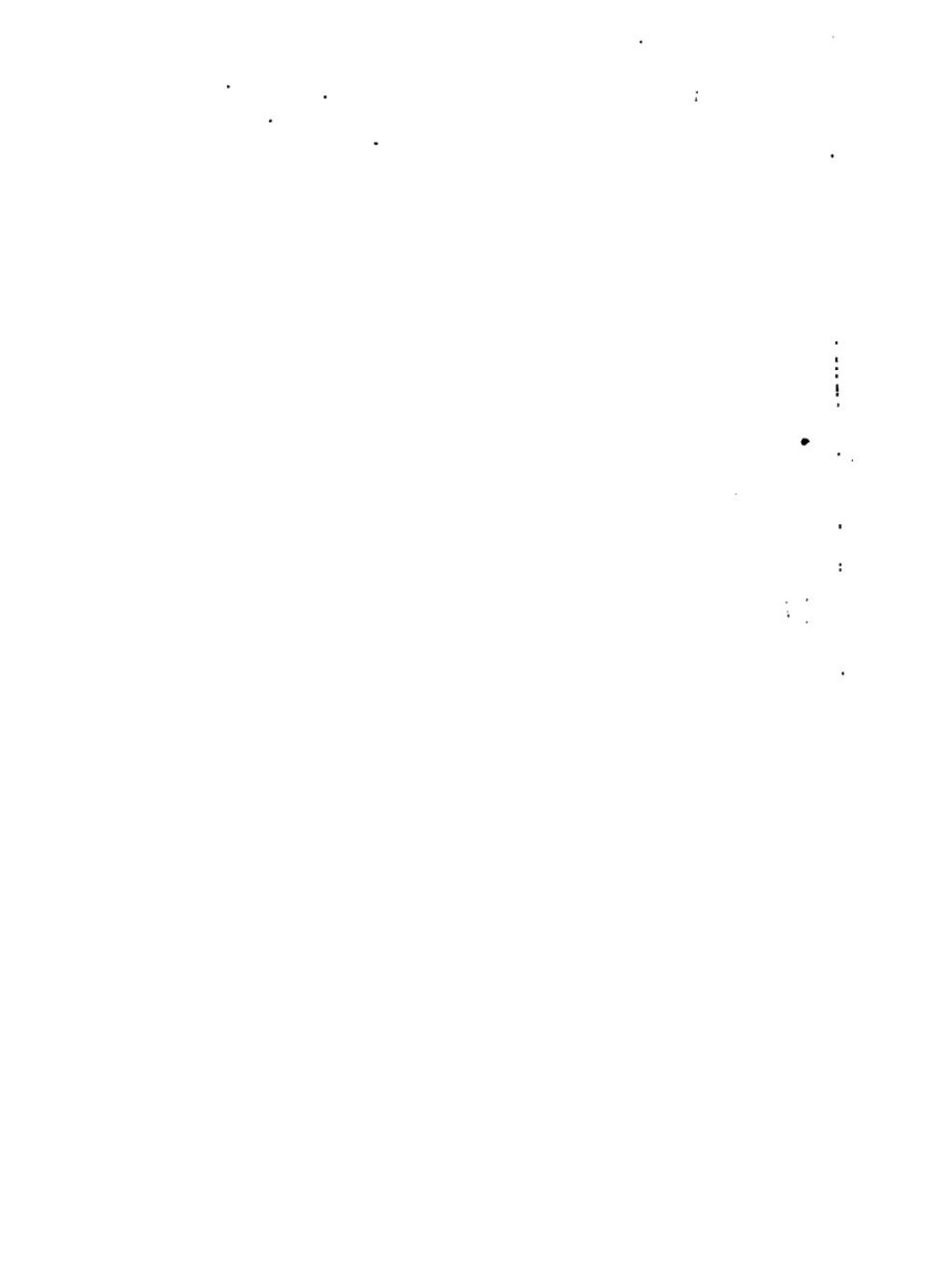


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5. List of the principal streets, public buildings,
etc., of Berlin.
6. Large Plan of Berlin, in three sections (scale
of 1:14,000).

This cover may be detached from the rest of the book by
severing the yellow thread which will be found between
pp. 2 and 3 of the list of streets.









R.



Central Berlin 1 : 22,000

1000 Meter.

3000 Meter.

5000 Meter.

10000 Meter.

20000 Meter.

40000 Meter.

80000 Meter.

160000 Meter.

320000 Meter.

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List of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, etc.,
in the Plan of Berlin.

The large Plan of Berlin, on the scale of 1:14,000, is divided into three sections, of which the uppermost is coloured *brown*, the central *red*, and the lowest *gray*. In the accompanying index the letters *b*, *r*, *g* refer to these sections, while the capital letters and numbers indicate the square of the section in which the place in question is to be found. Thus the *Alexander-Platz* will be found in the red section, column M, first square from the top.

The squares will also be useful for calculating distances, each side of a square being exactly half a kilometre or about $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mile, while the diagonals if drawn would be 760 yds.

The letters immediately following the names of the streets refer to the *Postal Districts* (C, central; W, West; O, Ost, East, etc.).

| | <i>b</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>g</i> | | <i>b</i> | <i>r</i> | <i>g</i> |
|--|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| Abgeordnetenhaus
(House of Deputies) | K 8 | | | Annenstr. S.O. (<i>Nos. 5-</i>
<i>44 S.</i>) | | M 4 | |
| Academy | I 2 | | | Apostelkirche | | E 2 | |
| Achenbachstr. W. | | B 2 | | Apostelkirche, Ander. W. | | E 2 | |
| Ackerstr. N. | K 8 | | | Aquarium | | H 2 | |
| Adalberstr. S.O. | N 4 | N 2 | | Architekten-Vereinshaus
(Architects' Union) | | | |
| Adlerstr. O. | K 8 | | | Arcona-Platz. N. | | H 4 | |
| Admiralty | H 4 | | | Arminiusplatz N.W. | B 4 | | |
| Admiralstr. S. (31-36 S.O.) | | M 8 | | Arndtstr. S.W. | | | I 4 |
| Ahornstr. W. | | D 1 | | Arsenal | | K 2 | |
| Albrechtstr. N.W. | H 1 | | | Artilleriestr. N. | I 4 | I 1 | |
| Alexander-Platz. C. | M 1 | | | Askanischer-Platz. S.W. | | H 1 | |
| Alexanderstr. C. (12-28 O.) | M 1 | | | Augustabrücke | | G 1 | |
| —, Kleine. C. | M 4 | | | Augusta-Hospital | G 8 | | |
| Alexanderufer N.W. | G 4 | G 1 | | Auguststr. N. (<i>Nos. 28-</i>
<i>59 C.</i>) | | | |
| Alexandrinerstr. S. (<i>Nos. 102-128 S.W.</i>) | L 4 | K 2 | | | I 4 | | |
| Alsenbrücke | G 1 | | | —, Kleine. C. | K 4 | | |
| Alsenstr. N.W. | G 1 | | | Ausstellungspark | | F 1 | |
| Alt-Moabit | E 1 | | | | | | |
| Altonaerstr. N.W. | C 2 | | | Bach-Str. N.W. | | B 3 | |
| Alvenalebenstr. W. | | E 8 | | Bahnhoefstr. S.W. | | H 1 | |
| Amalienstr. C. | M 4 | | | Bandelstr. N.W. | D 4 | | |
| Amtsgericht | M 2 | | | Barbarossa-Str. | | C 3 | |
| Anatomie | H 4 | | | Barnimstr. N.O. | N 4 | O 1 | |
| Andreasplatz O. | O 8 | | | <i>Barracks:</i> | | | |
| Andreasstr. O. | O 8 | | | 2. Gardes Reg. zu Fuss | I 1 | | |
| —, Kleine O. | O 8 | | | Kaiser Alexand. Garde-
Grenad.-Reg. No. 1 | M 4 | M 1 | |
| Angermünderstr. N. | L 8 | | | Kaiser Franz - Garde-
Grenad.-Reg. No. 2 | | L 3 | |
| Anhaltstr. S.W. | | H 1 | | | | | |
| Anklamerstr. N. | K 2 | | | | | | |

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Barracks: | | | | Bouché-Weg S. O. | | | R 4 |
| Garde-Fusilier-Reg. | G 2 | . | P 1 | Boxhagenerstr. O. | . | R 8 | |
| 3. Garde-Reg. zu Fuss | D E | . | | Boyenstr. N. | F 2 | | |
| 4. Garde-Reg. zu Fuss | S 4 | . | | Brandenburger Thor | . | G 2 | |
| Garde-Schützen-Bat. | . | . | P 1 | Brandenburgstr. S. | . | L 2 | |
| Gardes du Corps | . | I 2 | | Brauhauerstr. C. | . | L 2 | |
| Garde-Cürassier-Reg. | . | . | K 2 | Breitestr. C. | . | L 2 | |
| 1. Garde-Dragoner-Reg. | . | . | I 3 | Bremerstr. N.W. | B 4 | | |
| 2. Garde-Ulanen-Reg. | E 4 | E 1 | | Breslauerstr. O. | . | O 3 | |
| 2. Garde-Dragoner-Reg. | . | . | K 4 | Britzerstr. S.O. | . | M 2 | |
| Garde-Feld-Artillerie | D 3 | I 1 | | Brombergerstr. O. | . | Q 4 | |
| Garde-Pionier-Bat. | . | . | P 1 | Brücke-Allee N.W. | . | O 2 | |
| Garde-Train - Bataillon | . | . | O 2 | Brückenstr. S.O. | . | N 3 | |
| Brandenb. Train - Bat. | . | | | Brüderstr. C. | . | L 3 | |
| No. 3. | . | . | O 2 | Brunnenstr. N. | E 2 | | |
| Bartelstr. C. | M 4 | . | | Buchenstr. W. | . | E 1 | |
| Barutherstr. S.W. | . | . | I 3 | Bogenhagenstr. N.W. | B 4 | | |
| Bärwaldbrücke | . | . | L 3 | Bukowerstr. S. | . | M 1 | |
| Bärwaldstr. S. | . | . | K 4 | Bülowstr. W. | . | E 2 | |
| Bau-Academie | . | . | K 2 | Bunsestr. N.W. | . | H 2 | |
| Bauhofstr. N.W. | . | I 2 | | Burggrafenstr. W. | . | G 1 | |
| Beethovenstr. N.W. | F 2 | . | | Burgdorffstr. N. | E 1 | | |
| Behrenstr. W. | H 3 | . | | Burgstr. C. | . | K 1 | |
| Belforsterstr. N. | M 8 | . | | Burgstr., Kleine C. | . | L 2 | |
| Belle-Alliance-Bricke | . | . | I 2 | Buschstr. W. | . | B 4 | |
| - - - Platz S.W. | . | . | I 2 | Büschingplatz N.O. | O 1 | | |
| Belle-Alliancestr. S.W. | . | . | I 4 | Büschingstr. N.O. | O 4 | O 1 | |
| Bellevue, Château N.W. | D 2 | . | | Calvinstr. N.W. | . | D 1 | |
| Bellevuestr. W. | G 4 | . | | Cantian-Platz C. | . | K 1 | |
| Bendlisterstr. W.. | F 4 | . | | Central Hotel | . | I 2 | |
| Berg-Academie. | G 3 | K 2 | | Central-Markthalle | . | L 1 | |
| Bergmannstr. S.W. (Nos. 26-75 S.) | . | . | I 4 | Central-Turnanstalt. | G 5 | | |
| Bergstr. N. | I 3 | . | | Chamber of Deputies. | . | K 3 | |
| Berlinerstr. (Charlottenburg). | A 3 | . | | Chancellor's Office. | . | H 3 | |
| Bernauerstr. N. | I 2 | . | G 1 | Charité | . | G 4 | G 1 |
| Bernburgerstr. S.W. | . | . | I 1 | Charitéstr. N.W. | . | G 4 | |
| Besselstr. S.W.. | . | . | N 1 | Charlottenstr. (1-22 & 73-99 S.W., 23-38 & 46-71 W., 39-45 N.W.) | . | 18 | |
| Bethanien | . | . | | Chausseecatr. N. | . | H 3 | |
| Bethanienufer S.O. | . | . | N 1 | Chorinerstr. N. | . | L 3 | |
| Beusselstr. N.W. | A 4 | . | | Christiburgerstr. N. | . | O 2 | |
| Beuthstr. S.W. | . | K 4 | | Christinenstr. N. | . | L 3 | |
| Bibliothek (Royal Library) | . | . | I 2 | Churches: | | | |
| Birkenstr. N.W. | B 3 | . | | St. Andrew. | . | O 4 | |
| Bischofstr. C. | . | L 2 | | St. Bartholomew. | N 4 | | |
| Bismarckstr. N.W. | . | G 1 | | Bethlehem. | . | I 4 | |
| Blankenfelder-Str. O. | N 2 | . | | Cathedral or Dom. | . | K 2 | |
| Blücherplatz S.W. | . | I 2 | | Dankes-Kirche. | F 1 | | |
| Blücherstr. S.W. a. S. | . | K 3 | | Dorotheenstadt. | . | H 2 | |
| Blumenstr. O. | N 2 | F 2 | | Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche. | . | I 8 | |
| Blumenthalstr. W. | . | F 1 | | St. Elizabeth. | . | K 3 | |
| Blumeshof W. | . | M 3 | | Emanuel. | . | N 2 | |
| Böckhstr. S.O. | . | . | | Emmans. | . | O 2 | |
| Boppstr. S. | . | N 4 | | Friedrich-Werdersche Kirche. | . | K 2 | |
| Börse (Exchange) | K 1 | . | | French. | . | I 3 | |
| Borsig's Engine Factory | I 4 | D 1 | | Friedens. | . | K 1 | |
| Borsigstr. N. | I 3 | . | | Garrison. | . | L 1 | |
| Botanic Garden, Royal | . | E 3 | | St. George. | . | M 2 | |

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Churches:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Gnaden | G 4 | | | Diestelmeyerstr. N.O. | O 1 | | P 1 |
| Golgotha | I 4 | | | Diesterwegstr. N.O. | K 4 | | K 4 |
| St. Hedwig (Rom.Cath.) | K 2 | | | Dönhoff-Platz | | | E 1 |
| Helland | C 4 | | | Dörnbergerstr. W. | | | |
| Heiliggeist-Kirche | L 1 | | | Dorotheenstr. N.W. | L 4 | | |
| Helligkreuz-Kirche | K 3 | | | Dragonerstr. C. | | | C 4 |
| Invaliden | G 2 | | | Drakestr. W. | | | |
| Jacobi-Kirche | | L 1 | | Dresdenerstr. S.O. Nos. 21-118 B.) | M 4 | | |
| Jerusalem | K 4 | | | Dreysestr. N.W. | D 4 | | |
| St. John | D 4 | D 1 | | Dunckerstr. N. | N 1 | | |
| Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniss. | | | B 1 | Ebertsbrücke | | I 1 | |
| Kloster-Kirche | M 2 | | | Eckartsbergstr. O. | | R 2 | |
| St. Luke | | H 1 | | Eichendorffstr. N. | I 8 | | |
| Luisen-Kirche | L 4 | | | Eichhornstr. W. | | G 4 | |
| St. Mark | O 1 | | | Eiergasse C. | | L 2 | |
| Marien-Kirche | L 1 | | | Eisenbahnstr. S.O. | | P 1 | |
| St. Mathew | F 1 | | | Eiselenbrücke | | K 2 | |
| St. Michael (Rom.Cath.) | N 4 | | | Eislebenstr. | | B 2 | |
| New | I 8 | | | Eibingerstr. N.O. | P 8 | | |
| St. Nicholas | L 2 | | | Eidenauerstr. O. | | R 1 | |
| Parochial | M 2 | | | Elisabethkirchstr. N. | K 8 | | |
| St. Peter | L 3 | | | Elisabethstr. N.O. | | N 1 | |
| St. Phillip | H 4 | | | Elisabeth-Ufer S.O. | | M 2 | |
| St. Sebastian | H 2 | | | Elssasserstr. N. | I 4 | | |
| St. Simeon | | L 2 | | Eisen-Allee S.O. | | R 4 | |
| Sophien-Kirche | K 4 | | | <i>Embassies:</i> | | | |
| St. Thomas | | O 1 | | Great Britain | | H 3 | |
| Trinity | I 8 | | | France | | H 2 | |
| Werder | K 2 | | | Austria | | G 2 | |
| Zions-Kirche | L 2 | | | Russia | | H 2 | |
| Zwölf Apostel Kirche (Twelve Apostles) | | E 2 | | Engel-Ufer. S.O. | | N 1 | |
| Circus Rens | I 1 | | | Engineers, Office of the | | D 1 | |
| Circus Schumann N.W. | G 1 | | | Enke-Platz S.W. | | I 1 | |
| Claudiusstr. N.W. | O 1 | | | Erdmannstr. | | E 4 | |
| Colbergerstr. N. | G 1 | | | Exchange | | K 1 | |
| Colmarestr. N. | N 8 | | | Exhibition of the Preuss. | | | |
| Commandant's Residence | | G 1 | | Kunstverein | | I 2 | |
| Corneliusbrücke | D 4 | | | Exhibition of the Berl. | | | |
| Corneliustr. W. | D 4 | | | Künstler | | K 4 | |
| Cotheniusstr. N.O. | Q 4 | | | Exhibition, Temporary | | K 1 | |
| Courbierestr. W. | | D 1 | | Falckensteinstr. S.O. | Q 2 | | |
| Cremmenerstr. N. | L 1 | | | Falkoniergasse W. | | K 8 | |
| Criminal-Justiz-Amt | D 4 | D 1 | | Fasanerstr. W. | | A 4 | |
| Culmstr. W. | | F 3 | | Fehrbellimerstr. N. | L 8 | | |
| Cuvrystr. S.O. | | P 8 | | Feldnerstr. S.W. | | K 1 | |
| Cuvry-Ufer S.O. | | P 8 | | Feldstr. N. | H 2 | | |
| Cuxhavenerstr. N.W. | B 2 | | | Feldzeugmeisterstr. N.W. | D 8 | | |
| Dallendorferstr. N. | G 1 | | | Fennstr. N. | E 2 | | |
| Danigerstr. N. | M 1 | | | Festungsgraben C. | | K 2 | |
| Demminerstr. N. | K 1 | | | Fichtestr. S. | | M 4 | |
| Dennewitzplatz W. | | F 2 | | Fischerbrücke. C. | | L 3 | |
| Dennewitzstr. W. | | F 2 | | Fischerstr. C. | | L 8 | |
| Derflingerstr. W. | | E 1 | | Flemmingstr. N.W. | | E 1 | |
| Dessauerstr. S.W. | | G 1 | | Flensburgerstr. N.W. | | C 1 | |
| Diedenhofenerstr. N. | M 8 | | | Fliederstr. N.O. | N 1 | | |
| Dieffenbachstr. S.O. | | M 3 | | Frottweilerstr. W. | | G 2 | |
| Diet, Hall of the Imp. | H 4 | | | Forsterstr. S.O. | | O 3 | |
| | | | | Frankfurter Allee. O. | | Q 2 | |

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|
| Frankfurterstr., Grosse,
O. (33-103 N.O.) | O 2 | | | Göthestr. | A 4 | | |
| —, Kleine, N.O. | N 1 | | | Germannstr. C. | L 4 | | |
| Franzosenstr. N. | M 2 | | | Gotzkowskystr. N.W. | A 4 | | |
| Französischestr. W. | I 3 | | | Gräfestr. S. | M 4 | | |
| Franzstr. S.O. | M 4 | | | Granseestr. N. | K 2 | | |
| Friedenstr. N.O. | N 4 | P 1 | | Graudenzstr. O. | Q 2 | | |
| Friedrich-Karl-Ufer N.W. | G 1 | | | Gravelotterstr. W. | A 2 | | |
| Friedrichsbergstr. N.O. | P 1 | | | Greifswalderstr. N.O. | O 3 | | |
| Friedrichsbrücke | K 1 | | | Grenadierstr. C. | L 4 | | |
| Friedrichsfelderstr. O. | P 3 | | | Grenzstr. N. | G 1 | | |
| Friedrichsgraecht. C. | L 3 | | | Grieboewstr. N. | L 2 | | |
| Friedrichshain N.O. | P 4 | | | Grimmatr. S. | M 3 | | |
| —, Am N.O. | O 4 | | | Grossbeerenbrücke | H 2 | | |
| Friedrichstr. 1-55 & 200-
251 S.W., 56-85a & 157-
199 W., 87-104a & 187-
156 N.W., 105-186 N. | I 4 | I 3 | I 1 | Grossbeerenstr. S.W. | H 3 | | |
| —, Neue C. | L 1 | | | Gross-Görschenstr. W. | F 4 | | |
| Friedr.-Wilhelmstr. W. | D 4 | | | Grünauerstr. S.O. | O 3 | | |
| Friesenstr. S.W. u. S. | | | | Grünewaldstr. | O 2 | | |
| Frobelstr. N.O. | N 1 | | | Grünstr. C. | L 3 | | |
| Frobenstr. W. | | | | —, Neue, C. | L 4 | | |
| Fruchtsstr. O. | P 3 | | | Gründstrassebrücke | L 3 | | |
| Fürbringerstr. S.W. | | | | Guard House, Royal | K 2 | | |
| Fü stenbergstr. N. | L 2 | | | Gubenerstr. O. | Q 3 | | |
| Fürstenstr. S. | | | | Hackescher-Markt. C. | K 1 | | |
| Fürstenwalderstr. O. | O 2 | | | Hafen-Platz S.W. | Q 1 | | |
| Füßilierstr. C. | M 4 | | | Hagelsbergerstr. S.W. | H 4 | | |
| Gartensplatz N. | H 2 | | | Hagenauerstr. | A 2 | | |
| Gartenstr. N. | H 2 | | | Hallechesstr. S.W. | H 2 | | |
| Gartenufer W. | | B 3 | | Halleches Ufer. S.W. | G 2 | | |
| Gasteinstr. W. | | | A 4 | Hamburgerstr., Gr. & Kl.
N. | K 4 | | |
| General-Postamt | I 4 | | | Handelstr. N.W. | C 3 | | |
| Generalstab (General
Staff) | F 1 | | | Hannoverschestr. | A 4 | | |
| Gendarmen-Markt. W. | J 3 | | | Hansplatz N.W. | C 2 | | |
| Genthinerstr. W. | | E 1 | | Hasenheide. S. | M 4 | | |
| Geolog. Landes - Anstalt
(Geolog. Institutz. C. | G 3 | | | Hauptpostamt | L 2 | | |
| Georgenkirch-Plate) | M 1 | | | Hausvoigtei-Platz. C. | K 3 | | |
| Georgenkirchstr. N.O. | N 4 | N 1 | | Havelbergerstr. N.W. | O 3 | | |
| Georgenstr. N.W. | I 2 | | | Hedemannstr. S.W. | I 1 | | |
| Gerhardtstr. N.W. | E 1 | | | Hedwigskirchgasse W. | K 2 | | |
| Gerichtstr. N. | G 1 | | | Hegel-Platz. N.W. | I 2 | | |
| Gertraudtenbrücke | | L 3 | | Heiderittergasse C. | L 1 | | |
| Gertraudtenstr. C. | L 3 | | | Heidestr. N.W. | F 3 | | |
| —, Kleine C. | L 8 | | | Heiliggeistgasse C. | L 1 | | |
| Gewerbe-Akademie | M 2 | | | Heiliggeiststr. C. | L 2 | | |
| — Museum | H 4 | | | Heimstr. S.W. | K 4 | | |
| Gipsstr. C. | K 4 | | | Heimelhof. N.O. | O 2 | | |
| Gitschnerstr. S.W. (19-
86 S.) | | K 2 | | Heinersdorferstr. N.O. | N 3 | | |
| Glogauerstr. S.O. | | P 3 | | Heinrichs-Platz. S.O. | N 2 | | |
| Gneisenaustr. S.W. | | I 4 | | Heimstr. | E 4 | | |
| Göbenstr. W. | | F 3 | | Herkulesbrücke | D 1 | | |
| Gollnowstr. N.O. | N 4 | N 1 | | Hermisdorferstr. N. | H 1 | | |
| Gontardstr. C. | M 1 | | | Herrenhaus | H 4 | | |
| Görlitzerstr. S.O. | | P 2 | | Herwarthstr. N.W. | F 1 | | |
| Görlitzer Ufer. S.O. | | Q 3 | | Hessischestr. N.W. | H 4 | | |
| | | | | Heydtbrücke, Vor der | E 1 | | |
| | | | | Heydistr., Vor der, W. | D 4 | | |
| | | | | Hildebrand'sche Privat-
strasse W. | E 4 | | |
| | | | | Hindersinstr. N.W. | G 1 | | |

IN THE PLAN OF BERLIN.

5

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---------|---------|---|
| Hirtenstr. C. | M 4 | | | Kaiser-Gallerie. W. | I 2 | | |
| Hitsigstr. W. | D 4 | | | Kaiserhof | H 3 | | |
| Hochmeisterstr. N. . . | M 2 | | | Kaiserhofstr. W. | H 3 | | |
| Hochstr. | G 1 | | | Kaiserin-Augustastr. W. | D 4 | | |
| —, Neue. N. | G 1 | | | Kaiserstr. N.O. | N 1 | | |
| Höchstestr. N.O. | O 1 | | | Kaiserstr. (Wilmersdorf) | | | |
| Hofjäger-Allee | D 3 | | | W. | A 2 | | |
| Hohenstaufen-Platz S. | N 4 | | | Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke | L 2 | | |
| Hohenstaufenstr. | C 3 | | | Kaiser-Wilhelmstr. C. | L 1 | | |
| Hohenzollern-Gallerie | F 1 | | | Kalandsgasse C. | L 1 | | |
| Hohenzollern-Museum | K 1 | | | Kalekreuthstr. W. | D 2 | | |
| Hohenzollernstr. W. | E 4 | | | Kalkscheunenstr. N. | I 1 | | |
| Hoher Steinweg. C. | L 2 | | | Kammergericht | K 1 | | |
| Hollmannstr. S.W. | K 1 | | | Kanonierrstr. W. | I 3 | | |
| Holsteiner Ufer N.W. | O 1 | | | Kantstr. W. | A 4 | | |
| Holzgartenstr. C. | K 3 | | | Karlisbad, Auf dem. W. | F 1 | | |
| Holzmarktsgasse S.O. | N 3 | | | Karlstr. N.W. | H 1 | | |
| Holzmanstr. O. | N 3 | | | Kastanien-Allee. N. | L 2 | | |
| Hornstr. S.W. | H 3 | | | Katharinenstr. N.O. | N 1 | | |
| Hospital, Town | P 1 | | | Katzbachstr. S.W. | G 4 | | |
| Humboldts-Hafen | G 4 | | | Katzerstr. W. | F 4 | | |
| Humboldts-Hain. N. | H 1 | | | Kavalierbrücke | L 2 | | |
| Hussitenstr. N. | H 1 | | | Keibelstr. N.O. | M 1 | | |
| Jacobikirchstr. S. | | | L 1 | Keithstr. W. | C 1 | | |
| Jacobstr., Alte. S.W. (45-102 S.) | | | L 4 | Kemper Platz. W. | G 3 | | |
| —, Neue. S. | M 3 | | | Kesselestr. N. | G 3 | | |
| Jägerstr. W. | I 3 | | | Kleefholzweg S.O. | F 2 | | |
| —, Kleine. C. | K 3 | | | Kleiderstr. N. | F 2 | | |
| Jahnstr. S. | N 4 | | | Kirchbachstr. W. | | | |
| Jannowitz-Brücke | N 3 | | | Kirchgasse, Kleine. N.W. | F 2 | | |
| Jannowitz-Brücke, Ander | N 3 | | | Kirchstr. N.W. | I 2 | | |
| Jerusalemerstr. S.W. (45-55 C.) | K 4 | | | Kleinbeerenerstr. S.W. | D 1 | | |
| Ifflandstr. O. | N 2 | | | Kleistr. W. | H 2 | | |
| Industrial Academy | M 2 | | | Klopstockstr. N.W. | C 2 | | |
| —, Museum | H 4 | | | Klosterstr. C. | C 2 | | |
| Ingenieur-Dienstgebäude | | | D 1 | Koblanckstr. C. | L 1 | | |
| Inselbrücke. C. | M 3 | | | Kochstr. S.W. | I 4 | | |
| Inselstr. S. | M 3 | | | Kohlenauer S. | | | |
| Invalidenhaus | G 3 | | | Köllnischer Fischmarkt C. | L 3 | | |
| Invalidenpark | G 3 | | | Köllnischestr. C. | L 3 | | |
| Invalidenstr. N. (45-96 N.W.) | I 3 | | | Kommendantenstr. S.W. (45-66 S.) | K 4 | | |
| Joachimsthalerstr. | | A 1 | | Kommendantur (Commandant's Residence) | | G 1 | |
| Joachimstr. C. | K 4 | | | Königgrätzerstr. W. (26-190) S.W. | | G 4 H 1 | |
| Johannestisch. S.W. | | K 3 | | Königin-Augustastr. W. | E 4 | G 1 | |
| Johannistr. N. | I 1 | | | Königbergerstr. O. | Q 3 | | |
| Johanniterstr. S.W. | K 3 | | | Königsbrücke | M 1 | | |
| Jonastr. N.W. | C 3 | | | Königsgraben, Am. C. | M 1 | | |
| Josephstr. S.O. | N 4 | | | Königshoferstr. | B 3 | | |
| Jostystr. N.O. | M 4 | | | Königskolonnaden C. | M 1 | | |
| Jüdenhof, Grosser C. | M 2 | | | Königsmauer, An der. C. | L 1 | | |
| Jüdenstr. C. | M 2 | | | Königs-Platz. N.W. | G 2 | | |
| Jungfernbrücke | K 3 | | | Königstr. C. | L 2 | | |
| Junkerstr. S.W. | | K 1 | | —, Neue. N.O. | N 4 M 1 | | |
| Kaiser Franz-Grenadier-Platz. S.O. | M 4 | | | Königswache | K 2 | | |
| Kaiser Friedrichstr. | E 4 | | | Köpnickerbrücke | O 4 | | |
| | | | | Koppen-Platz. C. | N 4 P 1 | | |

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|---|---------|-----|---|--|---------|---|-----|
| Koppenstr. O. | P 3 | | | Leipzigerstr. W. (Nos. 43-89 S.W.) | H 4 | | |
| Körnerstr. W. | F 2 | | | —, Alte. C. | K 8 | | |
| Köthenersstr. W. | G 1 | | | Lennéstr. W. | G 3 | | |
| Kottbusserbrücke | N 3 | | | Lessingbrücke | C 1 | | |
| Kottbusser Damm S. | N 4 | | | Lessingstr. N.W. | O 2 | | |
| Kottbusserstr. S.O. | N 2 | | | Library, Royal | J 2 | | |
| Kottbusserufer. S.O. (46-66 S.) | N 2 | | | Lichtenbergerstr. N.O. | O 1 | | |
| Krankenhaus, Städt. | P 4 | P 1 | | Lichtenstein-Allee W. | G 4 | | |
| Krankenhaus, Moabit. | C 4 | | | Lichtensteinbrücke | G 4 | | |
| Krausenstr. W. (31-59 S.W.) | I 4 | | | Lichterfeldestr. S.W. | H 4 | | |
| Krausnickstr. N. | K 4 | | | Liebigstr. O. | E 2 | | |
| Krautstr. O. | O 3 | | | Liegnitzstr. S.O. | P 3 | | |
| Kreuzberg | H 4 | | | Liesenstr. N. | G 2 | | |
| Kreuzbergerstr. S.W. | H 4 | | | Lietzmannstr. N.O. | N 1 | | |
| Kreuzstr. C. | K 3 | | | Linden, Unter den (Nos. 1-37 W., 58-78 N.W.) | I 2 | | |
| Kriegs-Akademie (Royal Military Academy) | L 2 | | | Lindengasse W. | I 2 | | |
| Krögel C. | L 2 | | | Lindenstr. S.W. | K 1 | | |
| Kroll's Establishment | F 2 | | | Lindowestr. N. | F 1 | | |
| Kronenstr. W. | I 3 | | | Lijnestr. (Nos. 1-10a & 241-250 N.O., 11-105 & 161-160 C., 106-160 N.) | | | |
| Kronprinzen-Ufer. N.W. | F 2 | | | Linkstr. W. | L 4 | | |
| Kruppstr. N.W. | D 3 | | | Lipaerstr. | | | |
| Kunstausstellung des Preussischen Kunstvereins. | I 2 | | | Lohmühlchenweg S.O. | | | |
| — der Berl. Künstler. | K 4 | | | Lothringenerstr. N. | L 3 | | |
| Kunstausstellungsgebäude, Provisor. | K 1 | | | Lottumstr. N. | L 3 | | |
| Kunstgewerbe-Museum | H 4 | | | Luckauerstr. S. | | | |
| Kupfergraben, Am. N. | I 1 | | | Luckenwalderstr. S.W. | | | |
| Kürassierstr. S.W. | L 4 | | | Lübberstr. S.O. | | | |
| Kurfürstenbrücke | L 2 | | | Lübeckstr. N.W. | C 2 | | |
| Kurfürstendamm W. | C 4 A 1 | | | Lüneburgerstr. N.W. | E 1 | | |
| Kurfürstenstr. W. | D 1 | | | Lützow-Platz. W. | | | |
| Kurstr. C. | K 3 | | | Lützowstr. W. | | | |
| Kurstr. Kleine, C. | K 3 | | | Lützow-Ufer. W. | D 4 E 1 | | |
| Kurstr. C. | M 1 | | | Luisen-Kirchhof S. | L 4 | | |
| Küstner-Platz S. | P 3 | | | Luisen-Platz. N.W. | G 4 | | |
| Kyhäuserstr. | D 3 | | | Luisenstr. N.W. | H 4 H 1 | | |
| Lachmannstr. S. | N 4 | | | Luisen-Ufer. S. | | | |
| Lagerhaus | M 2 | | | Lustgarten, Am. C. | | | |
| Landes-Ausstellungs-Gebäude | F 1 | | | Lutherstr. W. | | | |
| Landgericht I. | I 4 | | | Lynarstr. N. | E 1 | | |
| Landgrafenstr. W. | D 1 | | | Maassenstr. W. | | | |
| Landsberger Allee. N.O. | Q 4 | | | Madaistr. O. | | | |
| Landsberger-Platz. N.O. | P 1 | | | Magazinstr. O. | P 2 | | |
| Landsbergerstr. N.O. | N 1 | | | Magdeburger-Platz. W. | N 2 | | |
| Landwehrstr. N.O. | N 1 | | | Magdeburgerstr. W. | | | |
| Lange Brücke | L 2 | | | Malenstr. W. | | | |
| Langenbeckstr. N.O. | O 4 | | | Manteuffelstr. S.O. | | | |
| Langestr. O. | O 3 | | | Marburgerstr. W. | | | |
| Lankwitzstr. S.W. | I 2 | | | Margarethenstr. W. | F 4 | | |
| Lausitzer-Platz. S.O. | O 2 | | | Marsineke-Platz S.W. | | | |
| Lausitzerstr. S.O. | O 3 | | | Mariannen-Platz. S.O. | | | |
| Lebusastr. N.O. | P 2 | | | Mariannenstr. S.O. | | | |
| Lehrterstr. N.W. | R 4 | | | Mariannen-Ufer S.O. | O 4 | | |
| Leipziger-Platz. W. | G 4 | | | Mariendorferstr. S.W. | N 2 | | |
| | | | | Mariendorferstr. S.W. | | | I 4 |

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|---|-----|-----|----------------------------|---|-----|-----|
| Marienkirchhof <i>C.</i> | | L 1 | | Möckernstr. <i>S. W.</i> | | | H 2 |
| Marienstr. <i>N. W.</i> | | H 1 | | Möllnerstr. <i>O.</i> | | Q 2 | |
| Markt, Central | | L 1 | | Mohrenbrücke | | K 3 | |
| — <i>II.</i> | | | II | Mohrenstr. <i>W.</i> | | I 9 | |
| — <i>III.</i> | | I 4 | | Molkenmarkt. <i>C.</i> | | L 2 | |
| — <i>IV.</i> | | H 2 | | Molkenstr. <i>C.</i> | | L 2 | |
| — <i>V.</i> | | | E 1 | Mollergasse <i>C.</i> | | K 2 | |
| — <i>VI.</i> | | | | Moltkebrücke | | F 1 | |
| — <i>VII.</i> | | K 3 | | Moltkestr. <i>N. W.</i> | | G 1 | |
| — <i>VIII.</i> | | | M 1 | Mombijou, Palace of | | K 1 | |
| — <i>IX.</i> | | O 2 | | Monthijou-Platz. <i>N.</i> | | K 1 | |
| — <i>X.</i> | | | O 1 | Monumentenstr. | | F 4 | |
| — <i>XI.</i> | | H 4 | | Monuments: | | | |
| Markgrafenstr. <i>S. W.</i> (31-
64 <i>W.</i>) | | I 3 | | Frederick the Great | | F 2 | |
| Märk. Provinz. Museum | | M 2 | | Frederick William III. | | I 3 | |
| Marknstr. <i>O.</i> | | O 2 | | —, equest. statue | | K 2 | |
| —, Kleine <i>O.</i> | | O 3 | | Frederick William IV. | | K 1 | |
| Marchallsbrücke | | H 2 | | Queen Louise | | F 3 | |
| Marienstr. <i>O.</i> | | N 2 | | Great Elector | | L 2 | |
| Marstall (Royal Stables). | | L 2 | | Generals of Fred. the | | H 3 | |
| Mathiästr. <i>S.</i> | | | L 1 | Great | | K 2 | |
| Mathiäkirchstr. <i>W.</i> | | F 1 | | — of 1813-15 | | G 3 | |
| Mathiasstr. <i>N. O.</i> | | P 1 | | Beuth, Schinkel, Thaer | | G 3 | |
| Mauerstr. <i>W.</i> | | H 3 | | Goethe | | I 2 | |
| —, Kleine <i>W.</i> | | H 2 | | Lessing | | H 4 | |
| Mehlbrücke | | N 1 | | Humboldt Brothers | | H 1 | |
| Mehmeastr. <i>N. O.</i> | | I 1 | | Gerlach | | K 2 | |
| Meierottstr. <i>W.</i> | | | A 2 | Graefe | | G 3 | |
| Melanchthonstr. <i>N. W.</i> | | D 2 | | Seneffelder | | M 8 | |
| Melchiorstr. <i>S. O.</i> | | N 4 | | Schiller | | I 3 | |
| Memelerstr. <i>O.</i> | | Q 3 | | Count Brandenburg | | H 4 | |
| Mendelssohnstr. <i>N. O.</i> | | N 4 | | National Mon., 1813-16 | | | H |
| Metsustr. <i>N.</i> | | M 2 | | —, 1848-49 | | G 3 | |
| Meyerbeerstr. <i>N. O.</i> | | N 4 | | Siegesdenkmal (Victory | | | |
| Michaelbrücke | | N 3 | | Mon.), 1864-71 | | G 2 | |
| Michaelkirch-Platz. <i>S. O.</i> | | N 4 | | Stein | | K 4 | |
| Michaelkirchstr. <i>S. O.</i> | | N 4 | | Friedenssäule (Column | | | |
| Military Academy | | L 2 | | of Peace) | | | I 2 |
| Mining Institute | | G 3 | K 2 | Waldeck | | | L 1 |
| Ministerial Offices: | | | | Moritz-Platz <i>S.</i> | | | M 1 |
| Anwältigen Amt
(Foreign Office) | | H 3 | | Moritzstr. <i>S.</i> | | | L 2 |
| Finanz (Finance) | | K 2 | | Mühlendamm. <i>C.</i> | | | |
| Cultus (Religion and
Education) | | H 2 | | Mühlenstr. <i>O.</i> | | | |
| Handel (Trade) | | H 3 | | Mühlenweg <i>C.</i> | | | |
| des Königlichen Hauses
(Royal Household) | | H 3 | | Mulackstr. <i>C.</i> | | | |
| des Innern (Home
Office) | | H 2 | | Mülhausenstr. <i>N.</i> | | | |
| Justiz (Justice) | | H 3 | | Müllerstr. <i>N.</i> | | | |
| Krieg (War) | | H 4 | | Münchebergerstr. <i>O.</i> | | | |
| Marine (Navy) | | H 4 | | Münze (Royal Mint) | | | |
| Staats-Amt | | H 2 | | Münzstr. <i>C.</i> | | | |
| Mint, Royal | | K 3 | | Museum, New | | | |
| Mittelstr. <i>N. W.</i> | | H 2 | | —, Old | | | |
| Mittenwalderstr. <i>S. W.</i> | | | K 4 | Museumstr. <i>C.</i> | | | |
| Mosabit, Alt., <i>N. W.</i> | | B 1 | | —, Kleine <i>C.</i> | | | |
| Moabit Bridge | | D 1 | | Muskauerstr. <i>S. O.</i> | | | O 1 |
| Mückebrücke | | | H 2 | Nachodstr. | | | A 3 |
| | | | | Nassauischestr. | | | A 3 |
| | | | | National Gallery | | | K 1 |
| | | | | Naunynstr. <i>S. O.</i> | | | N 1 |
| | | | | Neanderstr. <i>S. O.</i> | | | M 4 |

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|---|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Nettelbeckstr. W. | . | D 1 | | Pappel-Allee N. | M 1 | | |
| Neue Gasse C. | L 1 | | | Pappel-Platz N. | K 3 | | |
| Neuenburgerstr. S.W. | K 2 | | | Pariser-Platz (I-4 W., 5-8
N.W.) | | | |
| Neue Promenade. C. | K 1 | | | Parochialstr. C. | | H 2 | |
| Neuer Markt. C. | L 1 | | | Passage. W. | | I 2 | |
| Neu-Kölln am Wasser. S. | M 3 | | | Passauerstr. W. | | B 2 | |
| Neumannsgasse C. | L 8 | | | Paulstr. N.W. | C 8 | E 1 | |
| Neustädt. Kirchstr. N.W. | H 2 | | | Perlebergerstr. N.W. | C 8 | R 1 | |
| Nicolaikirchhof g. | L 2 | | | Petersburgerstr. N.O. | | L 3 | |
| Nicolaikirchhof C. | L 2 | A 3 | | Petri-Platz. C. | | L 3 | |
| Nicolsburger Platz
— Strasse | | A 3 | | Petristr. C. | | | |
| Niederlagstr. W. | K 2 | | | Philipstr. N.W. | H 4 | | |
| Niederwallstr. C. | K 3 | | | Physiological & Physical
Institutes. | | H 2 | |
| Nollendorfplatz W. | | D 2 | | Pillnauerstr. O. | | Q 3 | |
| Nollendorfstr. W. | | D 2 | | Pionierstr. S. (I-128 &
15a-22 S.W.) | | K 3 | |
| Nordhafen N. | E 2 | | | Plan-Ufer. (I-34 S.W.,
35-95 S.) | | K 3 | |
| Nordufer N. | D 1 | | | Platz am Bahnhof Alex-
anderplatz C. | | M 1 | |
| Nostizstr. S.W. | | I 4 | | — am Görlitzer Bahnhof
S.O. | | O 2 | |
| Novalisstr. N. | I 4 | | | — am Halleschen Thor
S.W. | | I 2 | |
| Nürnbergstr. W. | | B 1 | | — am Opernhouse. C. | | K 2 | |
| Oberbaumbrücke | | Q 1 | | — am Schles. Bahnhof O. | | P 4 | |
| Oberbaum O. | P 4 | | | — vor dem Neuen Thor
N.W. | | G 4 | |
| Oberfeuerwerkschule | F 4 | | | — am Zeughause C. | | K 2 | |
| Oberlandesgericht | | K 1 | | Polizei-Präsidium (Police
Office). | | L 3 | |
| Oberwallstr. W. | K 2 | | | Posenerstr. O. | | Q 2 | |
| Oberwasserstr. C. | K 3 | | | Post Office. | | L 2 | |
| Observatory | | I 1 | | Poststr. C. | | L 2 | |
| Oderbergerstr. N. | L 1 | | | — Kleine C. | | L 2 | |
| Ohmgasse S.O. | N 8 | | | Potsdamer-Brücke | | F 1 | |
| Oliverstr. N.O. | Q 4 | | | Potsdamer-Platz. W. | | G 4 | |
| Opern-Platz C. | | K 2 | | Potsdamerstr. W. | | G 4 | E 3 |
| Oppelnerstr. S.O. | | P 2 | | Präsidentenstr., Gr. & Kl.
C. | | K 1 | |
| Oranienbrücke | | M 1 | | Prenzlauer Allee. N. | N 3 | | |
| Oranienburgerstr. N. | I 4 | K 1 | | Prenzlauerstr. C. | | M 1 | |
| Oranienplatz S.O. | | M 1 | | Prinz Albrechtstr. S.W. | | H 4 | |
| Oranienstr. (I-41 & 165a-
206 S.O., 42-79 & 129-
165 S., 80-128. S.W.). | | L 1 | | Prinzengasse W. | | K 2 | |
| Ostbahnhof O. | | Q 3 | | Prinzenstr. S. | | L 2 | |
| Ottstr. N.W. | B 4 | | | Prinzessinnenstr. S. | | M 1 | |
| Packhof | | K 1 | | Prinzregentenstr. | | B 4 | |
| Palace, Royal. C. | K 2 | | | Prison (Cellular) | F 4 | | |
| — of the Emperor | I 2 | | | — (on the Plötzensee) | A 1 | | |
| — of the Crown Prince. | K 2 | | | Prittwalkerstr. N.W. | D 4 | | |
| — of Prince Albrecht | H 4 | H 1 | | Probststr. C. | | L 2 | |
| — of Princes Alexander
& George | H 3 | | | Provincial Museum | | M 2 | |
| — of Prince Carl. | H 3 | | | Pücklerstr. S.O. | | O 1 | |
| — of Prince Frederick | | E 8 | | Putbusstr. N. | | I 1 | |
| Leopold | | H 3 | | Putlitzstr. N.W. | O 3 | | |
| — of the Chancellor | H 3 | | | Puttkamerstr. S.W. | | I 1 | |
| Pallasstr. W. | | | | Quer-Allee N.W. | | F 3 | |
| Pallisadenstr. N.O. (37-
79 O.) | O 1 | | | Quitzowstr. N.W. | C 2 | | |
| Panorama of Naples | B 2 | | | | | | |
| —, Sedan | M 1 | | | | | | |
| Panoramastr. C. | M 1 | | | | | | |
| Papenstr. C. | L 1 | | | | | | |

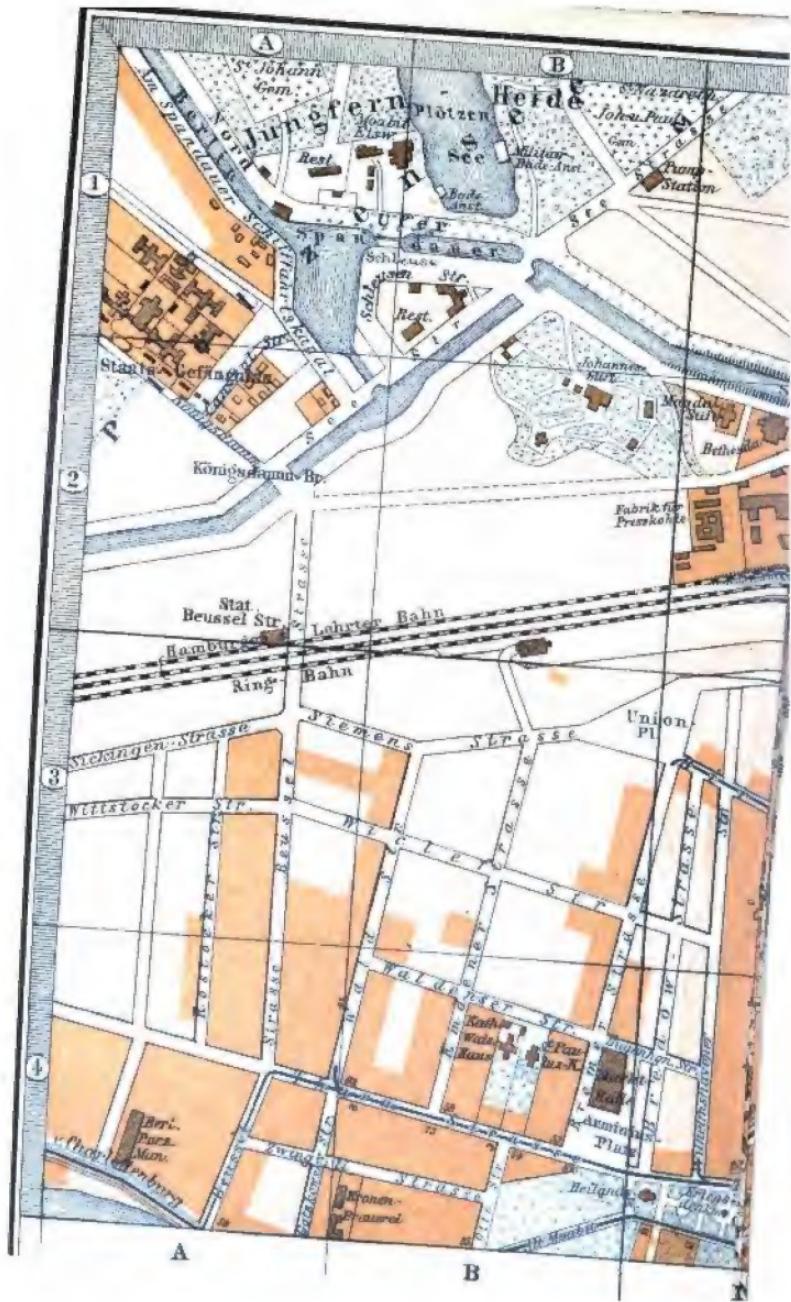
| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|---|------|---|---|-----|-----|---|
| Racynski's Picture Gallery | | G 2 | | Rykestr. N. | N 2 | | |
| Railway Stations (comp. p. 1) | | M 1 | | Saarbrückerstr. N. | M 8 | | |
| Alexanderplatz | | H 1 | | Sadowastr. | C 9 | B 3 | |
| Anhalt | | G 2 | | Salzwedelerstr. N.W. | | | |
| Dresden | | I 1 | | Schadowstr. N.W. | | H 2 | |
| Friedrichstrasse | | P 2 | | Schäferstr. S.O. | | M 4 | |
| Görlitz | | G 4 | | Schaperstr. | | A 2 | |
| Hamburg | | F 1 | | Scharnhorststr. N.W. (12-26 N.) | | F 2 | |
| Lehrte | | L 1 | | Scharrenstr. C. | | L 3 | |
| Nordbahnhof | | Q 8 | | Schellingstr. W. | | G 1 | |
| Ostbahnhof | | G 4 | | Schendelgasse C. | | L 4 | |
| Potsdam | | H 8 | | Schenkendorfstr. S.W. | | I 4 | |
| Silesian | | H 8 | | Schiffbauerdamm. N.W. | | G 1 | |
| Stettin | | K 3 | | Schiller-Platz. W. | | I 3 | |
| Eankestr. | | B 1 | | Schillinge-Brücke, An der | | O 4 | |
| Rathenowerstr. N.W. | | D 9 | | Schillingstr. O. | | N 2 | |
| Rathaus (Town Hall) | | L 2 | | Schillstr. W. | | D 1 | |
| Rathausstr. C. | | L 2 | | Schinkel-Platz. W. | | K 2 | |
| Bauchstr. W. | | C 4 | | Schinkelstr. S. | | N 3 | |
| Eauleshof C. | | K 3 | | Schlegelstr. N. | | H 3 | |
| Baumerstr. N. | | N 1 | | Schleermacherstr. S. | | K 4 | |
| Raupachstr. O. | | N 3 | | Schlesische Busch S.O. | | R 3 | |
| Ravenz's Picture Gallery | | L 3 | | Schles. Thor S.O. | | R 3 | |
| Regentenstr. W. | | F 4 | | Schlesischedstr. S.O. | | Q 2 | |
| Reichenbergerstr. S.O. | | M | | Schleswigsheschr. S.O. | | A 4 | |
| Reichsbank | | K 3 | | Schleswiger Ufer N.W. | | B 2 | |
| Reichdruckerei | | K 4 | | Schleuse, An der. C. | | K 3 | |
| Reichs-Justizamt | | H 8 | | Schleusenbrücke | | K 2 | |
| Reichskanzleramt (Chancellor's Office) | | H 3 | | Schleusenufer S.O. | | R 2 | |
| Reichspostamt | | I 4 | | Schliemannstr. N. | | M 1 | |
| Reichsschatzamt | | B 34 | | Schloss (Royal Palace). C. | | K 2 | |
| Reichstaggebäude (Imp. Diet) | | H 4 | | Schlossbrücke | | K 2 | |
| — Neues | | G 2 | | Schlossfreiheit. C. | | K 2 | |
| Reichstagsplatz N.W. | | G 2 | | Schloss-Platz. C. | | L 2 | |
| Reichstagsufer N.W. | | G 2 | | Schlütertag N.W. | | I 1 | |
| Reinickendorferstr. N. | | F 1 | | Schmallegasse C. | | L 1 | |
| Ressource | | H 2 | | Schmidstr. S.O. | | M 4 | |
| Rheinsbergerstr. N. | | K 2 | | Schöneberger Brücke. | | G 1 | |
| Richard-Wagnerstr. N.W. | | E 2 | | Schönebergerstr. S.W. | | G 1 | |
| Rittergasse C. | | L 3 | | Schöneberger Ufer. W. (I. & S.W.) | | F 1 | |
| Ritterstr. S. (38-33 S. W.) | | K 1 | | Schönhauser Allee. N. | | M 3 | |
| Rochstr. C. | | L 1 | | Schönhauserstr., Alte. C. | | L 4 | |
| Roonstr. N.W. | | G 1 | | — Neue. C. | | L 4 | |
| Rosenthalstr. | | A 3 | | Schönholzerstr. N. | | K 2 | |
| Rosenstr. C. | | L 1 | | Schöndleinstr. S. | | N 4 | |
| Rosenstr. Werder'sche W. | | K 2 | | Schorntsteinfegergasse C. | | L 3 | |
| Rosenthalerstr. C. | | L 4 | | Schulendorferstr. N. | | G 1 | |
| — Kleine | | L 4 | | Schumannstr. N.W. | | H 1 | |
| Rosmarinstr. W. | | I 2 | | Schützenstr. S.W. | | I 4 | |
| Rosstr. C. | | L 3 | | — Alte. C. | | M 1 | |
| — Neue. S. | | M 3 | | Schwedterstr. N. | | L 2 | |
| Rosstrassenbrücke | | L 3 | | Schwerinstr. W. | | E 2 | |
| Rostockerstr. N.W. | | A 3 | | Sebastianstr. S. | | M 4 | |
| Rückertstr. C. | | L 4 | | Seestr. N. | | A 2 | |
| Rüdersdorferstr. O. | | P 3 | | Sellerstr. N. | | F 2 | |
| Rummelsburgerplatz S. | | P 4 | | Seydelstr. C. | | L 4 | |
| Ruppinerstr. N. | | K 1 | | Sieberstr. C. | | M 2 | |
| | | | | Sieges-Allee | | G 3 | |

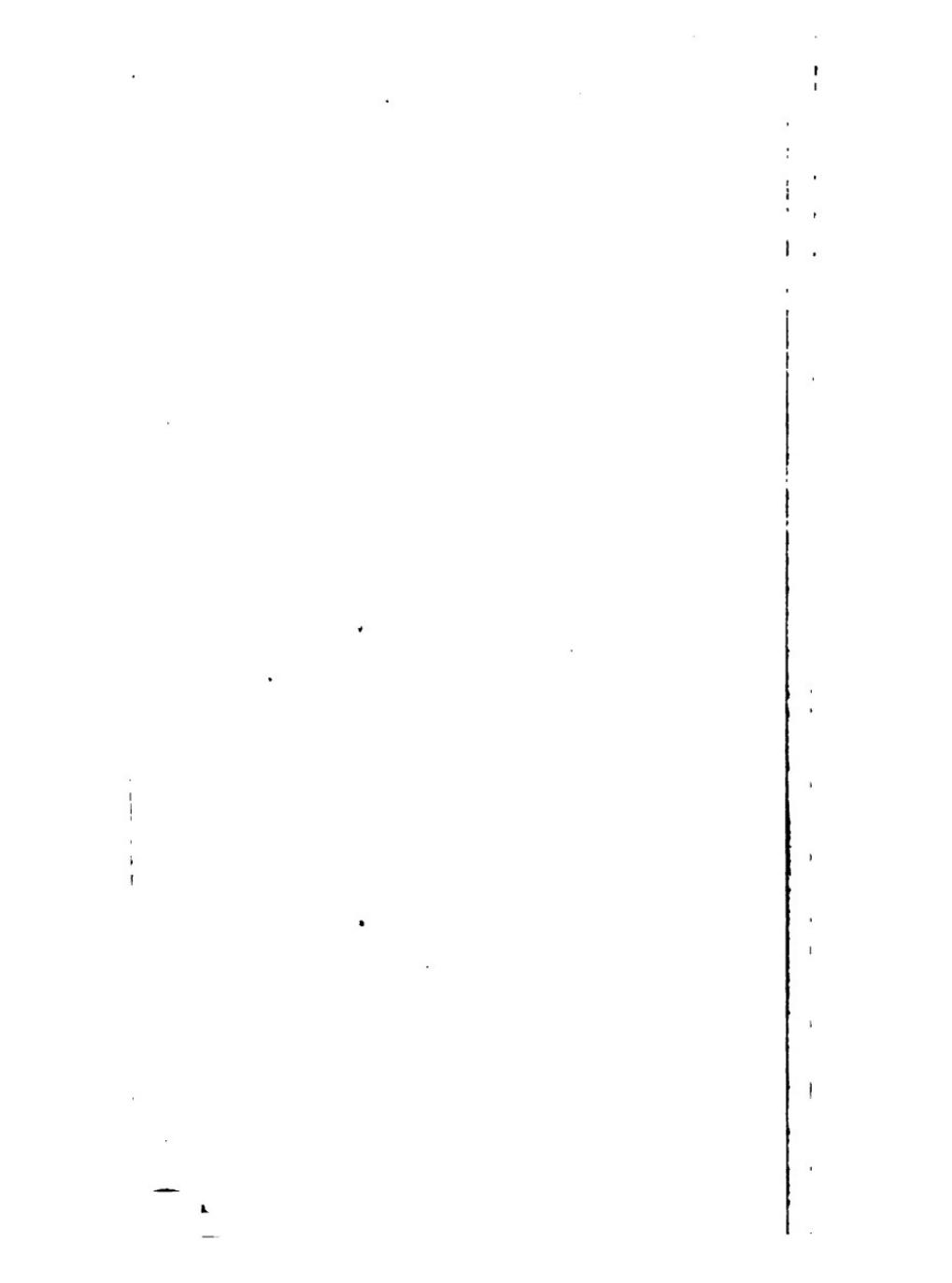
LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|-----|-----|---|--|-----|-----|---|
| Siegmundhof <i>N.W.</i> | . | B 2 | | Thaerstr. <i>O.</i> | . | R 1 | |
| Sigismundstr. <i>W.</i> | . | F 4 | | Theatres: | | | |
| Simonstr. <i>S.W.</i> | . | K 1 | | Opera | | K 2 | |
| Singing Academy | . | K 2 | | Schauspielhaus, Kgl. | . | I 3 | |
| Skalitzerstr. <i>S.O.</i> | . | N 2 | | Deutsches Theater . . | . | H 1 | |
| Solmsstr. <i>S.W.</i> | . | I 4 | | Wallner | . | N 3 | |
| Sommerstr. <i>N.W.</i> | G 2 | | | Victoria | . | I 3 | |
| Sophienstr. <i>C.</i> | K 4 | | | Friedr.-Wilhelmstadt. | H 3 | . | |
| Sorauerstr. <i>S.O.</i> | . | P 2 | | Residenz | | N 2 | |
| Spandauer Brücke, Ander | L 1 | | | National | L 3 | | |
| Spandauerstr. <i>C.</i> | L 1 | | | Adolph Ernst . . . | | M 4 | |
| Sparstr. <i>N.</i> | E 1 | | | American | | N 2 | |
| Spanerstr. <i>N.W.</i> | . | D 1 | | Berliner | | F 2 | |
| Spichernstr. <i>W.</i> | . | B 2 | | Kroll's. | | G 1 | |
| Spittelmarkt. <i>C.</i> | L 3 | | | Lessing | | P 2 | |
| Splitterbergasse <i>S.</i> | M 3 | | | Volks | | M 1 | |
| Spreestr. <i>C.</i> | L 3 | | | Alexander-Platz . . | | P 2 | |
| Stables, Royal | L 2 | | | National | | I 1 | |
| Stallschreiberstr. <i>S.</i> | L 4 | | | New | | I 1 | |
| Stallstr. <i>N.</i> | I 1 | | | Scala. | | I 4 | |
| Stechbahn. <i>C.</i> | K 2 | | | Unter den Linden . . | | I 2 | |
| Steglitzerstr. <i>W.</i> | . | F 2 | | Thieraraneischule(Veterinary School) . . | | H 1 | |
| Steinmetzstr. <i>W.</i> | . | E 3 | | Thiergartenstr. <i>W.</i> . . | | E 4 | |
| Steindplat. <i>W.</i> | . | A 4 | | Thiergarten-Ufer. <i>W.</i> . . | | C 4 | |
| Steinstr. <i>C.</i> | L 4 | | | Thornestr. <i>N.O.</i> . . | | Q 3 | |
| Stendalerstr. <i>N.W.</i> | C 8 | | | Thurmstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . | | C 4 | |
| Stephan-Platz <i>N.W.</i> | C 3 | | | Tieckstr. <i>N.</i> . . . | | H 4 | |
| Stephanstr. <i>N.W.</i> | C 3 | | | Tilsiterstr. <i>O.</i> . . | | Q 1 | |
| Stern, Grosser | D 3 | | | Torfstr. <i>N.</i> . . . | | D 1 | |
| —, Kleiner | E 3 | | | Town Hall | | L 2 | |
| Sternwarte(Observatory) | . | J 1 | | Treibinerstr. <i>S.W.</i> . . | | G 2 | |
| Strafgefangniss (Prison on the Plötzensee) | A 1 | | | Treptower Brücke . . | | Q 3 | |
| Stralauer Brücke, An der | M 3 | | | Treptower Weg <i>S.O.</i> . . | | R 3 | |
| Stralauer-Platz, <i>O.</i> | O 4 | | | Trekowstr. <i>N.</i> . . . | | N 2 | |
| Stralauerstr. <i>C.</i> | M 2 | | | Triftstr. <i>N.</i> . . . | | C 1 | |
| Stralauer Thor <i>O.</i> | . | R 1 | | Turnhalle (Gymnastic Institute) . . . | | M 4 | |
| Stralsunderstr. <i>N.</i> | I 2 | | | Uebefahrtgasse <i>N.</i> . . | | K 1 | |
| Strasburgerstr. <i>N.</i> | M 4 | | | Ulanenstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . | | F 1 | |
| Strausbergerstr. <i>N.O.</i> | O 2 | | | Ulmenstr. <i>W.</i> . . . | | E 1 | |
| Strelitzerstr. <i>N.</i> | I 2 | | | University | | I 2 | |
| Stromstr. <i>N.W.</i> | C 4 | O 1 | | Universitätstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . | | I 2 | |
| Stubenrauchstr. | . | E 4 | | Unterbaumstr. <i>N.W.</i> . . | | G 1 | |
| Stülerstr. <i>W.</i> | O 4 | | | Unterwasserstr. <i>C.</i> . . | | K 3 | |
| Südufer <i>N.</i> | D 2 | | | Urban, Am. <i>S.</i> . . | | M 3 | |
| Swinemünderstr. <i>N.</i> | K 1 | | | Urbanstr. <i>S.</i> . . . | | L 3 | |
| Synagogue, New | I 4 | | | Usedomstr. <i>N.</i> . . . | I 1 | | |
| Taraschwitz'scher Weg <i>N.O.</i> | N 2 | | | Verlorener Weg <i>N.O.</i> . . | P 3 | | |
| Tattersall's. | . | H 2 | | Veteranenstr. <i>N.O.</i> . . | K 3 | | |
| Taubenstr. <i>W.</i> | . | B 1 | | Veterinary College . . | H 4 | H 1 | |
| Technical School | A 3 | | | Victoriastr. <i>W.</i> . . . | | F 4 | |
| Tegelerstr. <i>N.</i> | E 1 | | | Viehof. <i>N.</i> | I 1 | | |
| Telegraph Office | K 3 | | | Vineta-Platz. <i>N.</i> . . | K 1 | | |
| Teitowerstr. <i>S.W.</i> | H 2 | | | Virchowstr. <i>N.O.</i> . . | P 4 | | |
| Tempelherrenstr. <i>S.W.</i> | K 3 | | | Vossstr. <i>W.</i> | H 3 | | |
| Tempelhofer Berg. <i>S.W.</i> | . | J 4 | | Wadzeckstr. <i>N.O.</i> . . . | M 4 | | |
| — Ufer. <i>S.W.</i> | G 2 | | | Waisenbrücke | M 3 | | |
| Templinerstr. <i>N.</i> | L 3 | | | | | | |
| Teutoburger Platz <i>N.</i> | L 3 | | | | | | |

| | b | r | g | | b | r | g |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Waisenstr. C | | M 2 | | Wilhelmstr. S.W. (40-107
W.) | | H 3 | I 1 |
| Waldemarstr. S.O. | | . | N 1 | —, Neue. N.W. | | H 2 | |
| Waldenserstr. N.W. | B 3 | | | Wilhelms-Ufer. N.W. | G 4 | G 1 | |
| Waldstr. N.W. | | | | Wilsnackerstr. N.W. | D 4 | | |
| Wallner-Theaterstr. O. | B 3 | N 2 | | Winststr. N.O. | | N 3 | |
| Wallstr. C. (28-81 S.) | | L 8 | | Winterfeldstr. W. | | | E 3 |
| Warschauerstr. C | | | Q 1 | Wittenberg-Platz. W. | | | C 1 |
| Wartenburg-Platz S.W. | | H 3 | | Wittstockerstr. N.W. | A 3 | | |
| Wartenburgstr. S.W. | | H 3 | | St. Wolfgangstr. C. | | L 1 | |
| Wassergasse S.O. | | M 3 | | Wolgasterstr. N. | K 1 | | |
| Wasserthorstr. S. (26a-45
S.W.) | | | L 2 | Wollinerstr. N. | K 1 | | |
| Wassmannstr. N.O. | | | N 1 | Wörther-Platz. N. | M 2 | | |
| Waterloo-Brücke S.W. | | | | Wörtherstr. N. | M 2 | | |
| Waterloo-Ufer. S.W. | | | K 2 | Wrangelstr. S.O. | | O 1 | |
| Weberstr. N.O. | | O 1 | | Yorkstr. S.W. | | H 3 | |
| Wedding-Platz. N. | F 1 | | | Zehdenickerstr. N. | L 3 | | |
| Wegelystr. N.W. | | B 8 | | Zellengefängniss | F 4 | | |
| Weidendamm N.W. | | | I 1 | Zelten, Hinter den. N.W. | | E 2 | |
| Weidendammer-Brücke. | | I 1 | | —, In den. N.W. | | F 2 | |
| Weidenweg E. | | Q 2 | | Zeughaus (Royal Arse-
nal) | | K 2 | |
| Weinbergsweg. N. | L 3 | | | Zeughans, Am. C. | | H 2 | |
| Weinmeisterstr. C. | L 4 | | | —, Hinter dem. C. | | K 2 | |
| Weinstr. N.O. | O 4 | N 1 | | Zeughofstr. S.O. | | | P 1 |
| Weissenburgerstr. N. | M 2 | | O 2 | Ziegelstr. N. | | I 1 | |
| Wendenstr. S.O. | | | | Zieten-Platz. Am. W. | | H 3 | |
| Werderscher-Markt. W. | | K 2 | | Zietenstr. W. | | | E 2 |
| Werderstr. W. | | K 2 | | Zimmerstr. S.W. | | I 4 | |
| Werftstr. N.W. | | E 1 | | Zionskirch-Platz. N. | L 2 | | |
| Weydingerstr. C. | M 4 | | | Zionskirchstr. N. | K 2 | | |
| Wichmannstr. W. | | | C 1 | Zirkus, Am. | | H 1 | |
| Wickestr. N.W. | B 3 | | | Zoological Garden | | B 4 | B 1 |
| Wienerstr. S.O. | | | O 2 | Zossenerstr. S.W. | | K 4 | |
| Wiesenstr. N. | H 1 | | | Zwillingssbrücke. | O 4 | | |
| Wilhelmshavenerstr.
N.W. | | C 4 | | | | | |
| Wilhelmshöhe S.W. | | | H 4 | | | | |
| Wilhelms-Platz W. | | H 3 | | | | | |

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